

IMPERIAL MUNITIONS BOARD HAS AN ADOPTED FATHER

Members of the Borden Government Apparently Know
Very Little About It When
Questioned.

SHELL COMMITTEE DIED OF TOO MUCH NOURISHMENT

Mr. Hazen Was Successful in Getting Information
From "an Ontario Gentleman" Supposed to be
Mr. Flavelle.

(By H. F. Gadsby.)

Ottawa, Feb. 29.—Now that the tower on Parliament Hill has ceased to flash its nightly beacon, the most illuminated spot in Ottawa is the top floor of the Union Bank building at Metcalfe and Sparks streets, the home of the Shell Committee, alias the Imperial Munitions Board.

Whether it is that Chairman Flavelle has read in the good book that the evil-doer hateth the light, or that the Board wants to hang out a warm welcome to army contractors, or that it signals profit-taking patriots not to blunder into the wrong place, the fact remains that that particular top floor is a veritable flood of artificial sunshine which burns far into the night, conveying the impression that a tireless mind is at work up there saving the Empire as far as it can be saved by the awarding of fat contracts to friends of the party.

What's more, there are no blinds on the big windows, nothing to prevent Chairman Flavelle's light so shining before men that everybody will know that Brains and Zeal and Disinterested Loyalty—with a knighthood perhaps in the offing—are on the job at last.

Chairman Flavelle has in former times justified himself as the mobilizer of sausages and cold storage eggs. Why, then, shouldn't he make a success of other high explosives like shrapnel and such? At all events the Imperial Munitions Board, alias the Shell Committee, makes no secret of its abiding place. It is easy enough to track it to its lair. It seems to court publicity. To all appearances its proceedings are open to mankind. Any body with an aeroplane capable of rising eighty feet above the street level can see what is going on, provided the Board is not indulging in mental reservations at the time.

The Shell Committee.

While there is no question as to the home of the Imperial Munitions Board, alias the Shell Committee, there was up to a very recent date a question as to its father. Whose child was this over-rich orphan, with oodles of money to spend? The cabinet ministers vied with each other in disclaiming parentage. Like the good people who failed to appear in wedding garments, they straightway began to make excuses, and the more the Opposition quizzed them the more excuses they offered.

Never was founding so heartily repudiated. Mr. Carvell—or was it Dr. Pugsley—quoted vague words by Premier Borden which seemed to show a working knowledge on his part, but Premier Borden spurned the charge. Finance Minister White is generally credited with choosing Mr. Flavelle as Lloyd George's Canadian understudy, but Finance Minister White proved an alibi. Sir George Foster, with whose department of Trade and Commerce the export of war supplies might have something to do promptly, said, "You can search me," employing a beautiful flow of language lasting five minutes to deny the soft impeachment.

The Hon. Bob Rogers said, "I may have my faults, but, thank heaven, the Shell Committee is not one of them," or words to that effect, adding under his breath that he hoped Sam would "get his," whatever that meant.

As for the other cabinet ministers, they passed the buck freely, including the Hon. Mr. Kemp, who has a purchasing committee of his own which keeps him busy explaining.

Sir Sam's Tactics.

This was the state of affairs until Major General Sam gave his justly celebrated Irish answer to Mr. Carvell's charges—that is to say, he answered another question entirely, which was good tactics and proved him to be a model Major General.

Outside the answer he did not give, the answer he volunteered with regard to the Shell Committee was perhaps the most important. "I acknowledge the corn," said the doughty Sir Sam. "I am the father of the Shell Committee. I stand by it first, last and all the time."

By the Shell Committee, you will

observe. Not by the Imperial Munitions Board, which Major General Sir Sam considers too good to be true. Sam had no objections to the Shell Committee, which was composed of human beings, but he is not so keen on an Imperial Munitions Board presided over by an earthbound angel from Toronto. Sam went on to say that the Shell Committee, besides having a distinguished father like himself, could claim as its mother Necessity, and its object in life next to helping the British Empire was encouraging the great Canadian steel industry, which for the last year and a half had lived on its smiles.

Too Much Nourishment.

