

SHE RECOMMENDS  
"FRUIT-A-TIVES"Mrs. Corbett Read the  
Advertisement and Tried It

Avon, Ont., May 14th, 1914.  
"I have used 'Fruit-a-tives' for Indigestion and Constipation with most excellent results, and they continue to be my only medicine. I saw 'Fruit-a-tives' advertised with a letter in which some one recommended them very highly, so I tried them. The results were more than satisfactory, and I have no hesitation in recommending 'Fruit-a-tives'." ANNIE A. CORBETT.

Time is proving that 'Fruit-a-tives' can always be depended upon to give prompt relief in all cases of Constipation and Stomach Trouble.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

"MAUD."

"Come into the garden, Maud,"  
'Tis exactly as I surmised,  
Those seeds I bought for a dollar a quart,  
Were not as advertised!  
For I carefully read  
All the circular said,  
And did as I was advertised:  
"Come into the garden, Maud,"  
I'll make that seed man sweat,  
He was very slick but I'll make him look sick,  
The very first chance I get,  
They were planted, you know,  
Fully six weeks ago,  
And they've not even sprouted yet!  
"Come into the garden, Maud,"  
But his pleadings in vain she heeds,  
She was not aware that he'd planted there  
A bushel of garden seeds.  
So when sprouts began  
She hired a man  
To pull them all up for weeds!"

GIVES AWAY THE SECRET  
OF A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

First of all, you need plenty of blood—the red kind. Have it pure, otherwise blotches and pimples will render your natural charms unavailing. Nothing can equal Ferrozone, either as a former of rich blood or as a skin purifier. By driving out humors, Ferrozone cleanses inside just as water does outside. Because of the nourishment and building properties it contains, Ferrozone brings the system to a high point of vigor, from which shines vim, ambition and spirits. For good spirits, for good looks, good health, take Ferrozone, all dealers in 50c. boxes.

GADSBY'S BREEZY LETTER  
ON THE SHELL ENQUIRYCol. Carnegie's Flow of Language Re-  
sembles the St. Lawrence River--- Can-  
adian Manufacturers were Thrust Aside  
and Fat Contracts Went to Col. Allison's  
Pets in the United States-- Sir Sam's  
Counsel Protested Once Two Often.

(By H. F. Gadsby.)

Ottawa, May 11.—Col. Carnegie's flow of language resembles the St. Lawrence river as it sweeps onward to the sea. It is so vast and copious and untiring and magnificently monotonous that one is in danger of forgetting what it really means. That is to say, the actual facts have to be picked out from this great volume of words and be, as it were, set aside and dammed off from the main current, if the truth is not to be drowned by the Colonel's wealth of detail.

The first outstanding point is that the Colonel not only knows all about shells and fuses—is a "ballistic expert" as he calls himself, of international renown—but also that he knows all about the Bertram Shell Committee, having been with it almost from its birth, and could tell a great deal more about it than he does if the scope of the inquiry permitted. Three or four times already the inquiry has come to "No Thoroughfare," and the Colonel's knowledge has been providentially halted at the very threshold of interesting disclosures. For instance, Mr. E. F. B. Johnston sought to pursue certain facts showing that other Canadian companies than the Russell and Lloyd Harris companies had been flouted in the awarding of fuse contracts, but was brought up sharply by the Commission for trespass.

The technical point was that these particular Canadian companies did not get their slap in the face from the Shell Committee until some months after Col. John Wesley Allison's United States pets got their contracts, and that consequently they had nothing to do with the case. All of which goes to show that the Government knew what it was doing when it put a barbed-wire fence around the Royal Commission so that nothing could get out

or in except the Kite charges.

Spared a Sad Task.

Thus was Col. Carnegie spared more than once the sad task of telling more of the truth than would have been advisable in the interests of the Shell Committee. As it was, the danger came within an inch of one of the finest Presbyterian consciences that ever stepped into a witness box.

On several other occasions the Colonel's passion for the truth was held up by Wallace Nesbitt, who sits at Sir Sam's elbow and receives the War Lord's whispers in his right ear.

Instead of letting these whispers in at one ear and out the other, Mr. Nesbitt vocalizes them in a way all his own—a very clever and artful way, but not flattering to the judges. To put it plainly, whenever Colonel Carnegie is on the verge of telling something that may hurt, Mr. Nesbitt has been in the habit of getting up on his hind legs and protesting "your lordships, do not let this man speak this aloud. The Hun is listening at the gate" or words to that effect. And always it had the result of shutting the witness up so that he couldn't be got at even with a can opener.

Nesbitt's Protest.

But the other day Mr. Nesbitt did it once too often. Colonel Carnegie was on the point of revealing the name of the one "English firm of standing" which did worse than the Allison companies in the matter of fuse deliveries, when Mr. Nesbitt arose and made his usual objection. "I protest!" he said, with one eye on the court and the other on the newspaper men. "I protest as a citizen of Canada that nothing can be more harmful to the morale of the country than what is going on in this room!"

