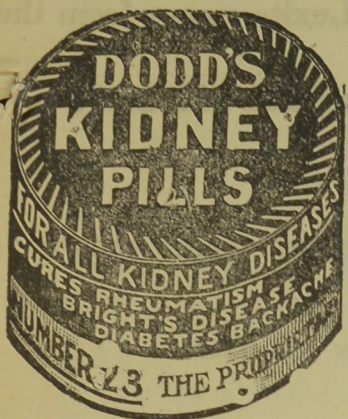


Alleged Road Frauds

(Continued from page 2.)

In several cases, such as that of Louis J. Robichaud and Louis De-grace, whose name appeared on the pay sheet and in the time book with horse and cart, it was admitted that those men did not work on the road. Witnesses proved this. Those men



had horses and carts and hired them to McNally, with drivers. The checks for such work came to the owners. It was proved that the horses, with drivers, did work on the road. In the matter of drivers for hired horses, it was shown that young boys from nine to fourteen years drove horses. Mr. Smith contended that drivers should be able to load in pits, and the minister pointed out that where a large number of horses were employed a sufficient number of men were in the pits to load carts rapidly, and the drivers did not have to load. Several witnesses testified to the ability and carefulness of these young drivers.

Fully Gone Into.

The charge against Supervisor Gervais Hebert, that he had worked mere days in June and July than it was possible for him to do, was fully gone into. It appears by the evidence that in the July sheet Hebert sent in to the department eleven days' work forgotten and not paid for in April, May and June. A letter accompanied the July pay sheet to the auditor fully explaining this apparent overcharge of days for the supervisor. This was also true of Hebert's driven by a hired driver. The horse was not charged for on the roads when he worked on

Robert's farm, and it was also clearly proved that this horse was not sick during the summer as charged.

On the charge that Honore Duguay was on the pay list for road work while he worked in Supervisor Hebert's field, Duguay swore that he had worked one and a half days in Hebert's field at one time, and about two days at another, but while so occupied his place was taken on the road work by his brother-in-law, who was paid by him and not by the government.

The charge that earth was hauled to the property of J. G. Robichaud, M.L.A., and his brother, Patrick, by orders of Supervisor Hebert, when taken up, proved that mud and soft clay was taken out of the ditches in front of these properties and dumped there after the supervisor had obtained permission to do so. This material was



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removed by orders of the road engineer as unfit to be put on the road surface, and if not put where he had dumped it, would have had to be hauled to a dumping ground 600 yards away.

The next charge was the employment of boys of tender years. The name of Arthur Chiasson, aged eleven years, was on the list but it should have been his father, Mathias Chiasson, the number of days worked being six. The father swore that he did the work and not his son. The name Arthur was an error. No evidence was offered to show that Edward Savoie was not old enough to work on the road, as he is a young man of about eighteen years of age.

Clear Evidence.

Gervais W. Hebert, the supervisor, gave distinct and clear evidence without any attempt whatever to hide anything that could be considered irregular. On one occasion he admitted that there must be an error in his time book, when Mathias Chiasson was given credit for work on July 26, because he knew this man on that day had gone to the celebration of St. Anne's day at Caraquet. While he was making the admission Mathias Chiasson stepped forward and asked permission to make a statement. His request was granted and he swore that he had delivered twenty-seven yards of stone for the permanent road at Point Savage and that he never got paid for it because he agreed with the supervisor to give the stone free of charge if he would allow him pay for the day lost on July 26. The supervisor later said he now remembered the transaction and Chiasson was telling the truth.

Supervisor McNally, who had been accused of having men on his pay list while they had worked several days on his own farm, showed by his time book that while it was alleged that Agapit Mallett and Dazie Savoy were on his pay list for August 14 and 15 and that they were on those days working on his farm, these men had worked on his farm August 23 and 24 and for those dates they were paid in cash by him and were not on the pay sheet. A witness swore he was present and saw McNally pay Mallett for working on his farm the day after the work was done, August 25. It is the intention to prosecute Mallett for perjury.

There appeared to be an overlap-

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VON HERTLING INDULGES IN PEACE TALK

(Canadian Press direct wire.)

Amsterdam, May 18.—"I am still optimistic enough to believe we shall have peace this year," said the German Chancellor, Count Von Hertling, in an interview with the Berlin correspondent of the Budapest newspaper Azest. "I have firm confidence that further events in the west will bring us nearer a speedy end of the war."

"If the world should one day unite in an international peace league," added Count Von Hertling, "Germany would unhesitatingly and joyfully join it. Unfortunately, present conditions give very little hope of that. Our desire is to win and preserve peace."

by certain newspapers that the minister held it at the hotel kept by the member's brother.

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Precautions Must be Taken Against Forest Fires

The following circular giving the rules for slash burning and precautions to be taken with respect to forest fires, is being sent out by the Department of Lands and Mines:

Burning Permits: The close season in respect to fires is now April 15th to October 15th. During the close season a burning permit must be obtained from a Forest Ranger before setting out any fire for land-clearing, brush-burning, etc., within ½ mile of the forest. Experience has shown that in the timbered countries undergoing settlement, the permit regulation is the only means of ensuring adequate fire protection both to the settler and to the forests. This regulation, in one form or another, is in force today in every section of Canada where fire protection is successful.