Such is the plight of the quondam Shell Committee at the present writing. Sam fathers it and his colleagues in the cabinet are willing to let it go at that. It is supposed to have died of too much nourishment and to be decently buried. If the Imperial Munitions Board, by some strange transmigration of souls, is the Shell Committee on a loftier plane, they claim to know nothing about it.

So far as they are concerned, the Imperial Munitions Board has no father, save its adopted one, Mr. J. W. Flavelle. The most they will plead guilty of is a casual acquaintance with it. They understand that it is somewhere in the neighborhood and they nod to it as they pass by but only in friendly spirit. No fathering, mind you.

Yet for mere outsiders they seem to have a fairly complete knowledge not only of what the Shell Committee did, but also of what the Imperial Munitions board is doing. For example, Mr. Carvell the other day sought information as to certain shell contracts in Ontario and New Brunswick. A couple of days later the Minister of Marine brought down the reply to Mr. Carvell's questions. Being cross-examined as to how he got this information from a committee to which he claimed to be a perfect stranger, Mr. Hazen explained that the Ontario information he got from "an Ontario gentleman"—query, was the Ontario gentleman Chairman Flavelle?—and the New Brunswick information he drew from his own personal knowledge.

A fair inference from this latter statement would seem to be that Mr. Hazen had enough influence with the Shell Committee to handle the patronage in his own province.

A few days later, seeing that Mr. Hazen had had such success in getting information from the Imperial Munitions Board, Mr. Carvell sought to do the same thing himself, but got no results, whereupon Mr. Carvell voiced his conclusion that the only way was through a cabinet minister.

This is where matters stand today. Although the government disclaims anything more than a touch-and-go connection with the Shell Committee under either its old or its new name, still all the information in regard to its transactions which is divulged to the House of Commons comes through the cabinet ministers. In fact, when information is the thing, none but cabinet ministers need apply.

A Pertinent Question.

If anything further were necessary to pierce the hollow subterfuge of the government not knowing it is Sir Thomas White's budget in which he frankly announces his intention of taxing the profiteers. How can the government tax them if their operations are a secret between themselves and the British War Office? The answer is, of course they can. Ignorance may be bliss when you are heading off inquisitive Liberals, but it ceases to be practical when it interferes with an abundant source of revenue.

Of course the Finance Minister keeps a lot of power in his own hands—the power to determine what are excess profits and what are not—and he may be inclined to temper justice with mercy, but the fact remains that the transactions of the Shell Committee can be got at when it's the government that wants to get at them.

Incidentally, taxing the profiteers puts a stopper on the inquiry Sir Wil-

GIRLS! GIRLS! TRY IT STOP DANDRUFF AND BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR

Hair Stops Falling Out And Gets
Thick, Wavy, Strong And
Beautiful.

Your hair becomes light, wavy, fluffy, abundant and appears as soft, lustrous and beautiful as a young girl's after a "Danderine hair cleanse." Just try this—moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair taking one small strand at a time. This will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt and excessive oil and in just a few moments you have doubled the beauty of your hair.

Besides beautifying the hair at once, Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff, cleanses, purifies and invigorates the scalp, forever stopping itching and falling hair.

But what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you will actually see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair, growing all over the scalp. If you care for pretty, soft hair and lots of it surely get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any druggist or toilet counter, and just try it.

Slants Of Humor

KEEPING IT DARK.

All the passengers in the railway carriage, with one exception, wore some form of war badge. A stranger only was undecorated. A fussy baggage-wearer remarked:

"I see, sir, that you are the only one not engaged in some form of war work."

"I prefer to be quite unostentatious about what I do."

"What is your war work?" continued the inquisitive one.

"Sir, I am a German spy, but I do not care to make my occupation too public."

ALADDIN AN AUTOIST.

"Now," it was explained to Aladdin, "this is a wonderful lamp. Rub it and a genie appears."

"I see little to that. What I want is a lamp that won't go out on my automobile and get me pinched by a traffic cop."

EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES.

"Your letters are atrociously written."

"Maybe so, my boy, maybe so. But you ought to see my beautiful girl stenographer who writes 'em."

"Well, you had better send out a photo with every letter if you expect to get any biz."

A DOUBTFUL COMPLIMENT.