Now, Mr. Justice Duff had heard this

sort of thing a dozen times before and was getting tired of Mr. Nesbitt's pose, so he gave that eminent K. C. one under the fifth rib, just where it was coming to him.

"I, too," said Judge Duff, with a smile like a sword, "am a citizen of Canada. I thought you were here, as counsel for somebody." Whereupon they all laughed except Nesbitt, K. C., who blushed violently. This will probably hold Sir Sam's right hand protector for awhile. Or, as Mr. Justice Duff puts it, he will probably treat the suggestion of the court with more respect hereafter.

Hedged about as his truth-telling propensities are by the limits of the inquiry and the vigilance of the lawyers, Colonel Carnegie has managed to state a number of interesting facts.

The first of these is that Col. Nichols of the Canadian General Electric Co. was scared off the idea he had of making loaded shells for the British government. He was told that the British government couldn't make him any advance for special machinery as it was doing for United States companies, that they would pay only the "manufacturing charges" if he failed in an experimental order of 20,000 shells, and that if he liked to take that sort of chance with two and a quarter million dollars of his company's money, he was at liberty to do so. In short, he could take it or leave it. Being thus actively discouraged, Colonel Nichols left it.

The next brace of Canadian manufacturers to get this chilling welcome was T. A. Russell of the Russell Motor Company, and Lloyd Harris, of Brantford. They wanted to make fuses and it fell to Colonel Carnegie to tell these two brash young men by telegraph, letter and the living voice, what a horribly difficult thing making fuses was. It was hard to persuade them—the Colonel found—so they kept writing.

When they didn't write they came to Ottawa and interviewed the Colonel. With soft answers, lightened here and there by a ray of hope, somewhat equivocal, the Colonel strung them along for months. Finally it all hung on a telegram. The telegram was sent by Messrs. Russell and Harris. Sent, but not received—at least not in time. The telegram came too late.

Canadians Brushed Aside.

Colonel J. Wesley Allison's pets, the International Arms and Fuse Co. and the American Ammunition Co., got the orders for five million time and grace fuses. Thus were two enterprising young Canadian manufacturers who had left their party in 1911 through fear of too much trade with the United States, brushed aside for two mushroom American companies who not only got orders for \$23,000,000 worth of fuses, but received cash advances amounting to 15 per cent. of their contracts—advances refused to Canadian companies—to absorb the initial cost of production. Yankees first—that was the way Col. Carnegie and his employers handled that little matter.

The Matter was Urgent.

Just here the facts do not run exactly with Col. Carnegie's reasons.

The animating motive, so Col. Carnegie states in his crisp Aberdeen English, in handing over these contracts to the Yankee companies, was "airgency"—that is to say, the British government wanted the fuses in a hell of a hurry. The "airgency" did not work out quite as Col. Carnegie expected. It was six months before either of the companies delivered a single fuse, and up to a month ago only five per cent. of the contract had been forwarded to the British authorities.

Meanwhile Ypres and several other battles were fought without the fuses Col. Carnegie and the Shell Committee had arranged for. In short, there was months and months difference between Col. Carnegie's idea of "airgency" and the Allison crowd's performance.

Time extensions were given, but the "airgency" of the Allison outfit continued sluggish, so much so that since the Kite charges were made the orders have been to some extent revised and the prices pruned for the delinquent companies.

Another reason that impelled Col. Carnegie to recommend the Allison companies was that they had four loading "expairts" whereas Russell and Harris had only one. This reason reflects to some extent on the Colonel's arithmetic. Patriotism, loyalty—the colonel is strong on these—and actual plant being considered, it is hard to see why a Canadian company of standing, with buildings and equipment, and one "expairt" was not entitled to at least one-fifth of the five million fuse order even if two Yankee companies without plant of any kind and four "expairts" were given the other four-fifths.

However, this is a question of higher mathematics. It is easier to hire "expairts" than to get contracts.

Others Left Out.

Other Canadian companies seem to have been treated in the same way by Col. Carnegie and the Shell Committee. Mr. E. F. B. Johnston mentioned among others the Canada Foundry Co., the Monarch Brass Co., and the Northern Electric Co. as applicants for fuse contracts, but was not allowed to go into details as these transactions are outside the scope of the in-

## SPORTS HATS

"SOMETHING ABSOLUTELY NEW, NOVEL AND PRACTICAL," is what the Sports maid is asking for, and we are ready to fill all orders with a wide variety of design and coloring.

STRIPES PREDOMINATE. It may be in the foundation or we may find it only in the trimming, but in almost every case the stripe will be in evidence.

