

CARVELL IS STILL A LIBERAL

But Wants to Help Canada Get on a Peace Basis and Provide Work For All

In Parliament on Wednesday, Hon. F. B. Carvell, the minister of public works in a straightforward and frank way discussed the big problems of revenue and expenditure ahead. He emphasized the need of strict economy in every department of administration, reviewed the government's programme in regard to public works, good roads, pensions, etc., and warned the house that ways and means must be found of increasing annual revenues by about \$100,000,000 to meet the legacy of war. He emphasized the serious problems which Canada has to face in getting back from a war to a peace basis. However, he gave as his opinion that no warring nation was in a better condition at the cessation of hostilities than Canada. He said there were just as many abnormal conditions to be overcome in connection with those who did not go to war. He paid some attention to remarks of Mr. MacMaster yesterday and said:

"I want to say to him that he and I are not very far apart on many of the matters mentioned by him."

Mr. Carvell then went on to say that this did not apply to the remarks of Mr. MacMaster concerning the Bolsheviks. They had played the traitor to the Allies who had helped them, and these were the men that Mr. MacMaster was friendly to. "Then," said Mr. Carvell, "he and I must part company."

Mr. Carvell said the government was spending a large amount of money on its shipbuilding programme, about \$20,000,000 or \$25,000,000 this year and about \$30,000,000 during the coming fiscal year.

Referring to the government's proposal to expend \$20,000,000 on highway improvement, Mr. Carvell remarked that the vote was to be expended over a period of five years from April 1, 1919. The money would be expended by the provinces, by provincial organizations, and under provincial officials. But before any expenditure could be made there must be an agreement entered into between the federal and provincial governments giving a general description of the road to be constructed and the location.

Mr. Carvell praised the work done in highways construction by the provincial government of Quebec. If, he said, we could only extend highways like Quebec highways through every province of Canada, we should accomplish wonders.

Turning to the work which is to be done by his own department of public works, Mr. Carvell said that when the estimates were down there might be some disappointment amongst the members of the house and a still greater disappointment in the minds of municipal bodies. "But," said he, "we are adhering to the principle that we are not constructing public works because they will be of some good to the community, but because they will provide employment."

He announced that it was in-

tion of the government to start public buildings in Toronto, Montreal, Calgary and probably Hamilton within ten or fifteen days. It was his intention to start work before the vote was passed in the house, in the belief that his action would be endorsed.

Mr. Carvell said that in addition to the roads and housing programmes there was the educational scheme which had been mentioned. The railway programme there was the educational scheme which had been mentioned. The railway programme would cost \$70,000,000 or \$80,000,000.

Mr. Carvell said he has been impressed with the suggestion made by Mr. MacMaster last night when he said we ought to sit down and take stock of the financial position of the dominion. This was a good suggestion. The country and parliament could well afford to take this advice. Canada had come through the war with flying colors. This country has accomplished what would have been regarded as impossible four years ago. War cannot be carried on without waste, because war is waste. Having gone through the war successfully it would pay us to take stock of the situation.

The minister stated that he had been much impressed since the signing of the armistice by the



demands made upon the government for the expenditure of public money. This was undoubtedly due to the fact that during the war the great bulk of business had been carried on by the government. Producers furnished the goods and the government paid for them. The government had been told that it should go all over the world and get business. It had done its best but without as much success as had been hoped for. The people of Europe were willing to buy our products but they have not the money to do so. He thought that if the business men of Canada would do more for themselves in the way of securing business it would be a good thing.

The requests for expenditure on public works which he had received within a comparatively short period would, said Mr. Carvell, mount up to between \$50,000,000 and \$75,000,000. An expenditure of this size was, of course, impossible unless the government wanted to go out into the money markets and borrow money right and left. He did not know what the national debt now amounted to, but prophesied that, when all the war accounts were

in, Canada would find that she owed \$2,000,000,000. This large sum did not daunt him. Canada was able to pay it if the government exercised wisdom in expenditures.

There were some expenditures, said the speaker, which Canada could not afford to skip and pass. Among these were pensions to soldiers.

Every man entitled to a pension was a lion's year. Another expenditure which must be paid was that of re-establishing returned men. The expenditures of the department of soldiers' civil re-establishment would probably amount to \$25,000,000 per annum. This expenditure, he thought, would be a decreasing one as the men were established in civil occupations, but the department would continue possibly for fifty years.

