

## New Ready-to-wear Every Day

Every day sees something new coming in for this department.

This week we have received some very pretty new Silk Dresses in Taffeta, Silk Poplin and Satin.

These are made in the most up-to-date styles, some being nicely braided. Colors black, Navy, Taupe, Sand, Burgandy and Green, sizes 16 yrs to 42.

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New Spring Coats from 15 yrs to 42 ins. \$14.25 to \$43.00. All Good Styles.

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Middlings, bag. . . . .	2.40
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Great Reductions in Best Canned Vegetables.

Large cans Tomatoes. . . . .	20c.	Corn . . . . .	20c.
Tomatoes, dozen cans. . . . .	\$2.25	Peas. . . . .	15c.

### BEANS

Good White Beans, 10c. lb., 3 lbs. 25c.; \$1.25 peck.

### ONIONS.

Large sized Onions, 4c. lb., 7 lbs. 25c.

### MATCHES.

Best matches 13c. box—2 boxes 25c.

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9c. Block. 3 Blocks 2.00.

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3 lbs. Good Beans . . . . .	25c	3 pkgs Snowflake Ammonia . . . . .	25c
4 rolls Toilet Paper . . . . .	25c	1 can Maple Butter . . . . .	25c
6 lbs. Common Cornmeal . . . . .	25c	1 jar Nut-o-But . . . . .	25c
3 lbs. Buckwheat Meal . . . . .	25c	1 jar Mono-mo-leen . . . . .	15c
3 lbs. Granulated Cornmeal . . . . .	25c	3 lbs. Sulphur . . . . .	25c
4 lbs. Rolled Oats . . . . .	25c	1 lb. can Good Salmon . . . . .	25c
3 cakes Surprise Soap . . . . .	25c	2 pkgs Lipton Jelly . . . . .	25c
3 cakes Gold Soap . . . . .	25c	2 pkgs Corn Starch . . . . .	25c
3 Cakes Comfort Soap . . . . .	25c		

Try our Peanut Butter . . . . . 32 cents a pound

# Yerna's

## HON. MR. VENIOT LAYS BARE RECORD OF THE OPPOSITION

(Continued from page three.)

which he must refer. It is one of the hardest in New Brunswick. That of a young man who had left a happy home and fond parents, spent eighteen months in the trenches and returned home minus a leg. He had attempted to get a Federal position and a paternal Dominion Government had turned him down. He hoped it was not for political reasons for the father of that young man was known as a good Liberal. He occupied the third seat in the house to the right of the speaker—Hon. L. A. Dugal. However, if that boy possessed the sterling qualities of his father he would get along without the aid of the Dominion Government.

It being six o'clock, the Hon. Mr. Speaker left the chair.

HON. MR. VENIOT resuming after recess said that in referring to what the government proposed to do for returned soldiers he forgot to mention the scheme which the hon. leader of the opposition had prepared before going out of power but had not crystallized into law. That hon. member had told the House how he had outlined his scheme to notables in the old country, and it had met with their hearty approval. It was to be a real haven of rest for the returned soldier. It was very strange if the hon. gentlemen possessed such outstanding virtues that his hon. friends in power in Ottawa had never adopted it. The Union government knew that the hon. member had prepared a scheme, and they knew that he had submitted it to the Imperial authorities, and it was strange that he had not been able to persuade them to adopt it. When the war suddenly ended, both the Dominion and Provincial Governments were unprepared with a scheme for dealing with the returned soldiers. A conference was summoned immediately, and while plans were formulated, the scheme of his hon. friend was not considered, or if it was considered it was turned down flat. It had been currently reported that the hon. member while on a visit to England where he first outlined his scheme, had done so without the authority of the Premier of the province. If he did that it was in violation of a parliamentary rule and he should have resigned his seat in the cabinet. A speech which he had delivered in England had been cabled to party newspapers in this province, probably at public expense, and his efforts had been praised in glaring headlines. The article came under the notice of Premier Clarke, who gave out an interview in which he was credited with having said that the hon. member's scheme was such a vast one that it would mean absolute financial ruin for New Brunswick. When his hon. friend returned the matter was smoothed over and it was given out that the interview with Premier Clarke had been misinterpreted. The matter had not been discussed in council and the hon. member had no right to discuss it during his stay in England. Having done that he should have resigned his seat, but he and his associates were not of a resigning disposition—they may be put to the test before the session was over. They are holding on to their seats as they know that if they were to give them up they would never get back on either side of the House.

