PROVINCIAL GOV'T UNABLE TO DEFEND ITSELF AGAINST CHARGES OF DAVID STEWART

Member for Restigouche Resented Insult of Hon. Minister of Public Works Who Had Accused Opposition Members of Being Crooks—Cited Cases, Live Ones, Where Government Had Better Apply the Whitewash Brush.

Assembly Chambers, Fredericton, N. B., March 21—The House met at three o'clock.

Mr. Dickson gave notice of enquiry for Tuesday next, as to the cost of Vroom's Cove Bridge, Kings County; also, as to the number of officials employed on the staff of the Workmen's Compensation Board, the salaries paid to each, whether autos have been purchased for them and whether they devote their whole time to the work.

Hon. Mr. Magee introduced a bill relating to the Farmers' Co-operative Creamery Co. Ltd. He explained that the bill concerned the Farmers' Creamery Company operating at Moncton. Because of large expenditures on real estate and plant, the concern found itself in need of more working capital, and the directors had appealed to the Government. He wished to say that it was a purely co-operative company of farmers, manufacturing butter and ice cream for shipments made by patrons throughout the counties of Westmorland, Kent and Albert. They purchased large quantities and assisted materially in the development of the dairying industry in the counties mentioned. Under the terms of the bill, it was proposed to guarantee the principal and interest of fifteen year bonds to the amount of $15,000, on condition that the company make an assignment or conveyance of its property to the Central Trust Company. The real estate is valued at $40,000, and is subject to a mortgage of $9,000, while the machinery and equipment is worth nearly as much. He considered the security ample and there would be no liability to the Province, which would also take safeguards as to insurance.

Hon. Mr. Robinson moved that the order in reference to a bill to enable the school trustees of Moncton to issue the debentures be rescinded, and the bill referred back to the Standing Rules Committee. He also introduced a bill to authorize the City of Moncton to issue debentures.

Hon. Mr. Foster introduced a bill to amend the Act Relating to the St. John Municipal Home.

Hon. Mr. Robinson submitted the third annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Mr. Smith (Carleton), on behalf of Mr. Tracey, gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move for the suspension of the rule to permit of the introduction of a bill to provide for the re-organization of the Farmers' Co-operative, Limited.

Hon. Mr. Foster moved for the suspension of the rule to permit of the introduction of a bill to amend the Act incorporating St. Andrew's Society of St. John.

Hon. Mr. Michaud moved for the suspension of the rule to permit of the introduction of bills relating to the town of Edmundston, to enable the school trustees of the Parish of Madawaska to issue debentures and a bill relating to the town of St. Leonards.

Restigouche Member Has Floor

Mr. Stewart, on the order of the day being called, rose to continue the debate on the Budget. He referred briefly to changes in the personnel of the Legislature since last session, and in the case of Mr. Baxter, he said, he did not approve of all the things that had been said of him by the Premier. He did not possess acquaintance with the ex-Member for Madawaska, but from what he had he believed him to be a man possessed of a good deal of common sense. That honorable member had escaped from the turmoil of politics and had been wise enough to sever his connection from the bunch he had been associated with since 1917. He noticed that the Hon. Premier, while he had referred to other changes, had omitted to make mention of what had occurred in the County of Restigouche. Surely he could not have overlooked the fact that the County of Restigouche contributed one-third of the revenue of the Province, and, therefore, his failure to refer to that county must have been prompted by a measure of guilt. Possibly, the Hon. Premier had made up his mind that any statement coming from him would only be adding insult to injury.

He wished to tender his congratulations to the honorable mover and seconder of the address on the manner in which they had acquitted themselves. The honorable seconder resided quite close to Restigouche county, and, as he had lately adopted the habit of spending his week ends in that county, he felt sure that he would improve as time went on.

He (Stewart) had listened with much interest to the two hour speech of the Hon. Minister of Lands and Mines. The Hon. Minister had given a detailed statement on matters connected with his Department and had told the House all about sound spruce and fir, and of the ravages of fire and the bud worm. He had wound up by saying that the Forestry Survey was only about half completed. That survey was started when he (Stewart) was a member of the House in 1916, and he was hopeful that the cost in future years would not be as great as had been the case last year. Judging by what the work had cost the Province, he thought that the entire area of crown lands should have been gone over before this. He would suggest that the Hon. Minister should adopt some good regulations for the cutting of timber. Those regulations should be severe and severe penalties should be imposed upon those who violate them. The Hon. Minister seemed to favor the policy of having operator's cutting everything down as they went. In his (Stewart's) opinion that was the very opposite of policies carried out by former Governments. The object of forest survey was to find out the quantity of standing timber and so regulate it that only the annual growth would be cut. The Hon. Minister wanted the House to let him continue the forestry survey. What would be the use of continuing it if it meant that operators were to cut down everything as they went along? If thats were done what use to the Province would be the forestry survey?