Mr. Carvell estimated the additional expenditure which Canada would have to face, each year, as a result of the war at \$175,000,000. To offset this, there would be this year these receipts:

Customs: \$140,000,000; excise: \$2,000,000; business profits and income tax: \$30,000,000.

Mr. Carvell could see no way of increasing items to any great extent. "No doubt," he said, "the income tax can be increased and will be increased."

Mr. Carvell, expressing a personal view, would like to see that income tax extended upwards and downwards. He would like to see every man with an income of a thousand dollars paying some income tax. Nothing made as much for good administration as to make every man feel that he was contributing something to the government.

These three principal items of revenue brought in \$195,000,000 or a little more than sufficient to meet the extra annual expenditure which would have to be incurred as a result of the war. In addition, administration of the country's affairs could not be carried on at less than about \$125,000,000 a year.

Where then was the other hundred million dollars coming from? He hoped he was not pessimistic. "I have heard more cheerful speeches," commented sotto voce, a government member.

Mr. Carvell added that he did not wish anyone to think from his remarks that he thought the country bankrupt and unable to raise money. While Canada's debt was great, there were her great undeveloped resources to be taken into consideration. Still they would have to pursue business methods to get over the next four or five years. Meanwhile the money utilized for the work this year would be borrowed money, and he asked the house to consider where they were going to get that hundred million dollars of extra money required at the end of the fiscal year.

Mr. Carvell said that when works were under way and when the provinces were able to do their share and when manufacturers and employers of labor did their share, for it was the duty of the hundreds of firms in Canada which had grown rich through war orders, to keep on—they would be able to keep unemployment out of the country.

To keep unemployment out of the country if they possibly could, should be the watchword today. If they could do that they would not need to care where the money was to come from and they would be able to keep Bolshevism out of Canada.

Dr. D. MacKenzie: "How are we going to get the hundred million dollars? Perhaps the minister will tell us what he thinks."

Mr. Carvell replied that he was not making the budget speech. When that came down the information will be given.

SOUL, ACID STOMACHS, GASES OR INDIGESTION

"Pape's Digestin" neutralizes excess acid in stomach, relieving dyspepsia, heartburn and distress of mind.

Time it! In five minutes all stomach distress, due to acidity, will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas or eructations of undigested food, no flatulence, bloating, foul breath or headache.

Pape's Digestin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the safest, quickest stomach sweetener in the world, and besides it is harmless. Put an end to stomach distress at once by getting a large fifty-cent box of Pape's Digestin from any drug-store or Yonville's if the minute how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder caused by fermentation due to excessive acidity in stomach.

Complaints Early Cures

The short hours for the staff of the freight houses of the railways may be appreciated by the

members of those staffs, but a large section of the general public do not appreciate them. People from the rural districts are especially sore on the Saturday afternoon-closing. On that day if the trains due here shortly before noon are late the result is that the country people do not have sufficient time to transact business and go through the formalities necessary to have freight shipped.

STERN REMINDERS OF RHEUMATISM

Cold or Wet Weather May Start the Pains, But the Trouble is in the Blood

Every rheumatism sufferer should realize that rheumatism is rooted in the blood and can only be cured by a treatment that will cleanse the blood of the rheumatic poisons. The old-time belief that rheumatism was caused by cold, damp weather, is now exploded. Such weather conditions may start the aches and pains, but it is not the real cause. Liniments and outward applications may give temporary relief, but cannot cure the trouble, because they do not reach its source in the blood. The sufferer from rheumatism who experiments outward applications is only wasting valuable time and good money in depending upon such treatment. The trouble still remains, and it is all the time becoming more firmly rooted—harder to cure when the proper treatment is applied. Treat this disease through the blood and you will soon be rid of the pains and tortures. As a cure for rheumatism Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are unequalled. They act directly on the impure, weak blood; they purify and strengthen it, and so root out the cause of rheumatism.

Mr. D. Lewis, postmaster at Esquimaux, N. B., says: "I was attacked with rheumatism, which settled in my elbow, shoulder and knee joints, and at times caused me great suffering. The trouble was particularly severe last spring and I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After taking the pills for some time the rheumatic pains and stiffness in the joints disappeared and I have not since had any return of the trouble."

