

LEADER OF INDEPENDENT GROUP SCORES ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOSTER GOVERNMENT

Thinks Time Has Come to Call Halt in Reckless Expenditures—Declares Province Is Bankrupted and in Disgraceful and Humiliating Position Before Eyes of the World.

Fredericton, March 7.—Mr. Pawcett, leader of the Independent group in opposition to the Provincial Government, completed his speech in reply to the address from the Throne at the Legislative Assembly today. He was far in his contentions, quick to give credit where it was due, and equally alert to express his disgust at extravagant expenditures carried on by the Government departments wholly for their political effect.

Mr. Pawcett congratulated the mover and seconder of address and made reference to changes which had taken place in the House since the last session. He attacked the Government as the leader of official opposition upon his elevation to the position which he occupied. The mover of the address had made reference to co-operative marketing of agricultural products and intentions of the Government in that connection.

If nothing further were secured than an effective system of co-operative selling, he felt the existence of the Progressive party had been justified. The hon. member for Westmorland (Estabrooke) had referred to bridges in Westmorland and to even greater expenditures upon them in the future. Judging from the fact that a small bridge near the residence of one hon. member in this county, with a 30-foot span, had received an expenditure of \$10,000, he did not see what the country would come to if there were to be greater expenditures in the future. Reference had been made by the same hon. member of the work of fire wardens in Westmorland. The hon. member himself had taken part in the fire fighting, which was very creditable to him. In that connection he would like to ask if a recommendation had come forward from Government supporters in Backville parish to remove from office a fire warden (Mr. Lunn) who had sacked advanced years. The hon. member had deplored the formation of a third party. He had said that the dot was ajar, that the latch-string was out, that the key was in the lock, evidently intimating a willingness to have the party attach itself to the led by himself. The two-party system had produced in the finances of the province a condition which was deplorable. Business organizations which handled greater sums than did the Province of New Brunswick contained no party divisions. They appointed directors. The party system was for a Government to be formed and for supporters to vote for it under the banner of a party. That condition produced such occurrences as he had mentioned last year, when supporters of the Government told him that they were opposed to Government measures, but when the time came voted for them. In similar manner, the official opposition felt itself bound to oppose any measure introduced by a Government. A third party would be formed, and it had no person to benefit, but only the public interest to look after. In the past, expenditures had been made merely to keep parties in power. If the Government were condemned, its supporters immediately referred to some unfortunate act of the Government while in power, such as the construction of the Valley railway. The system was unfortunate and it was time that business was run on different lines. Census returns showed that in 1921 the rural population of Canada had been 45 per cent, and the urban population 55 per cent. He submitted that this condition was not the best. It was quite legitimate for people to remove from the country to the town.

In connection with schools he could say that country districts did not object to higher salaries for teachers, but there were some districts in which it was impossible to keep schools in operation. Undervaluation might be urged, but that did not apply to all. The telephone system was bad. He could recognize that roads in back districts could not be kept up as well as those elsewhere, but something must be done. Representative of both provincial and federal agricultural departments were honestly endeavoring to increase production. If a fair price were received for farm products there would be a little reason for such encouragement. Freight rates must come.

He believed that there were other cases where a substantial reduction could be made in public expenditures. He was not present to speak disparagingly of anybody occupying public office, but he felt safe in saying that much help for the amount of work done. The matter should be looked into and the expenses cut down. In the matter of public printing, he thought a saving could be made by encouraging competition among the different newspaper offices. The Hon. Premier, when opposing the old Government in 1917, had complained of the amount spent on public printing and had promised a saving, but under the former administration, he believed that another saving could be made on the item of Administration of Justice, not by lessening its efficiency, but by cutting down the accounts of those engaged in the work. He understood that the Government did make a practice of cutting down those accounts and he believed that some of them would stand a further reduction.

Vocational Training
With reference to the subject of vocational training it was undoubtedly of value to the young people, but it seemed that the wrong principle was employed. He believed that vocational training should be carried out in connection with the present school system as the present plan was altogether too expensive. He had no doubt that the hon. member who was giving the matter his attention was trying to do the best he could for the country, but the financial condition of the province will not stand it. He thought that the province had too many commissions spending public money. There was one commission which had to do with the administration of crown lands, and while that commission undoubtedly did some good, money could be saved to the province by having the Crown lands administered by responsible ministers in the interests of people. Then there was the commission which had been set up under the Intoxicating Liquor Act. It struck him that the work could be handled by some other department until such time as the department was in better shape, and, if a commission were needed, one man should do the work instead of three. They also had a commission to look after the hydro-electric scheme, and while he had not much faith in that scheme he was not opposed to the principle providing it could be worked out economically, and for the benefit of those living in country districts.

The hon. member of the address had referred to hydro development as likely to be of great benefit to the towns and cities. The hon. member lived in the country himself and must realize that the scheme to be successful should be made available to residents of rural districts, and if so would undoubtedly be an important factor in keeping people on the land. Under

the trying conditions which existed at the present time, it might seem old-fashioned to say that this and that must be abolished, but he felt that the most rigid economy was needed in the administration of public affairs. Instead of looking about for new schemes of taxation, the Government should get down to something practical and work for the improvement of conditions under which people were living today.