SAILORS, PANAMAS, LINEN and CANE SEAT, all are features of the midsummer outing hat.

MISS MORGAN 476 Queen St.

## IMPERIAL COLD CURE

Will check a cold in a few hours. Does not cause ringing in the head. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price.

C. Fred. Chestnut The Quality  
Drug Store.  
572 QUEEN STREET.

-- Wholesale Dry Goods and Woolens --

## HANDKERCHIEFS

Here is an opportunity to SAVE MONEY on an always most saleable line.

We offer, for Prompt Delivery, a Large Range of Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs—for Ladies and Gentlemen—AT PRACTICALLY OLD PRICES.

— ALSO —

A large assortment of Excelsa Handkerchiefs—for Men—in White and Fancy Borders. Khaki Handkerchiefs, in Silkene.

Extensive Lines of Hemstitched and Plain Hemmed Handkerchiefs in Lawn, for both Ladies and Gentlemen.

CAN WE SERVE YOU?

VASSIE &amp; COMPANY, LTD.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS and WOOLLENS  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

## -SEEDS-

JUST RECEIVED

No. 1 Timothy  
Alsike CloverNo. 2 Timothy  
Mammoth Clover

Red Clover

I am offering these goods at close prices.

Sold Wholesale by

G. W. HODGE

Fredericton, N. B.

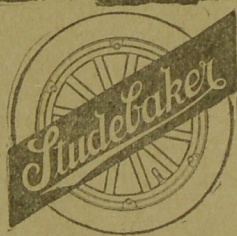
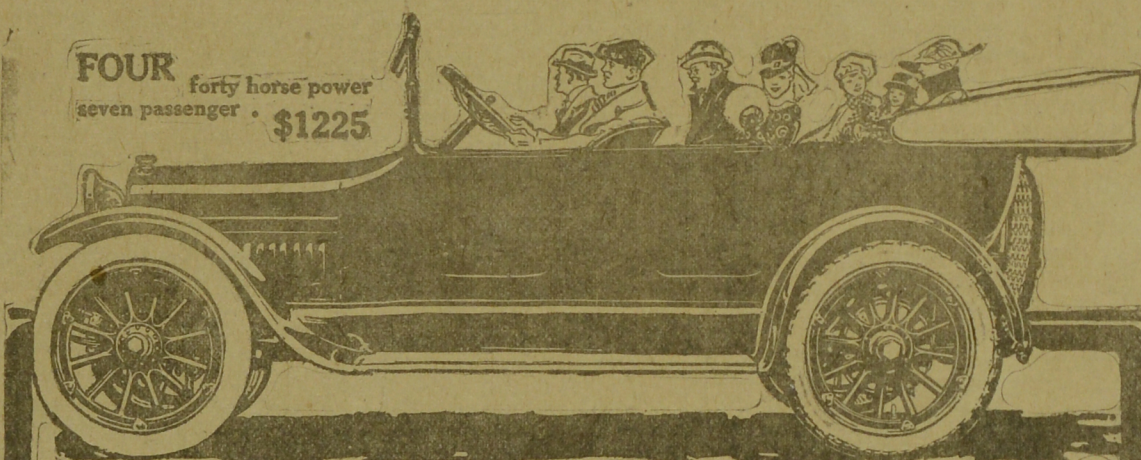
After all—since a Suit is made to wear—the best of all Suits is that which wears the longest.

MACKINNON'S  
CLOTHING

not only wears long past the time the average Suit is cast aside, but yet keeps its appearance, and is good looking all the time you wear it.

J. A. MacKINNON YORK  
TAILOR and CLOTHIER STREET

(Continued on Page three)

—The GREATEST Values  
ever produced in Canada

These new SERIES 17 Studebaker cars are without any exceptions, the GREATEST automobile values that have ever been produced in Canada. Made in Canada in the GREAT Studebaker plants at Walkerville, they represent the enormous resources and unexcelled manufacturing facilities of one of the world's largest makers of motor cars. And dollar for dollar of the prices, they give more real, actual, tangible value than any other models on the Canadian market.

The 40-horse power, 7-passenger FOUR at \$1225 absolutely dominates the 4-cylinder market in power, size and quality. And the 50-horse power, 7-passenger SIX at \$1450 offers value that cannot be equaled in any other Six within hundreds of dollars of its price.

We urge you to see these wonderful new SERIES 17 Studebakers before deciding on any car.

SERIES 17  
CARS

Four Cylinder Models  
Touring Car, 7-passenger \$1225  
Roadster, 3-passenger \$1200  
Landau-Roadster, 3-pass. \$1500

Six Cylinder Models  
Touring Car, 7-passenger \$1450  
Roadster, 3-passenger \$1425  
Landau-Roadster \$1700

F. O. B. Walkerville

SIX fifty horse power  
seven passenger \$1450

