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LINA CAVALIERI

IN

"The Eternal Temptress"

A PARAMOUNT PICTURE.

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Episode XIV

Mon--"The Honeymoon" with Constance Talmadge.

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FRIDAY and SATURDAY, APRIL 19 and 20, 1918.

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THE SCREEN MATINEE IDOL,

FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN

AND HIS CO-STAR

Beverley Bayne

in

"Red, White and Blue Blood"

A Romantic Drama in a Western Setting. See the Train hold-up and "Frank" Foil the Robbers.

Next Monday and Tuesday

The Kaiser 'The Beast of Berlin'

HON. MR. TWEEDDALE REPLIES TO OPPOSITION DIATRIBES

(Continued from page 7.)

ment in aid of a railway up to that time. One of the conditions laid down by the government was that the road must be operated by one of the great railway companies or by the Government of Canada. Representatives of one of the large railway companies looked over the ground, but decided that the expense of building the road was too great and did not accept the offer of the government.

When Mr. Hazen took office, he was urged by boards of trade and other public bodies to do something, and finally gave a promise that bonds would be guaranteed to the extent of \$25,000 per mile. About the time that the legislation was enacted, the late Sir Wm. Van Horne made his appearance in Fredericton. A delegation was sent to Ottawa to ask that the road be leased and operated as part of the Intercolonial. Mr. Fleming was a member of that delegation and made the journey to Ottawa in company with Mr. Van Horne. When he reached Ottawa, according to the other delegates, he was a changed man. In other words, he had turned over the interests of the province to the big interests. That was one of the reasons the road ended today at Centreville instead of at Grand Falls. There was evidence to show that the old government never was sincere in the matter of building the road from Grand Falls to St. John and making it part of the trunk line. He (Tweeddale) had always taken the ground that unless the road was made part of the trunk line system, the large expenditure of public money was not justifiable. He believed that the old government had deliberately practised deception on the people, and the consequences would be felt by the province for years to come. When a promise had been secured from Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the road would be operated as part of the I. C. R., he had felt sure that if it was properly constructed the province's share of the earnings would be ample to defray the interest charges on the bonds.

The Minister at this stage read extracts from the official debates of 1910 to show the position that he and members of the then opposition had taken at that time with respect to the undertaking. Continuing, he said that the opposition had maintained that if the road was not built as part of the trunk line, it would never earn sufficient to pay the interest charges, and they had strongly urged that it be built to connect with the Grand Trunk Pacific at Grand Falls. The fact that the contract made by the old government provided for a road only to Anderson was proof that they never had any intention of constructing the line through to Grand Falls. No reason was advanced for the change, there were no engineering difficulties to overcome, and it could only be assumed that they did not want the road to go to Grand Falls because of the competition it would offer the Canadian Pacific Railway. Had the road been completed to Grand Falls, it would have been in a much better position today to handle the incoming and outgoing freight, but it was nothing more than a feeder for the C. P. R. He held that before the country could get any adequate return from the investment, the road would have to be connected with the Grand Trunk Pacific.

In connection with the Valley Railway, the old government had practiced deception from start to finish. Hon. members would recall the reciprocity election of 1911, when the slogan was "No truck or trade with the Yankees." His hon. friends opposite had subscribed to that policy, but when it came to building a railway, involving the expenditure of \$6,000,000, Canadian contractors were not good enough for them, so they went over the line and brought in Mr. Gould, a man who had had no previous experience and possessed no equipment. Mr. Gould was not long in finding a public man with his hand out, and when public men are inclined that way they become powerless to protect the rights of the people. He held that his hon. leader, were he to find him (Tweeddale) misappropriating \$1 of public funds, it would be his duty to throw him out of office.

When a public man did wrong, those who condoned his conduct must share with him the responsibility. He wished to say before leaving the subject that the principles enunciated by the old opposition with respect to the Valley Railway were sound, as subsequent events had amply demonstrated. The opposition had wanted the road to start at the ends and finish in the middle, but their views had not prevailed, with the result that the government today was compelled to borrow money to complete the road as far as Westfield. The old Central Railway had always been referred to by hon. members opposite as a sink hole, yet that road, which was seventy miles in length, had, together with its equipment, station buildings, etc., cost the province only \$15,000 per mile, and the province had owned it outright. The late government had expended \$15,000 a mile to extend that road from Minto to Fredericton, and had then turned it over to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Members of the Hazen government had been wont to boast of the splendid legislation they had passed in the statute books. They had talked much about their great Audit Act, which was to be as a two-edged sword to the man who sought to do wrong to the province, yet, as his hon. friend from Moncton had pointed out, during the second year of the new audit act the government had been able to drive a string of Kentucky horses through it. The old government had promised to do great things for the people, but their greatest achievement was to roll up the public debt to such an extent that the interest charges now consumed one-third of the revenue.

