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New Smocks in plain colored Voile and also in white Voile with colored trimming. Prices \$5.25 to \$8.00. Sizes 36 to 42.

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New Georgette and Crepe de Chene Blouses in white and colors. Prices \$4.00 to \$16.00. Sizes 36 to 46.

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Voile Dresses, \$6.50 to \$33.00.

Silk Dresses, \$15.00 to \$40.00.

Children's Dresses, all ages, prices \$1 to \$18.

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	Per lb.			Per lb.	
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Davis Kidney Wax .....	40c		Thomas Laxton .....	40c	
Wardwell's Kidney Wax .....	40c		Telephone to arrive about May 15th.		
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BEET SEED			SWEET PEAS		
	Pkt.	Oz. 1/4 lb.		Per lb.	
Early Blood Turnip .....	7c	15c	40c		
Long Red Mangel .....	7c	15c	40c		
SWEET CORN			PUMPKIN		
	Per lb.			Pkt.	Oz.
Crossley's Extra Early .....	30c		Connecticut Field .....	7c.	15c.
Golden Bantam .....	35c				
FIELD CORN			RADISHES		
	Per lb.			Pkt.	Oz.
Early Yellow Canada .....	15c		Early Scarlet Turnip .....	7c.	15c.
Improved Teaming .....	15c		French Breakfast .....	7c.	15c.
			Early White Tipped .....	7c.	15c.
CUCUMBER			SQUASH		
	Pkt.	Oz.		Pkt.	Oz.
White Spine Improved .....	7c.	20c.	Hubbard .....	10c.	25c.
Long Green Improved .....	7c.	20c.	1/4 lb., 75c.		
SAGE			SIMMER'S TURNIP SEED		
Common Sage .....	10c.	pkt.		Per lb.	
LETTUCE			Kangaroo (bulk or pkg) .....	90c	
	Pkt.	Oz.	Jumbo (bulk or pkg) .....	90c	
Early Curled Simpson .....	7c.	15c.	Champion Purple Top .....	90c	
PARSNIP			ONION SETS.		
	Pkt.	Oz.		Per lb.	
Hollow Crown .....	7c.	15c.	Yellow .....	25c.	
			Potato Onions .....	15c.	

*Yerran's*

BRANCH STORE - WOODSTOCK

## THE UNION GOVERNMENT WAS SHARPLY ASSAILED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY LIBERAL LEADER

(Continued from page one.)

hours at the afternoon sitting. Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the privy council, resumed the debate from the government benches in the evening.

The opposition declared Hon. Mr. Rowell would be much better occupied in assisting the government through the stress of reconstruction, than in criticizing alleged wasteful expenditures existing only in the minds of the opposition members.

There were several warm moments during Mr. Rowell's speech when he charged members of the opposition with making false statements. "The war is over, but the use of poison gas goes on" he declared amid a roar of protest from Liberal benches. The public debt of Canada was substantially less than that of any of the warring nations except the United States which had only been a year and a half in the war. Her foreign trade had shown enormous increases, and the government had met war problems with vision, courage and ability. As a result the country stood high among the warring nations.

The Liberal Leader.

Hon. Mackenzie King, speaking in the afternoon declared that there had been admirable professions of economy and retrenchment from the government. Practice of these virtues would be more acceptable to the people, however. The government, he charged, was holding office for the sake of office. The government had the war habit of mind, which meant autocratic rule and lavish expenditures. The budget was a budget to protect the profiteer and let the common people bear the burden.

The Liberal, Labor and Progressive groups in the House represented the common people and therefore they together opposed the budget. The Liberals, he declared stood for free food and freer trade, and that had always been their policy. Government speakers sought to drive their opponents, but he did not think they would be successful.

Mr. King said that Sir Henry Drayton's professions were in the right direction, and he believed that the minister's purpose was in accord with them. He was, however, a member of a government which had its own particular policy of taxation. It was a debatable point if the proposed taxes really placed the burden on those who were best able to bear them.

Leaving aside the actual war expenditures, there was much to criticize in the government's expenditure on public account during last year. In the speeches of several critics of this budget serious charges had been made in this direction and these remained unanswered by any government supporter.

Proposes to Hang On.

The government proposes to hang on, but, in the opinion of Mr. King, it should be prevented from doing so if it was possible to stop it. One reason why this government should resign and go to the country was that it had acquired the "war habit of mind." What did he mean by the war habit of mind, asked Mr. King. He said he meant the habit of mind which encourages autocratic rule and lavish expenditures. So long as the present administration was in power, just so long would the war habit of mind persist.

To prove that the government was extravagant Mr. King quoted the expenditures of the last fiscal year which he said had added \$395,000,000 to the debt of Canada. This meant an addition of more than a million dollars a day on the ordinary expenditures of the country. It might have been thought that the government in an effort to economize, would cut down on appointments, but this was not the case. During the peace period, which had elapsed since the beginning of the armistice, there had been 4,175 permanent appointments to the civil service, and 22,954 temporary appointments, or a total number of appointments of 27,130.

