

## ADVOCATES A BROAD POLICY OF DEVELOPMENT

Hon. L. A. Dugal Heard by  
Legislature — Budget De-  
bate Continues — Mr. Car-  
son on St. John Water Sup-  
ply.

Fredericton, April 8.—A policy for the development of the province from within, rather than by the expansion of its geographical boundaries, was advocated in the legislature today by Hon. L. A. Dugal, minister without portfolio, in a thoughtful and eloquent speech. Owing to the difficulty which he experiences in delivering an address in English, Hon. Mr. Dugal was accorded the privilege of speaking in French, and although the majority of the members made no pretense to being able to understand him, he was accorded an attentive hearing. The charm of his voice, his gestures, and the eloquence which made his effect felt even through an unfamiliar language was sufficient to hold the interest of the members and the spectators in the gallery.

Urging careful consideration of the proposals for maritime union, action was taken, Hon. Mr. Dugal called on the people of the province to extend their influence rather by internal development, by stimulating the immigration of men capable of tilling the farmlands and opening up the virgin soil, by developing the natural resources of the province and by the cultivation of that greatest of natural resources, the minds of the younger generation by an advanced system of education. He suggested as one of the first steps to be taken the establishment of a colonization branch for the purpose of securing new settlers.

When Hon. Mr. Dugal referred to the attitude of Mr. Potts on the bilingual question, the members chuckled, for they caught the name even if they did not understand the reference. Mr. Potts showed signs of uneasiness and as the mirth of the House became more manifest, he rose to inquire if the honorable member was referring to him. Hon. Mr. Dugal explained (in English) that he had just been saying that if Mr. Potts would visit Quebec and Montreal and mingle with the French-speaking people his views would be broadened and his prejudice would subside. The explanation was received with applause and laughter.

An Able Speech.  
An excellent speech was given upon the resumption of the debate in the afternoon by Mr. Borodage of Kent. He told briefly of some of the things the present government had done to make the province a better place in which to live, mentioning the improved roads, the repaired bridges, the establishment of flour mills, the plan for distributing crushed limestone and the establishment of creameries. He urged increased salaries for school teachers to prevent the exodus caused by the higher pay offered elsewhere.

A Silence Broken.  
A silence which has continued since he was elected to the House in 1912 was broken by Mr. Carson of St. John county, today, when he made his first speech on the floor of the House. Some one remarked that if this was his maiden speech it had had time to grow to spinderness. That may be so, but the "spinderness" effort was of sufficient vigor to attract and hold the attention of the House. One of his frank statements was that while he was paying eight dollars a thousand stoppage he would not do so unless he saw a chance to make eight dollars out of it. He admitted that the roads in St. John county had been improved, but declared that even there he had been unable to find any permanent benefit. As a reflection on the health department he charged that the water supply of the city of St. John was seriously polluted. His final statement was that the members of his side of the House had been approached in an effort to change their allegiance or make way for government candidates after the last election.

Another member who made his debut in debate today was Mr. Allan of Northumberland, and in doing so he showed that he had not refrained from public speech because he was not able to talk effectively. Mr. Allan spoke vigorously and clearly and set his views before the house in a telling way. Interruptions did not worry him and his first speech in debate was the subject of congratulation from those who heard him. He urged upon the government greater efforts to have the Carapet and Gulf Shore Railway taken over by the C. N. R. and the missing link to New castle constructed. He also made

plea for united action for the upbuilding of the province.  
Evidently the opposition members have recognized that they are gaining little glory by the continuance of the debate, and were Mr. Allan concluded there was no volunteer from the opposite side of the house, and after giving them full opportunity to continue if they wished to do so, Hon. Mr. Veniot moved the adjournment of the debate.

Crushed Limestone.  
Among the bills taken up by the house in committee of the whole was that to provide for the manufacture and distribution of crushed limestone for agricultural purposes. Hon. Mr. Tweeddale explained the purpose of the bill and the plan which will be followed. He told the house that the government had purchased from Mr. Adams, a rich deposit of lime at Brooksville, St. John county, paying \$10,000 for twelve acres. The government had arranged to install a grinder and crusher and contracted with responsible persons for the operation of the plant, the latter persons having agreed to supply the additional equipment needed, to operate the plant which will have a capacity of eight tons a day, and to deliver the product at any place on the C. N. R. or C. P. R. within the province at five dollars a ton. In return they will pay the province a royalty of twenty-five cents a ton until the quarry and the plant is paid for, after which they will pay five cents a ton.

In explanation of the need for government activity in this line, Hon. Mr. Tweeddale said that lime secured from private concerns was now costing the farmers from seven dollars to eleven dollars a ton and the plants now operating could not meet the present demand. After three hours spent in committee work, during which there was an extended discussion of the bill to amend the elections act, the House adjourned at 11.40 o'clock.