The politeness of the Japanese is proverbial. At a social occasion in Washington a young woman happened to say to an attaché of the Japanese embassy:

"In your country you compress the women's feet, do you not?"

"No, madam," responded the Japanese. "That is, or rather was, a Chinese custom. In Japan we allow our ladies' feet to grow to their full size."

And then, after a bow, he added in the politest tones:

"Not that they could ever hope to rival yours, madam."

WHERE THEY'RE FOUND.

(From The Atchison Globe.)
Very few millionaires in large cities are snobs. The snobs are largely found in small towns and are worth from twenty to thirty thousand.

SNEEZING COLDS, BAD COUGHS IRRITABLE THROAT ALL CURED

Just think of it, a cold cured in ten minutes—that's what happens when you use "Catarrhazone." You inhale its soothing balsams and out goes the cold—sniffles are cured—headache is cured—symptoms of Catarrh and gripe disappear at once. It's the healing pine essences and powerful antiseptics in Catarrhazone that enable it to act so quickly. In disease of the nose, for irritable throat, bronchitis, coughs and catarrh it's a marvel. Safe even for children. Beware of dangerous substitutes offered under misleading names and meant to deceive you for genuine CATARRHAZONE, which is sold everywhere, large size containing two months' treatment costs \$1.00; small size 50c., trial size 25c.

frid Laurier is asking into the affairs of the Shell Committee. At least it will be utilized in that way. The government will say, "what more inquiry do you want? Won't you know what they meant when you see their tax contributions in the public accounts?"

FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN HEAR SPLENDID ADDRESSES

The Farmers and Dairymen gathered in convention here had a varied program yesterday afternoon and last evening. Dr. W. J. Morse of the Maine State Experimental Station discussed powdery scab in the morning. In the afternoon Messrs. H. H. Smith and W. H. Moore discussed "Production and Marketing of Farm Produce." Mr. Geo. H. Barr, Chief Dairy Division at Ottawa, spoke on dairying both afternoon and evening. Mr. McAllister, Maritime Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., spoke briefly Daggett, Secretary of Agriculture at the evening session and Mr. J. B. spoke in the evening on Sheep.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon Dr. Morse took the floor and referred to powdery scab among potatoes. The United States authorities, he said, were coming to the conclusion that it was not a very serious disease. It was only to be feared in cold and wet sections of the country. Although not a very large state, Maine experienced quite a difference of climate and soil in different parts and he could not help coming to the conclusion that powdery scab existed in parts of the state where the greatest rainfall took place long before it was experienced in drier sections. The disease did not appear to exist in any district of the United States where temperature was warm and dry.

Scabby potatoes are unsightly and ousekeepers do not like them, but cab is no detriment to the eating qualities of tubers. The disease is undoubtedly contagious and experimental work is being undertaken to try to find a remedy for it. Application of lime to soil is apt to increase rather than diminish dissemination of the trouble. Once get the disease in the soil and it will remain there for years.

MARKETING PRODUCE.

In an address on production and marketing of farm produce, H. H. Smith of Hoyt Station, Sunbury county, said he believed in growing the greatest variety of crops possible, to that a cash return might be expected from some one or more of these crops all the time.

Mr. Smith took up the question of ticks and said he reckoned that an acre of ground under pickle crop would bring in a return of \$1,000. It was to be regretted that so much money is sent out of this province or purchase of pickles, when they could be so easily and cheaply raised right here at home.

In marketing farm produce as much as possible should be sold direct to consumers and all profit to be made comes right to the producer. It was

a bad policy to sell produce when the market is otherwise well supplied and the commission agent should be avoided as an unmitigated thief.

In conclusion, Mr. Smith declared that the New Brunswick farmer should be a prosperous, contented man.

W. H. MOORE.

Mr. W. H. Moore said that he also aimed to produce as great a variety as possible at all times of the year and read a schedule on which he usually tried to work. With regard to potatoes, his experience was that seed from very large tubers was not worth while planting for failure had always resulted. Living as he is at some distance from the market it became a question of dealing in produce that is easily moved around, otherwise it is too hard on horses. Butter and cream were easier to bring around than hay or turnips. Young pigs for breeding purposes are easily reared and bring good prices. Latterly, he had improved conditions by using an automobile to come to market with and found the improvement so great as to more than pay the cost. In fact, auto delivery would open up a market for articles that could not be dealt with by team delivery.