Mr. King declared that an expenditure of \$121,000,000 made by the government during the war was at present unaccounted for, and the attorney-general himself had been unable to find out where the money went. He charged also that the government had used money voted for certain specific purposes for other purposes, and said in this connection that money voted for military expenditures had been used to establish a Press Bureau. The government itself had admitted that it did not call for tenders for large contracts, as indicated by the information given to the House by the Minister of Marine. This Minister had admitted that on an expenditure of nearly \$70,000,000 for Canada's merchant marine, not a single tender had been called for.

The indifference of the government to the jurisdiction of parliament in matters of expenditure was further indicated by its action in creating Canadian representation at Washington. Parliament had not been consulted in this matter even though it would necessarily entail a large expenditure. When it asked for papers in this connection, parliament was told that the Prime Minister and one or two other persons had read these papers, so they would not be produced in the House.

He could refer, said Mr. King, to the estimates for further evidence of government extravagance, but that would take too long.

War Wealth

Mr. King declared there had been no reference in the budget to war wealth. The country had a right to some statement in this regard, but as far as Sir Henry Drayton's speech went, the government might not have known there was such a thing as War Wealth.

R. B. Maxwell, dominion president of the Great War Veterans Association had issued a call to the veterans to

hold mass meetings and demand the resignation of the government which left war wealth practically unmolested while it called upon returned men to share in the burden of taxation. Yet said Mr. King this government had said it proposed to hold on to office for another two years.

Mr. King read from a memorandum prepared by the Board of Inland Revenue of Great Britain to show that if the British government made a levy of twenty five per cent on war wealth the sum of one thousand million pounds could be realized. And in Canada, people who had amassed great wealth out of the war should be required to pay at least a percentage of their war fortune into the public treasury.

"The budget," Mr. King declared "is a budget to protect the profiteer. It is not a budget to protect the people of Canada."

Producers Wanted

Mr. King went at length into the present day trend of rural folk turning to the city. The only way to overcome this, and to answer the world's cry for food and more food was to make farm life more attractive. The government had voted millions for housing but he would like to see an energetic policy of rural development and the building of thousands of small cottages on the farm where men and women could take their families and secure work along agricultural lines.

For Free Trade

From the Atlantic to the Pacific Mr. King said there was but one Liberal platform which he had outlined. It was the same in Nova Scotia and Ontario as it would be in his tour of the west. It was based on the tariff resolution passed at the National Liberal convention in August last.

The Liberals stood for free food and freer trade. That had been the stand of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and that the present party was determined to uphold. They would take up the flag where the old leader had laid it down when he died and carry it on.

The government Mr. King declared were preparing for a campaign of propaganda for which it already has the funds. He urged those on his side to stand together in the fight against common enemy. The government was unwilling to listen to the voice of the people, as expressed in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Ontario and Quebec.

The Liberals, labor and farmers had many people in common, and it would be well for them to remember their common agreements in the face of the coming fight.

Mr. King was roundly cheered by the opposition members as he took his seat, a few minutes after 6 o'clock. His speech had taken about three hours.

## ATTORNEYS ADMITTED HERE TODAY

Two From Fredericton, Three From St. John—One Readmission—Theft Appeal was Refused.

There was one readmission as attorney and barrister by the Supreme Court of New Brunswick today and the admission of five applicants as barristers. Ivan C. Rand who previously practised law in this province but who has practised for the past eight years at Medicine Hat, Alta., was readmitted. He will practise at Moncton with Hon. C. W. Robinson.

The five admitted as attorneys are Charles R. Hawkins and Charles L. Dougherty of Fredericton, Louis McCoskery Ritchie, W. Grant Smith and John Roberts Gale of St. John. The new attorneys all are returned soldiers.

Appeal Refused This Term  
In the appeal from a conviction for theft in the case of The King vs. William Vanbuskirk, Alonzo Poirier and Bayard Wilson, Chief Justice Sir J. D. Hazen delivered judgement refusing the application on the ground that sufficient notice was not given the Attorney General. This will not prevent an appeal being made at another term if sufficient notice is given the Attorney General.

Ashburnham Appeal  
Argument was begun in the appeal in the case of Fredericton Motor Sales Limited vs. Earl of Ashburnham. P. J. Hughes moved to set aside verdict for the plaintiff and to enter verdict for the defendant or for a new trial. Mr. Hughes was arguing when court took recess. J. B. M. Baxter will oppose the motion.

## GREEK TROOPS TAKE A HAND

Constantinople, June 2—Three divisions of Greek troops are occupying the Dedeagatch-Adrianople line, and another division is expected to land at Rodosto shortly. Dispatches from Adrianople report that there is much uneasiness there where Turks and Bulgarians apparently are preparing to resist the entry of the Greeks.

C. Jopsson, of Halifax, is at the Queen. Mr. Elwood Burt is on a business trip to Houlton, Maine.

## OPERA HOUSE

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Evening 7.15 and 8.45

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