Mr. Magee moved that the order for second reading of the bills relating to the town of Sackville be rescinded and that they be referred back to the committee on standing rules.

Mr. Burchill presented the report of the committee on standing rules. Mr. Leblanc presented the report of the municipalities committee.

Mr. Crockett introduced a bill relating to the city of Fredericton and the John Palmer Company, Limited.

Mr. Leblanc introduced a bill relating to the town of Dalhousie.

Hon. Mr. Roberts introduced a bill relating to the assessing and levying of taxes in the city of St. John.

Mr. Crockett introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the registration and qualification of dentists.

Hon. Mr. Tweeddale introduced a bill to incorporate the Fraser Paper Company, Limited.

Hon. Mr. Murray submitted the first annual report of the vocational education board.

Hon. Mr. Byrne moved that the order for third reading of the bill to amend the county court's act be discharged in order to permit of amalgamation with another bill.

The house went into committee with Mr. Leger, Westmorland, in the chair and agreed to a bill amending the act to enable soldiers to vote in civic and municipal elections. The act provides that soldiers may vote on certificates which will be issued to them by the city or municipal clerk on the production of their discharge papers.

The committee also agreed to bills relating to the manufacture of spruce and pulp wood of crown lands, to provide for the manufactured limestone to be used by the farmers as fertilizer, to amend the housing act and to provide for soldiers' memorials. Progress was reported on a bill to amend the election act.

Hon. Mr. Foster announced that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor would visit the house at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon and assent to several bills. Adjourned at 11.40 p.m.

## REPORT OF THE VOCATIONAL BOARD

Fredericton, N. B., April 8.—The first annual report of the New Brunswick Vocational Board, which was tabled in the legislature today is an interesting record of substantial results secured within the first year of operation. Perhaps of even greater interest are the recommendations made and the outlines of the plans of the board for the future.

The vocational board recommends the following in order to hasten the organization of schools in New Brunswick:

That authority be given to re-inburse localities for outlay on capital account for vocational education. Twenty-five per cent of the dominion grant may be used for this purpose. It is felt the province should at least make possible the expenditure of this amount.

That steps be taken with a view to making the vocational education equipment soon to be disposed of by the soldiers' civil re-establishment department of Canada available for educational purposes on favorable terms.

That increased aid be given on the salaries of vocational teachers out of dominion grants available.

The programme to meet the situation must be as varied as the needs and so elastic and adaptable as to have some connected relationship to all the different conditions in which the people are placed. It will have to do particularly with adolescent boys and girls, but it will offer opportunity to all.

As a beginning toward working out such a programme the vocational board will encourage the establishment of the following:

Pre-vocational schools; day vocational schools; part time schools; evening vocational schools; itinerant schools; a correspondence school.

For Boys and Girls.  
It is well known that boys and girls leave school in alarming numbers between the ages of twelve and fourteen years. They are too young to undertake vocational training; therefore pre-vocational work of a practical, interesting nature should be given to hold them in school to give them a useful developmental experience and enable them to select the most suitable vocations.

The ninety per cent who drop out of school when they have either completed grade VIII, or attained the age of fourteen years, must be given a vocational high school course. The board therefore very strongly favors day vocational schools organized on the following basis: That all boys and girls fourteen years of age and capable of profiting by the instruction shall be admitted. That the school day shall be six hours in length. That fifty per cent of the school time shall be devoted to the vocational selected; twenty-five per cent to the technical and scientific phases of said vocation, and the remainder to such citizenship subjects as English, French, history, music, civics, health, and the fundamentals of business.

Part Time Schools.  
Part time schools are schools attended by adolescence or other workers for a certain portion of each day, week, month

or year, during working hours. Technical and citizenship subjects only are given.

The board approves of the organization of evening schools under the vocational act. These are classes to give opportunity for self-improvement to workers during their leisure hours. Usually they deal with the technical aspects of the day work of the student, though this need not always be the case.

Some phases of vocational education require so much equipment and technical knowledge in their presentation as to place them beyond the reach of small communities through any of the above instrumentalities. To meet this difficulty the board favors the organization of itinerant schools which will carry the equipment and technical knowledge from place to place, giving short, intensive courses in each locality desiring the

# Semi-ready Removal Sale

In three weeks' time we will be forced to vacate, and in order to occupy our new store, 87 Charlotte street, we have placed our \$50,000 Clothing Stock on Sale at slaughtered prices. We will sell without reserve every suit and overcoat in the store. Every thing must go, nothing withheld. Note the prices.