With reference to the Health Act he did not want to criticize that measure too severely, as he thought it was difficult for the ordinary individual to understand the benefits to be derived from that Act. He considered, however, that it was too expensive and worked a hardship in the rural districts, although there might be good reasons from places like St. John, Fredericton and Moncton.

Unfair in Remarks

The Hon. Minister of Public Works, in his reference to the Health Act, had not been altogether fair when he said that the cost was controlled by the Municipal Councils. In Restigouche during the first year the Council had refused to vote money for the Act. He would say, also, that there were strong Liberals among the Councillors who had opposed it. When the health district was organized, some good officials employed under the old act were dismussed, and in their places were installed a bunch of a different political color. The next year the Council approved of the officers appointed and voted the necessary money for the administration of the Act. Had the Hon. Minister of Public Works been fair he would have said that the Government was justified in giving larger salaries to their own officials than to those named by the Municipal Councils.

The Hon. Minister of Public Works had offered various excuses to account for the large over-expenditure in his Department. He had stated that Hon members of House had made many demands upon him and sought to infer that they were responsible for the over-draft. He could tell the Hon. Minister that if he paid as little attention to the demands of opposition members from other counties, as he did to those from Restigouche, Hon members opposite would be responsible for but a very small part of over-expenditure. He (Stewart) was well aware that the Hon. Minister would rather take recommendations from defeated candidates than from members chosen to represent the county.

He was simply playing the game and if he (Stewart) had the opportunity again he would play the game as the Hon. Minister had done. When he had been approached by residents of the County and asked to have work done he had sent them to Mr. LeBlanc. There had been a big flood in a section of his county a few days before nomination.

Hon. Mr. Michaud—"Hear, hear."

Mr. Stewart—"Yes, there was a big flood and it drowned a whole lot of them, too." Much damage had resulted to a road from the mouth of the main river to Brandy Brook. He had written to the Hon. Minister and he had ordered some temporary work.

Hon. Mr. Veniot—"Then I did pay some attention to you."

Mr. Stewart said that it was only in a temporary way. When the frost came out of the ground, he again wrote the Hon. Minister of Public Works, and told him of the need of having some work done at once. The Hon. Minister, in his reply, said that he would personally inspect the road and would have it made passable. Nothing had been done and the road was in the same condition as in the spring of 1921. It was a rural mail road and was in such bad condition that the mail had to be delivered by a man on horseback. He would admit that it was a hard road to repair, but under the old Government it had been kept open. The only way in which the people of settlement could get provisions up the river was by boat during the summer months. The Hon. Minister had challenged any one to show where one dollar had been wrongfully expended in his department. He (Stewart) did not wish to accuse anybody of actually stealing money belonging to the Province, but there were other ways of getting possession of it. In his own county, a large sum had been expended during 1921 on the road leading from Campbellton to Dalhousie. That road was one of the best in the county before the Hon. Minister had touched it, and there was never a dollar of public money expended on it prior to the advent of present administration. The Government had widened the road and had deposited gravel upon it. In that connection, he noticed that the work had been done by the yard. He was a contractor himself and liked to do work that way, as it gave a better chance to make money. The sum of $14,000, had been expended in that section in 1921, but the description in the Comptroller General's report of places where money was spent was incorrect. He held that the money had been expended in the wrong place, as it only benefitted those who owned autos and wanted to run back and forth from Campbellton to Dalhousie. Had the Government wished to con for a benefit on the people they would have expended it in the back districts

Resents Insult.

The Hon. Minister of Public Works had accused hon. members to the left of speaker of having supported a corrupt Government. He (Stewart) resented the accusation, and wished to say that he was ready to stake his reputation as a public man against that of Hon. Minister of Public Works or any other hon. minister on the Government benches. When the Hon. Minister had branded him (Stewart) as the supporter of a corrupt government, he had gone altogether too far. He had served under the late Hon. George J. Clarke and would say that no more honorable man ever was born and bred in the province The Hon. Minister had also made an attack upon Mr. Baxter. He would like to ask why he had not made the attack last year when Mr. Baxter was there to defend himself. The Hon. Minister was a fighter, but so was Mr. Baxter, and when a fight started one never knew where it would end.

