

Attractive Offerings

— FOR —

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

JUNE 22nd AND 23rd.

Boys' Blouses	60c., 65c. and 75c.
Boys' Underwear	23c., 35c. and 40c.
Boys' Sport Shirts	\$1.00
Boys' Heavy Ribbed Hose	29c., 35c. and 50c.
Boys' Overalls	60c., 75c. and 95c.
Boys' Pants	\$1.25, \$1.35 and \$1.50
Men's Overalls, Leather Label make	\$1.75
Men's Pants	\$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.50
Men's Underwear	50c., 75c. and \$1.00
Men's Straw Hats	50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.25
Big Range of Men's Raincoats	\$6.75 to \$15.00
Men's Suits	\$12.00, \$14.00 and \$15.00
Special for Saturday Evening—1,000 yards 3 and 4 inch Hamburg to be offered at 7½c. per yard.	

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THE FISHERMAN'S FRIEND—Keeps away Mosquitoes, Gnats, Black Flies, Sand Flies, etc. Be sure and get a bottle the next time you take a trip.

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HON. G. P. GRAHAM SPEAKS ON CONSCRIPTION ISSUE

First Lieutenant of Sir Wilfrid Laurier Delivers an Able Speech in Parliament Would Welcome an Election as the Most Effective Way of Clearing the Political Atmosphere—Sir Thos. White Heard From.

Ottawa, June 22. — Hon. George P. Graham, the first lieutenant of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in parliament, speaking in the Commons today from his place next to his revered and trusted leader, did as Mr. Pardee, chief Liberal whip, did yesterday. With the full permission and respect of Sir Wilfrid, Mr. Graham, following the traditions of Liberalism, expressed his own honest convictions on the great issue before parliament and the people.

While declaring his sincere belief that Sir Wilfrid, the veteran and experienced statesman, was pursuing the course he thought wisest in helping to secure national unity in Canada and the most far-sighted method of helping to win the war, Mr. Graham said that that he must differ with Sir Wilfrid and vote against the referendum and for the conscription bill. Though the conclusions might vary as to policy, said Mr. Graham, one motive dominated, namely, the reaching of the goal of what was best for Canada and what was best for the Allied cause.

Hon. Mr. Graham pointed out that the government was preparing for an election, predicted an early appeal to the people, and welcomed this as the most effective way of clearing the atmosphere. Such an election, he said, would really amount to a referendum on conscription inasmuch as the members of the new house would be individually pledged for or against conscription.

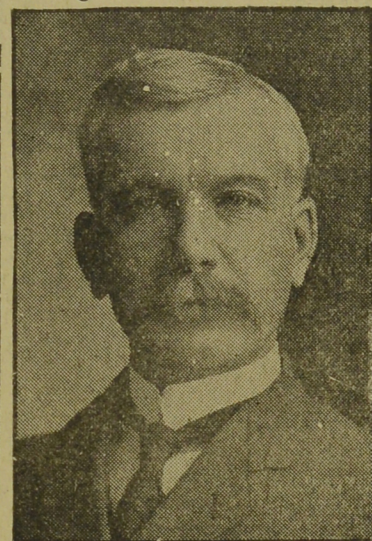
Two other Liberals today, E. W. Nesbitt, South Oxford, and Mr. Buchanan of Lethbridge, the latter the first of the Alberta Liberals to be heard from, took the same course as Mr. Graham.

Mr. Graham's Fine Effort.

Though he was suffering from a temporary attack of neuralgia, Mr. Graham's analysis of the whole situation was a closely reasoned one, moderate in its tone, fair and frank in its criticism of the mistakes of the past and constructively helpful in its concrete suggestion for immediate and courageous organization of the whole power of the nation for war effort. Readiness for every effort, he urged, should be accompanied by steadiness in parliamentary decisions, curbing passions and prejudices, preserving

national unity to the utmost extent and equalizing war sacrifice as far as possible among those who stay at home as well as among those who go to fight.

He succinctly reviewed the Quebec situation, noting the natural result of the Nationalist propaganda, the sudden breaking of every pledge given the people of the province in regard to conscription, the gross mistakes in recruiting methods pursued in Quebec and the lack of any inspiring govern-



Hon. G. P. Graham.

mental leadership to the people of that province. In Ontario there had been similar failure of any consistent and organized recruiting effort. What had been accomplished had been done principally by the voluntary effort of patriotic citizens rather than by the government itself — "almost despite the government," said Mr. Graham, "in view of the statements recently made by Sir Sam Hughes."