In referring to Woman Suffrage his hon. friend from Albert had referred to an incident which took place in the corridors during the session of 1914. He was afraid that his hon. friend was jealous of the attention that he (Veniot) attracted from the ladies by one of his speeches. He stood today for the same principles that had prompted him to vote against Women Suffrage on a former occasion. In 1917 he had appealed to the ladies to allow the matter to stand over for a session. Conditions had changed since that time. Everybody had been called upon for service, and the ladies did their part nobly. That was why he intended voting to give them the franchise. Anybody acquainted with the ladies in New Brunswick knew that they would not seek to gain their ends by trying to instil fear into the hearts of public men. His hon. friends opposite were claiming great credit on the question of Woman Suffrage. What had they done? When a Bill of his hon. friend from St. John (Roberts) was before the House in 1917 seven members of the opposition and thirteen of the government side voted against it. His hon. friends were in power from 1908 to 1917—Why did they not then give the women the franchise? Time and again private members had brought up the question during their term of office, and on every occasion it had been voted down. The present government was the only one that had ever dared to grapple with the question and place a bill before the House as a government measure. His hon. friends could say that they had intended doing it had they been returned to power, but that would not do. He hoped that the granting of the franchise would have a beneficial influence on the public life of the province and judging by the exposures of wrong-doing during the past ten years, it was time that something was done in the way of purification. He did not fear the votes of the women and felt sure that they would exercise good judgment and intelligence. When they sat down and read in the newspapers of the conduct of certain gentlemen, related by witnesses under oath they would not hesitate to vote for the men who were now striving to give the province a decent administration. The hon. leader of the opposition had referred to a matter which reflected on the personal honor of the Minister of Public Works. He had stated that incorrect information had been given in an answer to an inquiry concerning road work in the Parish of Dalhousie. He (Veniot) could say that the answer had been

given honestly without any effort to deceive, and every statement contained therein was correct. He was not infallible, and at first thought there might have been an error, but had been convinced after consultation with the road engineer, that the statements were absolutely correct. Reference had been made to the investigation which he had personally conducted into road matters in the County of Gloucester. He would not discuss the report, as it was not yet before the House. He could say however, that he had been called to the Public Accounts Committee during the closing hours of last session and told of certain irregularities in connection with road expenditure in connection with his county. The hon. member for Carleton had brought the matter up and he had promised him that there would be an investigation. As Minister of Public Works he was clothed with power to hold such an investigation. He had invited the hon. member for Carleton to appear and had adjourned the enquiry until a Wednesday to suit his convenience. He had asked the hon. member to formulate specific charges but he had not done so. In the Fredericton Gleaner on the day before the inquiry began a statement appeared which set forth that the Minister of Public Works had postponed the inquiry without notifying Mr. Smith. He did not know who gave the paper that information, but it was incorrect. The St. John Standard had stated that the inquiry was being conducted in a hotel belonging to a brother of one of the members for Gloucester, with the object of influencing witnesses. That statement was also unfounded. Wishing to be fair in the matter he had engaged a room in a hotel owned by a friend of the party in Opposition, and he had engaged an interpreter who was also connected with that party. Had the charges been formulated in the House he would not have had the power to investigate them, but as they were laid in the Public Accounts Committee, it was his duty to inquire into them as Minister of Public Works. The hon. member for Carleton had not revealed the name of his informant, because he was a man who had been driven from public life because of his connection with certain scandals. When the report was placed before the House he would have more to say about it.

MR. SMITH (Carleton) We shall hear more of it?

HON. MR. VENIOT I know I will—the hon. gentleman will bring out everything he can.

HON. MR. VENIOT continuing said that the hon. leader of the opposition had condemned the government because they had not brought the McQueen and Friel Reports, and laid the Shippigan report on the table. He could assure them that reports would be brought down in due course. He would like to know why his hon. friend was so anxious about these reports. The House had been in session only two days, and he had lodged his complaint. How about their own record in the matter of reports? He would recall the delay of his hon. friends in bringing down the Chandler and Valley Railway reports. The House had met in 1916 on the 9th of March. The opposition then consisted of but two members, and the government felt they could do as they liked—they had the whip hand on their supporters and compelled them to vote for a resolution whitewashing Mr. Flemming. On April 14 his hon. friend Mr. Dugal gave notice of motion calling for the reports, and it was April 30th before they were brought down. There was no parallel for such a proceeding in any parliamentary institution. Think of his hon. friends opposite in view of their own record complaining of delay this early in the session. When his hon. friend Mr. Dugal made a motion for the production of the Chandler report, the Speaker ruled the motion out of order. The report was not brought down until a secret agreement was reached with Mr. A. J. H. Stewart, the member whose conduct was involved, that he would resign his seat. It was not till then that the report was produced.

He had been pleased to hear the ex-Attorney General stand up in the House and declare for Unity of Races in New Brunswick. He (Veniot) thought when he had last session drawn attention to despicable attacks made by Opposition newspapers on the French people of the province that the lesson was bearing fruit—he thought his hon. friend was showing signs of repentance when he referred to the beautiful story of Evangeline. That pleasure had turned into disgust when he had heard him turn and say a moment later that the only recognition the French people had received came from the Conservative party. Whatever effect the hon. member had expected his words to have was destroyed by his attempt to make politics out of it. He felt certain now that the hon. member's object was to flatter the French people and induce them to restore to him that power which his own people had denied him. He had paid tribute to the late Chief Justice Landry, who in his closing years had been honored by his sovereign. No man admired the late Chief Justice more than he (Veniot) did and felt sure he was a credit to the race to which he belonged. The hon. member had also referred to Dr. Landry, a member of the former government. Dr. Landry undoubtedly deserved credit, but as much as he (Veniot) admired him he was unable to admire the associates with whom he had surrounded himself. The hon. member had characterized other French public men as ordinary stump speakers. He Veniot said he could claim to be the only man in the province who had ever delivered a real stump speech, as he had once addressed a political meet-

(Continued on Page Six)

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