Government Side Step Duty

The members of the present government had stated that they could not take action against a certain man charged with wrong-doing, because illness prevented him from being in his place in the House. That principle might be all right, but there were times when men remained away who were not sick, and in such cases it was the duty of the Government to bring them back. The Hon. Minister had stated that the members of the Opposition were all crooked. He (Stewart) would tell him to travel back to the days of 1908, when they had the Central Railway scandal and "W. P." was in evidence. They also had the spectacle in those days of a Government official committing suicide rather than face an enquiry. He wished to say that they never had a scandal in Restigouche until the present Government had come into power.

He noticed an Hon. Member for Westmorland was surprised at this statement, but he could tell him that they never had as many scandals in Restigouche as they had in Westmorland. It had been said that a former premier had been whitewashed by his followers in the House but they could not apply whitewash to places where it would not stick. He (Stewart) in the two elections he had run, had made no reference to the case of an ex-member of the House who had been charged with wrong-doing, but when the Hon. Minister of Public Works had stated that those sitting to the left of the Speaker were all crooks he felt that it was time to hit back. In the case of the ex-member to whom he had referred, wrong-doing had been proved by a reference to his own books. Mr. LeBlanc, who conducted his defence, had had said that he was no worse than Flemming. He (Stewart) wished it understood that he was not defending Flemming, nor would he defend any opposition man who was crooked.

If a hon. member was crooked, the government could not make him straight by allowing him to stay at home.

The Hon. Minister of Public Works and the Premier had spent much time explaining how honest they had been. He would like to ask them if they were satisfied with the honesty of the treatment which the Government had handed out to the county of Restigouche in the last election. He would like to ask them if the county received ordinary British fair play. He challenged them to reply. A majority of five hundred had been secured. A recount was asked for and a protest followed He could not see how they had lost out on the protest. They had done nothing wrong and though irregularities had existed, they were not to blame. All officials connected with the election had been appointed by the Liberals. He had nothing to say about that, but he could say that if every election were to be carried on as honestly and as straightforwardly as that election, the country would have nothing about which to complain. In the recount the duty was plain. However, the learned Judge found that he could not count the ballots. He wished to say that P. J. Hughes, who acted as counsel for the Government in this matter, was on his way to Dalhousie before he (Stewart) had been notified, and it was only through the courtesy of the Postmaster of Dalhousie in delivering a registered letter to him on Sunday that he received notice There were not many lawyers in Restigouche. The straight ones were on his side, but perhaps the other side had better ones. The matter was carried to the Supreme Court and bowled out and then went to a higher court. His colleague and himself came to the House as members, and the Hon. Premier lowered the dignity of his position by stepping out of his place and attempting to dictate to Sir Douglas Hazen. However, they were there and were ready for whatever might happen He believed he had given the Government something to think about, and would be heard from later if there were any comebacks to his remarks.

Fawcett Slams Premier.

Mr. Fawcett said that like the honorable member for St. John City (Hayes) he was speaking at an unexpected time, and having left his glasses at home, was rather handicapped. Some things had been said from the Government side to which he must reply. He congratulated the honorable member for Restigouche (Stewart) upon the address which he had delivered, acquitting himself well, although like himself not trained by occupation to public speaking. He also congratulated the honorable member for St. John City (Hayes) for the lack of bitterness in the speech which he had just delivered.

He thought the Hon. Premier had been unduly severe in his remarks toward himself (Fawcett.) He had no wish to occupy a position in a Government, and was simply trying in his small way to do what was best for the people. The Hon. Premier had taken exception to a remark to the effect that the Province was on the verge of bankruptcy, and had said that the speech which he (Fawcett) had delivered had been the bluest of the blue. It was a time for a change in political affairs. He need go no farther back than 1917, and the remarks made then by the present Premier with regard to the financial situation of the day to see that the Hon. Premier was doing just what every other Government leader had done. Exception had been taken to remarks made by him about the Public Works Department, but he wished to point out that his criticism had been levelled at the Government as a whole, not any one department.

Unfair Comparison.

