

SPECTATORS APPLAUD HON. MR. VENIOT AS HE EXPOSES POOR TACTICS

Minister of Public Works Handles Certain Critics
Without Gloves

Speaker Forced to Appeal to Gallery for Silence—
Shows How Much Has Been Accomplished By
Necessary Expenditures on Roads and Bridges
—Budget Debate Ends at Last— Motion
Adopted Without Division.

Fredericton, March 30.—After lasting for two weeks, the debate on the budget was concluded late tonight, and the motion to go into supply was passed without division. The debate is said to have been the longest budget debate in the last twenty-five years. Many speakers took part and a great variety of subjects were dealt with in the course of the debate.

The galleries were filled close to capacity to hear Hon. P. J. Veniot, who delivered one of his characteristic fighting orations which at one time called forth applause of the gallery which had to be silenced by the speaker. The minister lost little time in preliminaries, but launched into a reply to certain aspersions cast on his family honor by a member of the opposition, Mr. Dickson, member for Kings. Politics were at a low ebb, Mr. Veniot declared, when a political man would violate the sacred precincts of a family circle.

The minister went into a detailed account of the money spent on roads and answered the leader of the Farmer party when he showed that more money had been spent on the branch and secondary trunk roads than on the main trunk roads. He gave the details of expenditures in several counties, showing emphatically that the back roads had not been neglected. He gave a similar review in regard to bridges and declared that the public services of the province must be attended to.

Hon. Mr. Veniot advanced many logical arguments in support of the policy of the government regarding bridges. Speaking of federally aided roads, he said it was hoped to have the dominion government aid in the upkeep of main trunk roads. If this happened the automobile and could then all be used on the secondary trunk and branch roads.

The minister dealt at some length with Valley railway matters and berated the old government for not continuing the road to Grand Falls as promised. Scott D. Guphill, of Charlottetown, was the next speaker, who dealt with the increase in the bonded indebtedness of the province. He also backed up Mr. Robichaud's plea for better aid to the fishing industry.

J. M. Scott, of Charlottetown, made his maiden speech in which he touched on several pertinent questions of the day in an enlightening manner. The next speaker was S. J. Burlock, who spoke on the prohibition question and the health act.

Following the speaker, the motion to go into supply was passed without division. The house then went into supply with Mr. Hayes in the chair, and passed the formal supply motions and afterwards passed the first item, a grant of \$750 to women's institutes.

Mr. Hayes submitted the report of the committee on municipalities. Hon. Mr. Michael submitted the report of the committee on standing orders. Hon. Mr. Veniot introduced a bill to authorize the municipality to make temporary loans.

Mr. Curran introduced a bill to enable the school trustees of the parish of Lancaster to issue debentures. Hon. Mr. Stewart introduced a bill to authorize the Roman Catholic bishop of Chatham to borrow \$15,000 and mortgage certain lands in the parish of Colborne, Kentville.

Hon. Mr. Roberts introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the New Brunswick Association of Graduate Nurses. Hon. Mr. Veniot.

Hon. Mr. Veniot on the order of the day being called, rose to resume the debate on the budget. He said that it gave him a feeling of satisfaction when he considered that in the opposition that had been hurled against the government in the course of the longest debate the house had experienced in twenty-five years hon. members opposite had only been able to make use of the general terms, "extravagance" and "spendthrift."

It was most satisfactory to him as head of the chief spending department and he felt sure that it was satisfactory to his hon. leader. He would like at once to go into matters appertaining to the department, but he felt it his duty to deal with the hon. member for Gloucester to deal with another matter which had been injected into the debate by the hon. member for Kings (Dickson). It was not pleasant for him to deal with personal matters in public and it was less pleasant for him to be compelled to defend his family from aspersions cast upon them. He felt that politics had got down to a pretty low ebb when an hon. member of the house would so far forget himself as to violate the sacred precincts of the family circle of a fellow member. That had been done last week by one who, knowing that he could bring out reflections upon him (Veniot) had gone down to the lowest level in an effort to cast aspersions on members of his family. Should he in the heat of debate forget the rules of the house in dealing with the matter in which he had referred to his family? He would have the indulgence of at least a majority of the members. He wished to tell the hon. member for Kings that he should watch out lest the stone might rebound on some future occasion. He would advise him should he ever again make such an exhibition of himself in the house, to first cast his eyes around his own bairdard to see if somebody could not throw a stone at his family and bring sorrow and grief to his heart. The hon. member in his speech on the budget had read certain letters and had remarked on the sadness of a case to which he had referred. He said that a son of the minister of public works had applied for a vendership under the Intoxicating Liquor Act. He Veniot would like to know if his son had been guilty of a crime for what he had done. He would rather have that done than a father who would transfer a farm to the name of a son in order to prevent him from going to the front.

Mr. Dickson—"I would like an explanation."

Hon. Mr. Veniot—"If the shoe pinches you can wear it."

Mr. Dickson—"It does not pinch."

Hon. Mr. Veniot—"I said that in that case he would advise the hon. member to keep quiet. His son had made application for a vendership in 1919 and his application had been referred by the then chief inspector to him (Veniot) for consideration. They had discussed the matter and the chief inspector made the statement that the son had as good a right as any other man to be appointed a vender. He (Veniot) disapproved of the application and put his foot down upon it. If it had been a crime for his son to apply for a vendership, what could be said in the case of the chief inspector who had afterwards gone to Bathurst and tried to persuade another son of his, a medical doctor, to accept a vendership. The Veniots, he explained, were not totalitarians except the one who was now addressing the house. He would take a drink when he felt he required over it either. He would not take a drink, however, and afterwards take his place in the house and preach temperance."