Record of the Government as the most flagrant case of wilful extravagance ever known in Eastern Canada, and he would call upon them to restore public confidence by saving and practicing economy, should they refuse to listen to the voice of the people he would call on the people to get together and, if necessary, vote them out in order to save the Province from further humiliation.

With reference to roads he felt that he could point out cases where a considerable saving could be made. There was an election last Fall, and in going over the county he noticed people at work on the roads. It might have been important that the work should have been done at that season, but it did not seem to him to be altogether practical. The mud was very deep and it did not seem that the right course was being pursued. He had been told that such jobs had been given out by the Commissioners for political purposes. He wished to enter a protest against the expenditure of so much money on trunk roads near the towns and along railway lines already suffering from lack of traffic. It was nice to have good roads and in some provinces they were being used for the development of roads, which paralleled the lines of railway. All that had a tendency to make it more difficult to put railways on a paying basis. He did not expect to have all the good roads in the back districts, but he wanted to see them as a means of encouraging people to remain on the land. He felt that a lot of expenditure on the roads could be saved. He was not in a position to say that roads cost too much, but he did object to public money being expended faster than it was earned. The Province was spending millions of dollars and in the back districts people were growing poorer year by year. He thought the money should be spent on the building of trunk roads, the people would get along better if they travelled by train.

Co-operative Marketing
He noticed by His Honor's speech that a bill was promised for the encouragement of co-operative marketing. He had been shown a copy of the bill, but had not yet had time to examine it. He was heartily in accord with any move that might be made along that line, as it would mean that farmers would be enabled to get their produce to market at a reasonable cost. This would be of benefit to the consumer as well as the producer. The farmers of the province had made a move themselves along the line of co-operation, but had not received much encouragement from the Government. In some cases there had been failure and in some cases considerable money. He hoped that they would have the luck to make good their losses and start again.

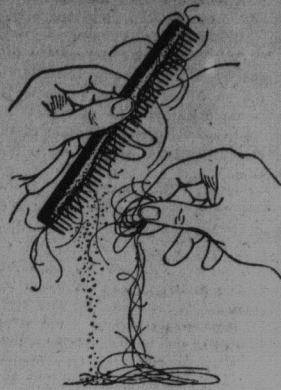
With reference to the schools of the Province he was a great regret that those in the poorer districts were in a desperate condition at the present time, and if something was not done for their betterment many people would have to go through life without the benefit of an education. In some districts the people pay five dollars, six dollars or seven dollars in taxes on the hundred and even then do not have good schools. He had been told that it was wrong for him to say that the Province was on the verge of bankruptcy, but he felt that he had a precedent in statements made by the Hon. Premier in 1917. The Hon. Premier had referred at that time to the heavy bonded indebtedness, but since that it has grown from \$16,000,000 to \$24,000,000. It might be said that the money had been well spent, but the Province could not go on piling up a debt of that magnitude. France had suffered heavily during the great war, but had been settled down to work and were now paying off their debts. Great Britain had recovered from the terrible ordeal and seemed to be showing different tendency than the people of Canada, as at the close of last fiscal year she had a surplus of £1,000,000. Were the people of New Brunswick doing their duty by building up an enormous debt to be paid by the people who would come after them? The creation of a debt was not the fault of any party, but was due to the political system and it was only by getting down to business that the Province would be restored and the country placed on the solid rock foundation of good financing. He considered the

NOTED HOCKEYIST
DIED AT ST. JOHN
"New Glasgow, March 6.—Word was received here tonight that James "Jimmy" Murphy, former hockey star had died at St. John yesterday, of pneumonia. This makes the third member of the Murphy family that has died of pneumonia within six weeks. Tom Murphy, baseball umpire, passed away in January, and a few weeks later, his brother, Sammy, who was also a hockey star, died. The third was Jimmy Murphy played on the New Glasgow team in the old M. P. H. A. and was the idol of many a fan. Mike Murphy, one time Captain of the New Glasgow team, survives the three dead athletes."

An Unfailing Way
To Banish Hairs
(Bounty Notes)
Ugly hairy growths can be removed in the privacy of your own home if you get a small original package of delatone and mix into a paste enough of the powder and water to cover the hairy surface. This should be left on the skin about 2 minutes, then removed and the skin washed. No harm or inconvenience can result from this treatment, but be sure you buy real delatone.

DANDERINE

Stops Hair Coming Out:
Thickens, Beautifies



35-cents buys a bottle of "Danderine" at any drug store. After one application you can not find a particle of dandruff or a falling hair. Besides, every hair shows new life, vigor, brightness, more color and abundance.

May Be Deported From The Country

Chinese Arrested on Opium Charge Will Probably Go to China.

The two Celestials, Hum Sek and Hum Woo, who were arrested on Monday by a federal health officer and Sergeant Detective Power, on the charge of violating the Opium and Narcotic Act, were taken before the police magistrate and remanded. Their case will probably be dealt with at the latter part of the week.