The Hon. Premier had made reference to the Drury Government in Ontario, and had said that it had adopted a road policy similar to that followed in New Brunswick. He could consider the statement hardly correct. The Province of New Brunswick was not wealthy, and it was a fact that roads in back districts were not such that people could carry on their ordinary activities to an advantage.

The Hon. Premier had said that the Ontario Government was not doing as much as the Government of New Brunswick for the back roads. With that he did not agree. The people were waiting patiently for the trunk roads to be completed and the back roads to receive attention. One matter to which the Hon. Premier had neglected to refer was the fact that the Drury Government had shown a larger surplus, while New Brunswick had shown a deficit. Honorable members of the Government could justify expenditures and justify again, but they could not hide the fact that a serious state of affairs had been reported, and that the Province was on a verge of bankruptcy. A severe statement that, but necessary to rouse all to a sense of danger. The mother nations, Britain and France, were not going on piling up debts, but were paying as they went. Would it not be better to follow that example? They were paying off debts in many ways and that was all which was asked by the Government of New Brunswick. It was true that the Crown lands were a great asset and if well administered would last forever, but was it not a fact, known to all business men, that the forests were being destroyed so rapidly that the Province would soon be face to face with direct taxation? He had referred to the serious situation previously, and the Premier had come back at him in a way to which he was not accustomed. If the Hon. Premier wanted to throw down the gauntlet to the agriculturists he stood ready to fight if out.

Hon. Mr. Foster—"You represent them all, do you?"

Mr. Fawcett said he represented the Farmers' Party there. It was not fair for the Hon. Premier to direct his followers from Westmorland to tell their constituents that he (Fawcett) had lined up with the Conservatives in an attempt to defeat the Government. It must be realized that the Progressives were in a difficult position between the efforts to make them line up with one or the other of old parties. Possibly the Hon. Premier might have his time occupied in his own constituency, at the time when he might see fit to go to the country although elections cost money, and although in the interest of economy he expected to see the sessional indemnity cut down, possibly the Progressive representation in the House would be larger.

The Hon. Premier took credit in bringing down a budget which showed that the Government would try to live within its income. That was all that was asked under existing circumstances. The Progressives had no desire to put the Government out and the opposition in as they would be in no better position. If the Hon Premier could keep expenditures within revenue, he would be able to expect support from independent members and even from the official opposition although in making the latter remark he must state he knew less of party politics than did the leader of the Government.

The Hand of E. S. Carter

Criticism had been directed toward the former Chief Inspector. He knew little concerning that former official but he believed the criticism unfair. Had it been given because that official had not attended to his duty, or because of his connection with propaganda in another matter? The Hon Premier had quoted scripture in connection with a letter which he said had been written from Florida. The letter had been written by his (Fawcett's) brother, The Hon. Premier had referred to it as unfair, low and untruthful. To what part of it could those words by applied? The general trend of the letter was that there had been over-expenditure in the Province and an attempt was about to be made to make good by obtaining revenue from the liquor traffic. He could say that he did not know that the letter had been written until he had seen it after publication. In his quotation of scripture, the Hon. Premier had stumbled over that passage referring to Esau, but made no error in the passage concerning "A little wine for thy stomach's sake." As far as quoting scripture was concerned he might be in a position to say that the voice was that of the Hon. Premier, but the hands were the hands of E. S. Carter.

Premier Seeks Hiding Place

The Hon. Premier had intimated that a member of Farmers' Party or anyone else who said the Province was approaching bankruptcy was a pessimist. He had referred to the potato scandal, and other dead things of the past in an attempt to distract attention from the existing situation. He had attempted camouflage. The Hon. Premier had gone into office at the time when things were bad, but no improvement had followed. He had said that the Government might be extravagant, but was not composed of grafters. It was a low standard merely to hurl recriminations across the floor. Courage and prudence had been asked for by the Hon. Premier. Members of Cabinet certainly had courage, but he doubted their prudence. The Hon. Premier had talked as if the more the Province went into debt the better would be its credit abroad. It had been pleasing to hear Hon. Ministers say that they were willing to give within their income. If the Government really intended to confine expenditures to revenue, he could say for the Agriculturists in the House that they would support the Government in this line of endeavor.

The debate was continued after a recess by Mr. Estabrooks and Mr. Hunter, and was adjourned until tomorrow at 3 o'clock on motion of Mr. Dickson.

The House then went into committee, with Mr. McManus in the chair, and agreed to bills relating to the town of Dorchester, the town of Bathurst, the municipality of York, the town of Chatham and the villages of Perth and Andover.