Venom seemed to be displayed against him by the ex-attorney general. He did not know why as he al-

ways had been on good terms with the hon. gentleman. However, he could say that he had no fear of him or anyone else. He had always found no man need fear if he would go straight, do the best he could and be honest. The ex-attorney general had said he had no confidence in the minister of agriculture. He did not care about any lack of confidence on the part of the ex-attorney general. What he did care about was winning the confidence of the farmers of New Brunswick. The hon. member for St. John county had come to the House and offered his great abilities for the benefit of the public on any questions which might arise, but when he learned that he could not have his own way, the hon. gentleman had practically said that he would do nothing. In his remarks the ex-attorney general had made extended reference to the patriotic fund, and had excused his taking of fees from succession duties by his contributions to the patriotic fund. The speaker said he never had believed in taking fees from dead men. Even when his own party was in power, although he had not made a public utterance upon the matter he always had been opposed to the collection of the succession duty fees.

MR. TILLEY—"It was a dead issue."

HON. MR. TWEEDDALE—"It is now. It wasn't when your party was in power."

MR. TILLEY—"You will see the point tomorrow."

HON. MR. TWEEDDALE said it might be interesting to make a comparison between the lives of the ex-attorney general and himself to see which had done the most for the country. For his own part he could say that he had been a successful farmer and was the father of four children. He had raised butter and other dairy produce by the ton and hay and the heavier agricultural products by the train load. As far as he knew the ex-attorney general had never raised anything but a disturbance.

Dealing with the attacks upon the seed policy of his department, the speaker said that the speeches from the opposite side of the House indicated that the hon. members there were at sixes and sevens even on that. Under the circumstances with which he took office, he did not expect to do as well as would a man who had spent several years as head of a department as important as that of agriculture. When he took the office of minister of agriculture he found conditions in the department that were most unexpected. The heads of similar provincial departments had deputies who were able to assist them in becoming acquainted with the work of their departments. He found a clerk and a stenographer and four bare walls. There was no information concerning the work of the department and no way of obtaining information. In addition to this handicap, in common with the premier, he had to go to his county for election. There he found that the hon. member for Carleton (Smith), had been active in an attempt to work up a contest and had been partially successful. A man had been found who was willing to run, but later he retired. The facts attending the election, however, increased his worries. He found that the staff of his department had been openly encouraged to carry on a political campaign. Mr. Daggett, the deputy head of the former minister had been day and night out in the school houses and halls of the country working on behalf of the party which had put him in office. He said he wished at this point in his remarks to state plainly and openly that it was a mistake to allow officials in any department to take part in politics. To employees in his own department he said: "I'll attend to politics, you attend to your business." It made no difference to him by whom employees were recommended for appointment. He demanded efficiency and no attention to politics. He noticed his hon. friend from Carleton smiled at that.

MR. SMITH (Carleton) — "Why not?"

HON. MR. TWEEDDALE continuing said that not even for the premier of the province would he take a man out of his clerical garb and away from the task of leading his little flock in the straight and narrow way and put him into a political office. Among the farmers of New Brunswick he knew no Liberals and no Conservatives. He knew only farmers and he would do his best in their service. As far as politics in the department under the old administration was concerned there was the case of Mr. DeGrace who had had a gun put to his head to make him go into the county of Madawaska to campaign among the French citizens against Hon. L. A. Dugal who had been a public benefactor of the province of New Brunswick. Even at that he had not been dismissed but had been told by the present government that its members and supporters held nothing against him and had forgiven him. Mr. DeGrace however, had thought that he had sought to be dismissed and had tendered his resignation. Then the very man who recently had been speaking about undue French influence in the province had employed Mr. DeGrace as a political organizer and had sent him out to attempt to restore the support of the French people to the Conservative party. Mr. DeGrace was to play the part of a political martyr. He was to campaign in the French counties by saying that a government was in power which would not do the right thing by the French people. The party now in opposition had been only too glad to take French support when it could get it and would do so again if the opportunity ever should offer.

In addition to the troubles connected with an election and an approaching session, he had found a general demand throughout the province for seed. He had to tell the farmers that

(Continued on page 4.)

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Blue Banner Blend 35c
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Blue Banner Flour	\$6.10 bag
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