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CHILDREN'S COUGHS QUICKLY RELIEVED

It is hard for to keep the children from taking colds, they will run out of doors not properly wrapped, or have too much clothing on and get overheated and cool off too suddenly, they get their feet wet, and the colds and coughs, but on the first sign should procure a bottle of

DR. WOOD'S
NORWAY PINE SYRUP

It is pleasant and nice to take, and relieves the cough or cold in a very short time and thus prevents bronchitis, pneumonia, or perhaps consumption getting a foothold on their system.

Mrs. E. Smith, 288 Victoria Ave., North Hamilton, Ont., writes—"I have three children who have had very bad colds, due to change of climate. I have tried different remedies, but I seem to get the best results from Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I have no difficulty in giving it to them, as they like it. I always have at least one bottle in the house."

Price, 50c. and 60c. a bottle at all dealers. Put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



Make your already beautiful hair more beautiful by using

Neuberg's Herpicide

Sold at all Drug Dept. Stores

JO-BEL

The Wonder Salve

We invite all afflicted with piles, eczema, salt-rheum, itching, chafing, pimples, sores, boils, bleeding at the nose, hemorrhoids, and all other skin troubles, to try the experience of those who were similarly afflicted and give JO-BEL SALVE a trial.

Our testimonials have been from well known people who, out of gratitude for what JO-BEL has done for them, and in the interests of suffering humanity, have permitted their names to be used.

He had, however, performed 100 hours work and had been paid \$85, which was at the rate of thirty-five cents an hour. It seemed that in typewriting the bill an error had been made, the figures "72" appearing instead of "36."

He had the accounts in his possession and an explanation was in receipt of a letter from him which stated that Mr. Henderson's name did not appear in the accounts as working with a double or single team.

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HEARTBURN A SEVERE CASE

Many people are troubled with heartburn who really do not realize just what it is.

In cases of this trouble there is a gnawing and burning pain in the stomach attended by disturbed appetite. It is generally caused by great acidity of the stomach, and whenever too much food is taken, it is liable to ferment, and becomes extremely sour, causing heartburn. In such cases vomiting often occurs, and what is thrown up is sour and sometimes bitter.

The one way to get rid of heartburn is to keep your liver active by using

MILBURN'S
LAXA-LIVER PILLS

and you will have no heartburn or other liver troubles such as constipation, jaundice, water brash, floating specks before the eyes, coated tongue, foul breath, etc.

Miss Agnes Cutting, Shallow Lake, Ont., writes: "I have had heartburn for a long time. There were gnawing and burning pains in my stomach, and then when I vomited there was a sour and bitter taste. I used two vials of Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and they have cleared me of my heartburn. I don't think they can be beaten by any other medicine."

Price, 25c. a vial at all dealers, or direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

was the whole story and he hoped the hon. member for York would accept it as correct. The government had been paying rent at the rate of \$40 a month for the building, and when it was increased to \$65 he felt that it would be a business for the government to purchase the property. It the hon. member for York did not believe his statement he should make a charge from his place in the house and it would be investigated.

With reference to expenditures on public works, his hon. friends opposite had charged extravagance, but there was no foundation for such a charge. It was necessary to keep up the roads and bridges, and it was a matter for regret that the province could not furnish sufficient money for the purpose. The heavy expenditures which had been made were due to neglect by the old government, and to the reasonable growth of motor traffic since the present administration had come into power. When he took over the department of public works in 1917 he found that \$38,000 was coming in from automobiles, and thrown into the general revenue. The government had funded the road works and up to the present time had borrowed for road expenditures the sum of \$2,350,000. They were enabled to do this in receipt of a letter from him which stated that Mr. Henderson's name did not appear in the accounts as working with a double or single team.

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terest in sinking fund and would be able to retire the bonds in a period of twenty years. They had sufficient sinking funds for all that had been borrowed up to the present time and \$31,000 to the good. His honorable friends opposite had pursued a different plan with respect to their road policy. In the fall of 1916 they expended the sum of \$153,000 on the roads, but neglected to provide a sinking fund. The old government had left the amount unpaid and that had been charged against the present administration by some of the honorable members opposite. He would give credit to the leader of the opposition for having included that amount in his statement of what the old government had been responsible. It was the first occasion since 1917 that an honorable member opposite had been honest enough to admit that the old government had left a floating indebtedness. He must thank the young leader for backing up the statement which he (Veniot) had made, that the previous administration had falsified accounts from year to year in order to cover up deficits.

This year it was estimated that there would be \$300,000 from the automobile fund. The senior member for Kings (Pinder) might take a chance at that if he thought there was a chance for bonds. The borrowing power for \$400,000 would remain for the ensuing year. The work would be carried on this year without increasing the rate of taxation on automobiles. That had been urged upon him, also a tax on gasoline and a tax on cars according to their weight. He could say the automobile fees would not be raised because the funds now were sufficiently great to provide the amount to be used upon the roads and as they were intended for that purpose and he

other there would be no necessity for heavier taxes. However, 1922, if then believed that there should be no money, he would not hesitate to recommend to the government that the rate be increased. On the branch and roads from 1918 to 1921 there had been an expenditure of \$99,800 out of ordinary revenue, and expenditure of \$22,199 from road tax money, making a total of \$121,999 from automobile funds. It

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