The House again went into committee, with Mr. Hayes in the chair, and took up consideration of a bill to provide for the redemption of provincial debentures. Hon. Mr. Foster explained that a loan of $2,000,000 made three years ago, would fall due in the month of May. It was proposed to renew for a term of ten, fifteen or twenty years, according to the condition of the money market. The bill was agreed to, and progress was reported on a bill respecting the protection of sheep from dogs.

The committee also reported progress on a bill to amend the Motor Vehicle act.

Hon. Mr. Foster announced that the sale of fishing licenses on Wednesday morning would be held in the Assembly Chamber.

Adjourned at 10.10 p. m.

Upset Stomach, Gas, Indigestion

"Pape's Diapepsin" gives Relief in Five Minutes

Stomach acidity causes indigestion! Food souring, gas, distress! Wonder what upset your stomach? Well don't bother! the moment you eat a tablet or two of Pape's Diapepsin all the lumps of indigestion pain, the sourness, heartburn and belching of gases, due to acidity, vanish—truly wonderful! Millions of people know that it is needless to be bothered with indigestion, dyspepsia or a disordered stomach. A few tablets of Pape's Diapepsin neutralize acidity and give relief at once—no waiting! Buy a sixty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin now. Don't stay miserable. Regulate your stomach so you can eat favorite food without causing regret.

MOUNT EVEREST CLIMBERS ARE REAL EXPERTS

Three British Aces Have Had Exceptional Experience in Scaling Jagged Rocks.

London, March 21.—The hopes of this year's Mt. Everest expedition to reach the top of the Himalayian peak are based principally on the strength of the climbing party. The three mountain aces of the expedition are G. L. Mallory, who took part in last years assault; A. W. Wakefield and Dr. T. H. Sommervell.

Mallory's ability is well known, due to the fact that he reached the highest point gained last year, but in Wakefield and Sommervell he has associates equally as experienced as he. Curiously enough, though Wakefield is now a resident of Canada, both he and Sommervell gained their early training as mountaineers in Cumbria, which has furnished the world with alpinists of the first order for generations. It was men from Cumbria who showed the Alps need no longer be conquered by the tedious snow ascents but could be surmounted by direct assaults on their rock cliffs. It is this form of training that Cumbria stands supreme.

As long ago as 1904 Wakefield climbed zigzag 19,000 feet on the steepest mountains in Cumbria within twenty hours and next year he made a continuous tour of 23,500 feet in just over 23 hours. In 1920 he repeated this feat but shortened the time to 56 minutes.

Sommervell, a younger man, is equally as hard a mountaineer. His most remarkable effort was the crossing of Coowin Ridge in Skye, which he did in less than 14½ hours. This journey included several rocks traversed hitherto regarded as almost unscalable by a solitary climber and represented a total ascent of 10,000 feet crowded into seven miles of ridge. Experienced mountaineers say that no country in the world forms a harder test of a man's climbing ability than the bristling ridges and jagged rocks of Skyo and the men trained there can withstand the strain and constant effort demanded of the Mt. Everest assault.

Battle With Bull Results Fatally

Allenstown, N. H., March 20.—Geo. Young, foreman at the Geo. A. Bailey farm, died at a Concord hospital today as the result of being gored by a young bull. Frank Hearst, who responded to the cries of Young, received two broken ribs and other injuries in his battle with the infuriated animal. The bull has been killed by order of the owner.

PAINS IN BACK, LIMBS AND SIDE YIELD TO "NERVILINE."

If you have failed to secure relief from other remedies, rub on lots of good old "Nerviline" the strongest most penetrating pain relief on the market. Nerviline acts quickly on small pains and is the surest to drive out the big ones. It's because every drop of Nerviline rubs in because it has the ability to sink in deeply that it drives away pain that ordinary oily Liniments won't touch. Large 35c. bottles at all dealers.

Water Rates For City And Parishes

Rates Will Remain the Same as Last Year—Commissioner Jones Presents Statement

Commissioner Jones yesterday presented a recommendation on the water rates for the city and parishes of Lancaster and Simonds at the council meeting that the rates be the same as last year and this was adopted. Councillors O'Brien and Golding of Lancaster and Magee of Simonds were present and voiced their approval of the suggestion that there would be no increase of the rate. The mayor rather thought in view of the Spruce Lake extension the rates on the parish of Lancaster should be higher.