Hum Sek is an old offender in this connection, having been arrested on a similar charge about a year ago, and on another occasion recently. For the last offence, he was fined \$200 and warned that he would be summarily dealt with should he commit another violation of the act. The accused is said to be an addict to the opium drug, and is considered an undesirable, so much so that the federal authorities are taking steps to have him deported from the country.

The other offender, Hum Woo, was recently fined \$100 for being an inmate of Hum Sek's house for the purpose of smoking opium. When the officers made the raid on Monday, they found both men using the drug, and Hum Sek very much under its influence.

Successful Farmer Despite The Loss of His Arms And Legs

For More Than Fifty Years
Finlay Booth of Winnipeg
Labored Under Handicap.

Winnipeg, March 7.—Despite the loss of his arms and legs, Finlay Booth, a pioneer of the early '70's, who died here recently, aged 68, made his own way successfully in farming and other operations for more than fifty years. He was a survivor of a blizzard disaster of the early days of Manitoba, when the wanderer in a storm on the prairies was confronted with conditions that now exist only in comparatively few districts. In those days there were few buildings to offer refuge to the lost person, no fences and the roads were but winding trails.

Mr. Booth arrived in Winnipeg in 1871, and with his father and family, who were taking up land near Carleton Place, started out from the city for the new home late in November. While the others rode in a wagon, young Finlay, who was 15 years old at the time, led the family cow along the trail. After passing what is now the town of Sanford, which is part of the famous White Horse plains, a wide and treeless prairie, a storm developed. Finlay's brother, Payton, offered to lead the cow and let Finlay ride, but the latter declined.

The storm later developed in fury and Finlay had to fight against it alone, being separated from the rest of the family. He plodded along, lost and buffeted by the fierce blasts. About midnight the storm broke and he trudged eight miles, badly frozen, to the new family home. As a result of his experience his hands and feet had to be amputated, but his rugged constitution pulled him through. With the aid of artificial limbs Mr. Booth developed remarkable expertness in performing work.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c a box; Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, 25c a box, all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

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Appetite Good, Gained 20 lbs.

Could Not Feel Better

From a nervous wreck this man was restored to health, strength and happiness.

He tells his own story in this letter.

Mr. Ralph A. Roberts, Lovena, Sask., writes:

"In 1917 I had lost all appetite, failed 25 pounds in weight, became very nervous and shaky and in fact gave up all hope of recovery. For some time I had suffered from constipation, which kept getting worse, until I was fast becoming a total wreck. Doctors and their drugs were sending me to my grave at the age of 39.

"Then I read about people being restored by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and after three months' use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and Kidney-Liver Pills I found that my bowels were restored to normal movement each day and the constipation was no more. I had a good appetite, had gained 20 pounds and could not feel better. I shall always be grateful for these benefits."

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Read this story to your children.



The Story of Robin Hood

ONCE upon a time, there lived a great and good knight whose pleasure it was to gather little children around him to listen to the wonderful tales of Robin Hood in Nottingham Forest. As he rode hither and thither in shining armour, upon a beautiful white steed he felt very saddened to see how many frail and undeveloped children there were in his country.

So it came to his mind one day, that to be a doer of brave deeds such as the famous Robin Hood, one should be very strong, and robust.

It was then that the Knight hit upon a plan whereby he should find the secret which would cause all little folk to grow up stalwart and strong like Robin Hood.

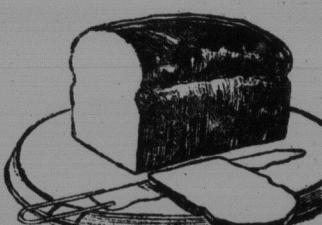
So, gathering together many little children, he brought them to a wonderful castle. There each child enjoyed the best that fair land could offer.

Now, while every child fared sumptuously, there was one thing they were fed very sparingly—and that was BREAD. Meats, vegetables and fruits they had in plenty—but only an ounce or two of bread daily.

But for one little boy—a frail wee fellow—the good Knight waived this rule. In fact, this little lad's diet was almost entirely BREAD with rich, sweet butter. Then the Knight left the castle and went into a far country.

One year passed by—and the Knight returned. Gathering all the children into one large banquet hall, the Knight had each thoroughly examined by the King's own physician. And what did you think? That frail little boy who had eaten nothing but good BREAD and butter—had grown into the strongest child of all. A powerful boy! He was pronounced one hundred per cent physically fit. Oh, how the great Knight rejoiced! At last he had found out the secret. To attain a strong, sturdy body of steady nerves, one had only to eat plenty of good wholesome BREAD.

It was then the Knight took himself off to the great Western Prairies and there he built a wonderful mill, which was to make the richest and best flour in the land. Poor wheat he sowed—only the cream of the finest Western Canadian Hard Spring Wheat would the Knight allow to be used for his rich nourishing flour. The flour was made under the most scientific and hygienic conditions. This fine flour of such marvellous quality, the Knight named "ROBIN HOOD."



Robin Hood Flour

"Well worth the slight extra cost"