It is our desire to place the least possible restriction on your land-clearing work. Each Forest Ranger has been instructed to see that all settlers are visited as often as possible, so that permits can be obtained without difficulty or delay.

We ask you to do your burning in the early and late parts of the season, when weather conditions are safe, and to use every reasonable precaution to prevent your fires from escaping control and causing forest fires. It is especially important that all slashes near railroads, public roads, etc., be disposed of, because they are particularly liable to be set on fire.

Rules for Slash-Burning: The following rules are recommended for guidance in burning slashes:

1. Burn in the early spring and fall, preferably when the slash is dry but the soil damp. When the soil is very dry a fire will destroy the humus or vegetable matter which enriches the top layer, and also is much more difficult to handle.
2. If possible, have one or more neighbors assist in the burning so that the fire may be kept under control at all times.
3. Always make a light fire-break around the slash by throwing any brush or litter in for 50 feet. This will help to confine the fire and let you get round it quickly should it start to spread.
4. If the slash adjoins timber, burn it if possible when there is a light breeze blowing away from the timber, and start the fire first on the leeward side. If the slash is on a side hill, start fires first on the upper side, and burn downhill. When a good guard has been backed along the top, fires may be set at the foot of the slope and allowed to burn up.
5. If conditions are at all dangerous, never start a fire in the morning. The best time to start burning is after 4 o'clock in the afternoon of a calm day. The slash is then dry and burns readily, there is little danger of wind, and the fire burns out during the night, when it is least apt to escape.
6. Keep close watch on the area until all fires are out.

Co-operation in Fire-Fighting: A forest fire is a menace both to private and public property, and often to life. From the standpoint of good citizenship alone, every able-bodied citizen should in every way possible try to prevent fires, and be ready and willing to assist in putting them out. Land-owners are required by law to do their utmost to prevent the spread of any fire (no matter how caused, even if set under permit), burning on their own property, and must place themselves and their employees at the disposal of the Forest Ranger for the purpose of fighting such fires. The "Forest Fires Act" states that such fire-fighting must be done at the expense of the land-owner, and if he fails to take action he is required to pay any expenses incurred by his neighbors, or by the Government, in fighting the fire.

Thus every person in the Province has a direct interest in the prompt and effective suppression of all forest fires. With the great forest area to be protected, Forest Rangers can only protect the timber resources of the Province by having the willing assistance and hearty co-operation of every citizen. Your help in this matter is earnestly requested. All you are asked to do is this: First of all, put out promptly any fires which may start on your own property. Next, watch for fires on your neighbor's land, and if one is discovered, warn him and help in extinguishing it. Lastly, if you discover a fire on Crown Lands, or if a fire threatens to spread to Crown Lands, notify the Forest Ranger if you cannot yourself readily extinguish it. If you yourself extinguish a fire, please report your action to the Forest Ranger.

Why Fire Protection is Necessary: The greatest aid to agriculture and to settlement in New Brunswick is a flourishing and prosperous lumber industry. This industry contains a great deal of invested capital, and in ordinary times pays an immense sum in wages. Out of every dollar spent in logging and manufacturing lumber, a large part goes directly to the community to employ labor and buy supplies and transportation. The annual revenue from the forests forms more than one-third of the total ordinary revenue of the Government. It helps to build roads, schools, and all kinds of public works. It keeps the taxes down. The continuance and increase of this revenue is directly dependent on the prosperity of the lumber industry.

Fire protection is necessary to ensure a permanent supply of raw material for the lumber industry. It is necessary to preserve the mature timber for cutting now and in the future. It is equally necessary to protect the second growth to provide saw-timber for the more distant future, when the demand will be much greater than at present. It takes from 50 to 100 years for a second crop of timber to grow after a fire. If repeated fires occur, the young growth is destroyed, the soil injured, and the timber crop is delayed indefinitely.

Nearly all the Crown Land is held in partnership with the public, under leases and licenses. You, as a citizen, are therefore one of the shareholders in the forest resources of the Province. You are urged to be careful with fire in the woods, and to give every assistance in your power toward the prevention and suppression of forest fires.

WRIGLEY'S

Six reasons

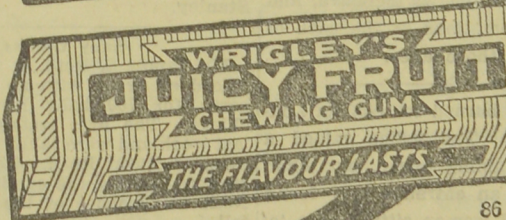
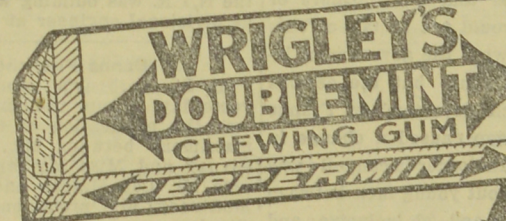
WHY it's a good friend:

- 1—Steadies nerves
- 2—Allays thirst
- 3—Aids appetite
- 4—Helps digestion
- 5—Keeps teeth clean
- 6—It's economical

Keep the soldiers and sailors supplied!

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