In making his motion Commissioner Jones presented the following statement:—

"The time having arrived for the consideration of the Water Rate assessment for the City of St. John and the Parish of Simonds and Lancaster, it is my duty to move a resolution to fix and determine what the rate should be during the current year.

"The new pipe line to Spruce Lake has imposed on the Water Department increased charges which will have to be provided for out of our receipts.

"The depression in business through out Canada continues and until the situation improves we must exercise economy wherever possible in all branches of the service.

"In determining the Water Rates for the present year we have to consider the extra charges for interest and sinking fund which our revenue will have to provide, vis:—

Increase in interest	$22,104.00
Increase in sinking fund ..	3,688.75
Loss on sale of bonds	5,161.00
Total	$30,953.75

"After consideration of the different items which make up our revenue and expenditure I have placed our estimated revenue at $242,000, an increase of $10,500. A decrease of $20,000, was made last year in our expenditure for general water maintenance. For the current year I propose a further cut of 10 per cent in our ordinary expenditure, equal to a decrease of $8,000.00. We estimate our total expenditure at $223,255.85. I have succeeded so far in keeping our expenses well within the limit and have, at the close of each year, been able to show a substantial surplus. This policy I shall endeavor to pursue in the future."

Mayor Schofield pointed out that the commissioner was not taking into consideration the promise of the people of Lancaster when they asked for the extension to Spruce Lake, to pay more for the service.

Councillor O'Brien said he had not understood there was to be any increase to Lancaster residents on account of the extension, as in his opinion this was more to serve the pulp mill and higher levels in Carleton than for Lancaster. If the city wanted more revenue from Lancaster then extend the main down through Fairville Plateau and they would get it.

Councillor Golding spoke along the same lines.

Commissioner Frink expressed the opinion that this resolution should not commit the people of the city to care for the deficit on the Spruce Lake extension for all time. If it were possible to take off $30,000 from the expenditure for general work without the service suffering, then the people had been paying too much in the past, and the rate should be reduced in the city.

Commissioner Jones said if the revenues of the water department were allowed to remain with them there would be no need for bond issues for water extension.

Commissioner Thornton endorsed the remarks of the mayor about the delegation offering to pay more for water if the extension was made and said the present proposition looked like starving the city service to carry the deficit on the Spruce Lake main.

Councillor Magee said the people of East St. John were well satisfied with the present rate but would object to having it raised.

Commissioner Jones said the cost of the Loch Lomond main was spread over the whole service not a part of it and the Lancaster users paid their share of that expenditures.

The motion carried.

Urges Women To Drink Wine, Not Tea Or Coffee

Paris, March 21—During the session of the National Wine Week Conference a French dietician urged women to drink wine in place of coffee and tea. Women in the audience appeared unconvinced. The speaker said: "Coffee and tea were introduced into France only after the Restoration. The marquises of the eighteenth century drank wine, which did not impair their health. On the subject of charming women Watteau and Fragonard have left us indications that the ladies of their time were hardly less seductive than those of today."

TEMPTING BAIT TO TRADERS OF UNITED STATES

Berlin Points Out Advantages Business May Secure Under Treaty.

Berlin, March 21.—The Washington Government, which has just administered a tremendous jolt to Entente Governments by calling attention to the fact that it is equally entitled to compensation for expenses of the army of occupation and inconsiderately presenting a bill for the same, might study with advantage other American opportunities arising from the present treaty situation.

Aside from the question of getting its quota of German dyestuffs on reparations credit like the European allies instead of having its cash payment applied to meeting the expenses of the European armies of occupation to which your correspondent called attention some time ago, there is the question of obtaining import licenses for American commodities now denied administration by Germany's order to check the depreciation in exchange

Take citrous fruits, for example. Italy has negotiated a special compensatory agreement permitting the importation of Italian oranges. France has forced Germany to accept a corresponding quantity of French oranges, eighteen tons, under Article 267 of the Versailles Treaty requiring that Germany extend to all Allied Associated Powers, including the United States, every favor, immunity or privilege regarding importations, exportation or transit goods granted by Germany to any foreign country. American orange growers consequently are entitled to their quota of eighteen thousand tons.

Automobiles and tires furnish another instance in point. American manufacturers might study advantageously the connection between recent importations of European cars and tires into the occupied area and American privileges under this clause of the treaty.

Germany Will Have to Burrow Huge Sums.