## FANCY SUITS

\$30.00 Suits	Now \$23.75
35.00 Suits	Now 28.00
40.00 Suits	Now 32.00
42.00 Suits	Now 33.50
45.00 Suits	Now 35.75
48.00 Suits	Now 38.50
50.00 Suits	Now 39.50

## SPRING O'COATS

In Form-Fitting and Slip-On Models

\$30.00 O'Coats	Now \$24.00
35.00 O'Coats	Now 28.00
40.00 O'Coats	Now 32.00
45.00 O'Coats	Now 36.00
50.00 O'Coats	Now 40.00

All blue and black suits at 20 per cent off regular price.  
Men's Trousers ..... \$4 to \$10 per pair

## RAINCOATS ALL REDUCED

\$15.00 Raincoats	Reduced to \$13.50
20.00 Raincoats	Reduced to 16.00
25.00 Raincoats	Reduced to 20.00
28.00 Raincoats	Reduced to 23.00
30.00 Raincoats	Reduced to 25.00

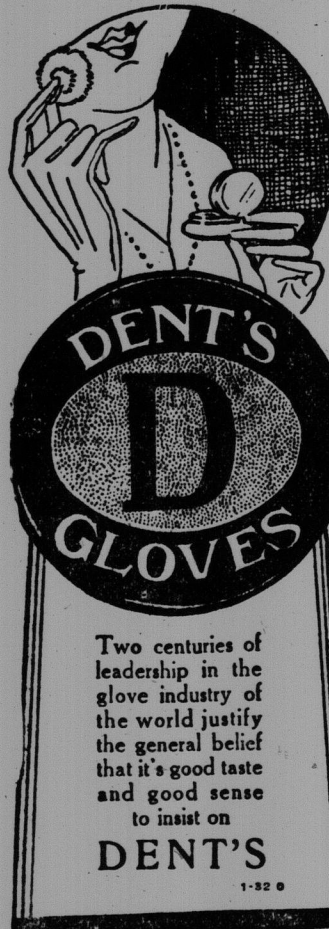
All Dress Suits, Tuxedos and Frock Coats have been marked at lowest prices.

To clear, 50 Mackinaw Coats, values up to \$22.00, Sale Price, \$15.00

All Winter O'Coats and Ulsters at big reductions. Buy your next winter O'Coat at this sale and save \$ \$ \$ . Prices ranging from \$25 to \$80.

Boys' Suits and O'Coats on sale at lowest prices—some below cost.

Selling  
**Semi-ready Semi-Ready Wardrobe**  
**Tailored Tailored**  
**Clothes Clothes**  
George T. Creary  
Cor. King and Germain Streets



Two centuries of leadership in the glove industry of the world justify the general belief that it's good taste and good sense to insist on DENT'S

same. A beginning will be made this year by organizing such a school for motor mechanics.

Correspondence Courses.  
As soon as possible it is the intention of the vocational board to make technical training available through correspondence courses.

By means of the above six kinds of schools the vocational board has outlined the beginning of a programme to make practical instruction of less than college grades, available to all the people of the province who need it.

In order to round out a complete system the board is of the opinion that a technical school for higher than secondary grades should later be established. When a broad and sure foundation has been laid in our secondary vocational schools, and large numbers of boys and

girls have passed up through them, opportunity should be given to go forward to higher technical courses. An institution for this purpose should be located in one of our largest industrial centres, and tied up very closely with industry.

It might be that the maritime provinces could unite in the establishment of such an institution.

## GERMAIN STREET IMPROVEMENT

There was a good attendance last evening at the board of trade rooms at the annual meeting of the Germain Street Improvement Association. Col. E. T. Sturdee, vice-president, was in the chair. The accounts for the past year were passed and reports presented.

As to the state of the grass and trees, it is feared many of the latter were in-

jured by the ice storm in February. The state of the pavement, walks and curb was brought up and it was resolved to ask the public works department to make the necessary repairs at once. The officers elected are: President, L. G. Crosby; vice-president, E. T. Sturdee; managing committee, John Bullock, R. B. Emerson, H. B. Robinson and L. J. Seidenficker, with V. S. Crosby, secretary-treasurer.

## CANADA'S DEBTS.

Ottawa, April 8.—By a return tabled in the house of commons yesterday it is shown that Canada has borrowed through the Dominion government \$8,881,191,792 since 1911, and that of this \$2,416,531,088.28 was still outstanding on March 29 last. Of this the government issued 129,800,000 in London up to May 1, 1915. These loans are still outstanding.

## WAR EXPENDITURE.

Ottawa, April 8.—War expenditure during the fiscal year ending March 31 totalled \$343,544,061 as compared with \$347,829,574 in the year previous. This is the war expenditure charged against capital and does not include pensions.

## HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

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