DAIRYING.

Mr. George H. Barr of the dairy division at Ottawa gave a very interesting account of what was being done along dairying lines in other provinces. In Alberta they were making the finest butter to be found in the whole of Canada. So much improvement had been made in butter manufacturing that they captured the entire butter market of British Columbia.

In Saskatchewan creameries are under government control and apart from superior quality thereby assured the output had increased enormously. In Manitoba conditions are the same and the time will soon be here when instead of butter being shipped from east to west it would be the other way. In the Maritime Provinces there is a large local market for dairy produce which enables it to be easily disposed of but New Brunswick needs to wake up. The province is at the present time doing less than any other province in Canada along dairy lines and other provinces will very soon leave New Brunswick a long way behind in the race unless a change comes over this province's farmers very soon.

In western provinces all butter and cream is sold according to quality, it all being graded. Nothing of that kind is to be found in New Brunswick, at least he had never been able

(Continued on page five.)

GinPills FOR THE KIDNEYS

Why They're Sold

WINNIPEG, May 19th, 1912.

"In the autumn of 1911, I suffered with a continual pain in the back. As a druggist, I tried various remedies without any apparent results. Having sold GIN PILLS for a number of years, I thought there must be good in them, otherwise the sales would not increase so fast. I gave them a fair trial and the results I find to be good."

GEO. E. ROGERS.

50c. a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all drug stores. Free sample sent if you write the

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

HARVEY STATION.

Harvey Station, Feb. 29.—Patrick Hurley, a respected farmer of Acton Settlement, died at his home there on Friday after a long illness. He was a native of Acton and was about sixty years of age. He is survived by his wife, who is the only daughter of the late James O'Leary of Acton; two daughters and one son, John P. Hurley, also residing at Acton. His daughters are Mrs. A. Ryan of Fredericton, and Miss Nellie Hurley at home. Two brothers also survive, Michael Hurley, residing at Acton, and Jeremiah Hurley at Fredericton. A sister, Mrs. Thomas O'Brien of Bangor, also survives.

There was a large attendance at the funeral, which took place at Cork yesterday morning.

EXPLAINING IT.

"I think I can explain it to you. Now, I ask you for a kiss. That's the initiative."

"And I refer you to mother."

"Um. That's the referendum."

Satan smiles when a young minister begins to congratulate himself on the beauty and eloquence of his prayers.

We often feel sorry for the rich. There is Rockefeller, for instance, he once had as much hair as anybody.

But instead of marrying a man to reform him, the average woman marries him to inform him.

***** MAPLE HONEY LABELS. *****

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FREDERICTON FIRE ALARM.

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|----|------------------------------------|
| 6 | Corner York and Argyle |
| 12 | Corner Westmorland and Aberdeen |
| 13 | Corner Northumberland and Saunders |
| 14 | Corner Brunswick and Smythe |
| 15 | Corner Charlotte and Smythe |
| 16 | Corner George and Northumberland |
| 17 | Corner King and Northumberland |
| 21 | City Hall |
| 23 | Corner York and George |
| 24 | Corner Queen and Westmorland |
| 25 | Corner Brunswick and Westmorland |
| 27 | Corner King and York |
| 28 | Corner Saunders and York |
| 31 | Corner Queen and Regent |
| 32 | Corner Needham and Regent |
| 34 | Corner Queen and Carleton |
| 35 | Corner Brunswick and Carleton |
| 36 | Corner Charlotte and Carleton |
| 37 | Corner George and Regent |
| 38 | Corner King and Regent |
| 44 | Corner Queen and St. John |
| 45 | Corner Brunswick and St. John |
| 46 | Corner Charlotte and St. John |
| 51 | Corner King and Church |
| 52 | Corner George and Church |
| 53 | Corner Union and Church |
| 54 | Gas House |
| 55 | Intercolonial Railway Station |
| 56 | Lansdowne and Waterloo Row. |

CONCERT AND CANDY SALE

THE Bethany Class of the Brunswick Street Baptist Church will hold a concert in the Vestry WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 1st, at eight o'clock, in aid of Soldiers' Comforts Fund. Candy will be sold. Admission 15c.