If you are suffering from rheumatism, or any trouble due to poor blood and weak nerves, you will find a cure in a fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can procure these pills through any medicine dealer, or by mail at 80 cents a box or six boxes for \$3.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Fines of \$900 in Madawaska

Chief Inspector Wilson, stated that Sub-Inspector Aurele Berube and Allan McLaughlin had been successful in prosecuting important liquor cases in Madawaska county. Fines amounting to \$900 had been imposed by the court as a result of the cases growing out of a seizure of a car of liquor which had been distributed and hidden in St. Hilaire and St. Leonards. Part of the liquor found its way over the river into Van Buren where the Aroostook county officials rounded it up.

Five convictions were secured, two against Charles Cyr, of St. Leonards, one against his clerk and two against Maxim Albert of St. Hilaire. The seized liquor was brought to St. John.

Wanted: A girl to do general house-work on a farm, no children in family. Apply stating wages required to Mrs. H. Rowlett, Lake Edward, N. B.

GIRLS! LEMON JUICE IS A SKIN WHITENER

How to make a creamy beauty lotion for a few cents.

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of white milk, makes a white, creamy lotion of the most remarkable skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold cream. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, millowens and tan and is the ideal skin restorer, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quart of this creamy, fragrant, skin lotion and manage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands.

WAR-SAVING STAMPS ARE SOLD WHEREVER YOU SEE THIS MARK



Build a \$50 Bond

A Plan For Investors—Big and Little

A War-Savings Certificate, provided free of charge with your first War-Savings Stamp, has spaces for 10 War-Savings Stamps.

A War-Savings Certificate with a W.S.S. in each space is a Dominion of Canada "bond" for the payment of \$50 on January 1st, 1924.

And you invest less than \$41 to secure it—paying as it proves convenient to you.

War-Savings Stamps cost \$4.02 in March, \$4.03 in April and \$4.04 in May.

Fill out your THRIFT Card, (16 Thrift Stamps at 25c each). Thrift Stamps earn no interest, but a filled card represents \$4 when you invest in a War-Savings Stamp.

AT ALL MONEY-ORDER POST OFFICES, BANKS, ETC.

Try to Patronize Me

You will find satisfaction. Everything is over. War, Influenza—and the season of buying Merchandise. Just think if it! I have received a lot of goods which have been LOST. And I am willing to offer it at lowest prices, especially on Sweaters, Palmer Shirts, Underwear of all kinds, and Flannel Top Shirts. Footwear for the winter to suit the buyer. Come and convince yourself. Highest cash prices paid for Wool, Hides, Eggs, Butter, Poultry and Raw Furs.

The Bargain Store
M. Syer's, Bath
Special Terms on Engines

We have just received a shipment of six horse power Fairbanks-Morse kerosene or gasoline engines, which came to late for the Fall trade. In order to clean them out we offer special terms. Be sure to see us before buying elsewhere. We also have other makes of engines for sale.

ALSO
Pianos Sewing Machines
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McCain & Trafford
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Telephone Poles

We want to buy ten carloads at once and they may be loaded at any C.P.R. or Valley railway siding. New price list just issued and quotations cheerfully furnished.

C. E. & C. M. RIDEOUT

For particulars call A. A. Rideout, Hartland, on other phone.

Notice of Legislation

A bill will be presented at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick to vest the property and plant of the Fire and Water Commissioners of the Incorporated Village of Hartland in the Town of Hartland, and to change the date of holding the annual election for Mayor and Aldermen to said Town of Hartland.

Enacted this 15th day of February, 1919.

M. L. HAYWARD
Solicitor for Applicants

Guaranteed Pure Milk

We purpose starting a daily delivery of guaranteed pure milk from our herd of Jersey, Holstein and Ayrshire. We guarantee to deliver nothing but pure milk, in sanitary bottles washed thoroughly and sealed with wax. Can deliver anywhere in the county at 10 cents a quart, delivery every morning. Route starts Feb. 17.

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The Farmer's Financial Friend

We have large resources and the vast experience of 87 years to draw upon to serve you; but we have something even more important—we have the earnest desire to do so.

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Bank of Nova Scotia

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Reserve Fund \$12,000,000
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