Conscripting Wealth.

Mr. Graham devoted a considerable portion of his speech to consideration of the larger problems of conscription, as outlined in the resolution which he drafted last week. He declared for the compulsory enlistment of wealth by means of an income tax on the rich man for the raising of more money by taxation so that a war-prosperous Canada might not shift the whole burden of war debt to the shoulders of the people when the men come home from overseas and war orders were no more.

He declared for government action to compel industries in Canada, now concerned only with the production of luxuries, to turn their attention to the production of essentials. He asked that the women of Canada be organized as was now being done in the States to prevent waste in the home. He urged measures for the distribution of labor to the farms. He pointed out that the public could scarcely be expected to have much confidence in a government that appointed only Conservatives to such positions as fuel controller and food controller.

Sir Thomas White, who followed Mr. Graham, urged the seriousness of the war situation, the final failure of the voluntary system and the immediate necessity of conscription for military service. As to the conscription of wealth, he gave only general promises that "everything that was necessary" to raise funds would be done. But he gave no specific promise as to any further war taxation—for this year at any rate.

"Be Steady, Aye Steady." . . .

Hon. Geo. P. Graham, in resuming the debate, said that we were asking the men of Canada to be "ready aye, ready." He thought that the house might add a slogan for its own benefit "be steady, aye, steady." If ever there was a time in the history of this country when men should curb their passions and prejudices simultaneously with their comrades, that time was now and this was the place. Nothing could be gained by recrimination. He took it that every man in the house, not matter from what province he might come, or from what stock he might come, believed in his country and believed further that the destiny of the country was bound up in its relationship with the British Empire. They might differ on details, but only on details. Should they say or do ought to disturb the harmony that existed among the people of different origin in Canada they would add to the

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We have just opened a shipment of **MATTING, SQUARES and RUGS.**

6 feet wide and 8 feet 4 inches long	\$2.50
9 feet wide and 8 feet 4 inches long	\$3.50
9 feet wide and 9 feet 6 inches long	\$4.00

A large variety of patterns in the Small Matting Rugs to choose from.

27 x 54 inches	Price 30 cents
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PREVENT DISEASE FROM ENTERING YOUR HOME THROUGH THE OPEN DOOR OR WINDOW.

Flies are disease spreaders. It is therefore necessary to take every precaution to safeguard human life from the pest. Keep them on the outside by equipping your home with our line of

SCREEN DOORS

which are made of thoroughly seasoned wood, well constructed and wired with high grade wire.

We have them in five different designs to choose from. Every door is sent out complete with spring hinges, pull and hook-and-eye, at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$3.50. SCREENS 30c. to 60c.

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enjoyment of their enemies and detract from the comfort of their friends.

He said that Liberalism allowed the fullest freedom of thought to every member who advocated Liberalism and while he differed with his leader, he had his absolute consent to take whatever course he thought best at the present time. Every member on their side of the house was at liberty to act, and speak and vote as he chose, and by so doing he did not sever the ties that bound him to his chieftain, neither was he slinking away from the Liberal party and the causes which it had always stood for.

Sir Wilfrid Often Right.

Mr. Graham claimed that Sir Wilfrid stood where he always stood, as the advocate of what he thought was best to Canada and the Empire. Sir Wilfrid was as anxious about winning the great struggle as he (Graham) was. He added that he might be wrong and Sir Wilfrid might be right. He was right in 1896 when he stood for the principle of provincial rights. He was right on the question of the Canadian navy. "He may be right in this case, but I think he is not."

Continuing, Mr. Graham said that the fact that we were today a portion of the British Empire was largely due to the loyalty of the Frenchman of Quebec in years gone by. He said that the French-Canadians were brave, chivalrous, truthful and above all, logical. Having been told time and again by the government leader and the opposition leader that there would be no conscription in Canada they cannot understand why it has been introduced.

Mr. Graham said there were three classes of Canadians, those who had gone to the front, those who could not go, and those who ought to go. Of those who had gone, nothing too good could be said. Mr. Graham blamed the government for having had no organization and said they were responsible for the failure of the voluntary system. He claimed if there had been proper government organization in Ontario, recruiting would have been 25 per cent. greater than it was.

He claimed that the right men were not appointed to get recruits, and no man who could hope for success in recruiting who abused young men or older men and called them slackers.

He said a bad jolt was given to recruiting in Ontario when the ex-minister of militia said he was getting more men than he required. This deterred men. Mr. Graham repeated the statement of General Hughes that the prime minister himself had intimated to the ex-minister that the pressure upon recruiting might be relieved.