BUSINESS NOTICE

THE Undertaking Business which was conducted for the past forty years by the late John G. Adams, will be continued by his son, the undersigned, who has been the active manager of the business for the past number of years, and who holds a certificate and diploma from the Massachusetts College of Embalming, Boston, Mass., as a qualified embalmer.

HARRY R. ADAMS.
Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 22nd, 1916.

NOTICE OF LEGISLATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick, at the next session thereof, for an Act authorizing the Trustees of the Church Hall, situated on the corner of Carleton and Brunswick Streets, in the City of Fredericton, to sell and dispose of the said Church Hall and premises, and convey a good title thereto to the purchaser or purchasers.

Dated this 22nd day of February, A. D. 1916.

By order of the Trustees.
T. S. WILKINSON,
Secretary.

TORY EXTRAVAGANCE IS DENOUNCED IN PARLIAMENT

Ottawa, Feb. 29.—"It is a time for plain talk," declared E. M. MacDonald, of Pictou, in parliament tonight toward the close of the budget. "It is time to speak out concerning this spendthrift Minister of Finance with which Canada is now burdened. It is time that the people knew and understood that the increased taxation which they have been paying and which they are asked to pay under the guise and cloak of war taxation is being used by the present Minister of Finance to cover up the deficits he has created during the few years of his prodigal administration."

"Thank God the people of Canada are prepared to stand by the great issue of the war in men and money, but it is unjust, it is wrong that the money wrung from the people under the guise of war should be misappropriated and taken by false pretences for other purposes. And I say that is what is being done by the present Minister of Finance."

Mr. MacDonald's arraignment of Sir Thomas White and his administration of Canada's finances was a scorching and telling one. Time and again he brought the Minister of Finance to his feet protesting the war and the transcontinental railway were responsible for the huge increase in the public debt which had taken place during his short regime.

"Not at all," retorted Mr. MacDonald, "and the minister knows it."

\$51,821,000 Added to Public Debt.

He quoted from the blue book the official figures to show that, altogether apart from the war expenditure and the transcontinental, Sir Thos. White had added \$51,821,000 to the public debt. "He has put the people of Canada into debt to that amount by gross mismanagement and extravagance, and he cannot deny it," exclaimed Mr. MacDonald.

"The minister has the audacity to talk about appeals to patriotism and war expenses," continued the Pictou

member. "And he carefully endeavors to conceal from the public the fact that he spent \$58,000,000 more in 1914 than the government spent in 1911, apart altogether from war expenditures."

For a year past he has had a patriotic public paying "war stamps" when not one single one of these so-called war stamps has ever gone into any war account. They have been eaten up in the boundless reign of mismanagement and extravagance that has been carried on by this Minister of Finance. Does this spendthrift think he can further delude the people of Canada with talk about war burdens? Does he think he is to be longer permitted ostrich-like to stick his head in the sand and escape from the responsibility of his prodigality?"

\$70,000,000 for Extra Taxation.

Hon. Frank Oliver pointed out to the House in the course of a well-argued dissertation that Sir Thomas White at the end of the present year will have taken from the people of Canada the enormous sum of \$70,000,000 in extra taxation. Mr. Oliver showed that this extra taxation, or the greater part of it, was due to the fact that the government during that time had increased its expenditures, exclusive of war, by over \$50,000,000. It was not therefore for the war that the people were being burdened with the extra \$70,000,000 of taxation, it was on account of the government's extravagance in civil expenditure.

Here are some of the proofs given by Mr. MacDonald. In 1911 it cost \$24,000,000 to collect the revenue of Canada; in 1915 it cost \$42,000,000.

This is an increase of \$18,000,000. The increase in revenue during that time was \$16,000,000, so that it cost \$18,000,000 to collect that amount.

From 1911 to 1915 there was an increase of \$8 per head in the total domestic expenditure of the country, despite the fact that population has not increased appreciably.

In the post office department expenditures were \$8,000,000 more than in 1911. In this connection also it is apparent that each and every cent collected from the war stamps has gone, not toward the war, but, as Mr. MacDonald said, to the employing of extra clerks at Montreal and Quebec and to the dissemination of patronage.