The Premier Denies.

Sir Robert Borden immediately rose to his feet and said that he denied this statement last February. He purposed before the debate closed making a further statement which he thought would place the matter beyond question. "On no occasion, did I ever ask recruiting to be slackened or interfered with," declared the prime minister. "What I did do, and what I have stated many times in this house, was to endeavor to have recruiting officers to direct their efforts that men who were

of more service to the country in the occupations which they were engaged in should not be taken when other men capable of going to the front and not of so much service to the state at home could be gone after and possibly secured."

Sir Robert added that he had interrupted only because he understood Mr. Graham was attributing to him some action which had occasioned slacking recruiting. He desired absolutely to deny that.

Mr. Graham added that recruiting, while thoroughly successful in Ontario, would have been much more successful if there had been more organization and co-operation in the government.

Mr. Graham, turning to Quebec, attacked the government for having up-pointed a Methodist clergyman as chief recruiting officer among the French-Canadians. He claimed that the doctrine preached prior to 1911 by certain people in Quebec, that we owed nothing to Britain and should not send a man to fight her battles, had more to do with slowness of recruiting in Quebec than any other cause. Another cause was that when the war began the government of Canada had three members who had taken that position at every church door in Quebec. The people of Quebec challenged the sincerity of the men who were asking them to enlist. Further than this, when the war broke out the government had not a French-speaking member who dared go on the platform and ask for recruits.

NEW TIMETABLE IN FORCE SUNDAY

Slight Changes on Fredericton Sub-division—None on the Gibson Sub-division.

The new summer time-table goes in to effect on the Canadian Pacific Railway tomorrow. Some slight changes have been made in the time of arrival and departure of trains on the Fredericton sub-division, but on the Gibson sub-division there have been practically no changes. The time of the arrival and departure of trains is as follows, local time being given in all cases:

Fredericton Sub-division.

Lv. 6.05 a. m. for St. John and intermediate points.
Lv. 9.20 a. m. for St. John and points east. (15 minutes earlier.)
Lv. 6 p. m. for Montreal, Boston, McAdam and points north and south. (5 minutes earlier.)
Lv. 8.55 p. m. for St. John and points east.
Ar. 9.10 a. m. from St. John and points east. (5 minutes earlier.)
Ar. 11.40 a. m. from Boston and Montreal. (15 minutes earlier.)
Ar. 8.00 p. m. from St. John and points east.
Ar. 10.55 p. m. from Boston and United States points.

Gibson Sub-division.

Lv. 7.30 a. m. for Woodstock and points north.
Lv. 3.15 p. m. for Milville and Otis.
Ar. 11.05 a. m. from Milville and Otis.
Ar. 9.10 p. m. from Woodstock and points north.

Fresh Fruits

LARGE FAT BANANAS	30c. and 35c. dozen
BEST SWEET, JUICY NAVEL ORANGES	25c. and 35c. doz.
VERY BEST LEMONS	25c. dozen

NEW CANNED GOODS

TOMATOES	19c. Can
CORN	16c. Can
PEAS	13c., 2 for 25c.
PEACHES	16c. Can

MOLASSES	SUGAR
Fancy Barbadoes, 75c. Gallon	Finest Granulated Sugar, 11 lbs. \$1.00.
BISCUITS	BAKER'S COCOA
We have a large assortment of Plain and Fancy Biscuits. Try a Box of Quebec Mixed—13½c. lb.	Bulk Cocoa 35c. lb. Tins Cocoa, 10c., 13c. and 24c Baker's Chocolate 11c and 22c

FEED	FLOUR
Middlings \$2.40 Bran 2.30 Corn 3.40	Don't forget BLUE BANNER when you want the Best Bread Flour, \$14.10; hf-bbl. bags, \$7.05.

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Gaiety

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HOUSE PETERS

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DRAMA
Produced by
PALLAS—PARAMOUNT

As Men Love

BETTY COMPTON IN HIGH
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"Love and Ice"

GAIETY CONCERT
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COMING MONDAY!
CARA KIMBAL YOUNG IN
"THE PRICE SHE PAID."

DIED.

Hanson—Mrs. Ellenora Hanson, widow of the late Edgar Hanson, at her residence, 182 George street, Fredericton, N. B., June 22. Funeral Sunday at 2.30 p. m.

Yerran's

BRANCH STORES, WOODSTOCK AND ST. JOHN.