Finance Minister Hermis explained in the Reichstag how little chance there is of checking the steady inflation and the depreciation of German currency under present conditions. He presented figures giving estimated receipts and expenditures for the coming fiscal year, showing that even if the budget estimates for expenditures is not exceeded (an impossible condition), and if the forced loan will yield the full sixty billion marks hoped for the country will have to borrow at least ninety-five billion marks. This will be added to the floating debt which, under present conditions, is practically equivalent to printing that amount of new paper money.

The German financial situation hitherto permitted the Reichsbank to unload about half of the Treasury's unsecured paper upon banks and private investors who found interest-bearing Treasury bills, redeemable at call, an advantageous investment for temporary idle cash. The domestic German money market is now passing, however, from a condition of plethora to one of comparative tightness. Business men and manufacturers complain of the increasing difficulty in securing adequate credits, so the private market for Treasury bills has shown signs of closing completely. The Reichsbank in this case would be compelled to cover the entire amount of the Treasury's borrowings by new paper money instead of half as at present.

French Senate Adopts Reduced Navy Plan

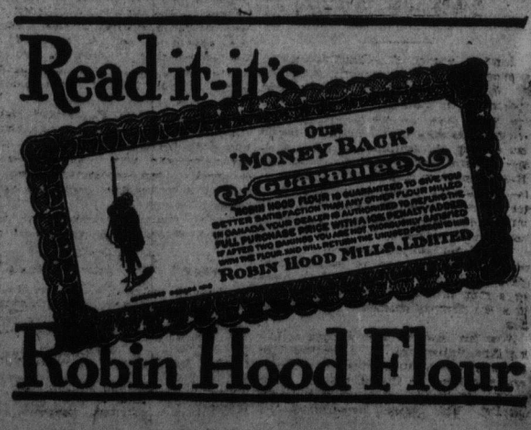
Vote Is 235 to 2—No Future Programme Without Referring to Washington Conference.

Paris, March 21.—The French Senate, by a vote of 235 to 2, yesterday adopted the naval programme calling for abandonment of the construction of warships of the Normandie type, the transformation of the dreadnought Bearn into a mother ship for airplanes and the laying down of certain light units.

Viscount De Kergusee, president of the Senate's navy committee, declared:

"Henceforth it will be impossible to make any resolution whatever concerning naval matters without taking into account what happened at Washington."

Mr. De Kergusee discussed at length the much talked of Castex incident, and declared that the opinion of Captain Castex, whose article on the submarine published by the Revue Maritime figured in the submarine discussions at the Washington Conference, was purely personal. The speaker declared the French Parliament long ago repudiated the doctrine of submarine piracy and considered the submarine a purely defensive weapon.



OBERAMMERGAU DATE FOR FINAL D

Preparations Proceed Apace f The Pas

Obersammergau, Bavaria, March 20.—(By The Associated Press.)—Preparations for the first post-war revival of the Passion Play have progressed sufficiently to enable the committee of elders to announce that the final dress rehearsal will be held May 9. The first regular performances will be given on May 14.

Thirty-five thousand applications for seats and sleeping accommodations already have been received from abroad and, while the local management has not yet received indications as to the extent to which Germans will patronize the productions of the play, it assumes that German attendance will more then quadruple the foreign patronage.

Anticipating an unusual influx of visitors in July and August, the management has decided to give Wednesday performances during these months.

Economic conditions have obliged the village elders considerably to amplify their directing staff, not so much as concerns the production of the play as to solve the problem of accommodating thousands of visitors for whom the comforts and conveniences of travel before the war are now not available.

The conditions under which the play will be revived this year have shocked the rural simplicity of these peasant play producers and, while determined to prevent the sacred enterprise from becoming basely commercialized, they are now beginning to realize that the war's aftermath has produced an economic environment with which they are compelled to reckon.

The municipality of Oberammergau has peremptorily rejected a proposition that it levy a tax on foreign visitors which, it declares, would be out of harmony with the origin and traditions of the play and also would conflict with the purpose of the present revival which is regarded as one way

EXPENSES OF GO CUT BY BIL

Departmental Economies, Dr and Resumption of Peace Reasons.

Washington, March 20.—The economy policy of Chas. G. Dawes, Director of the Budget, reduction of general price levels and a return to peace time operation in the War, Navy and Treasury departments have combined in reducing the cost of running the Government about $1,000,000,000 during the first eight months of the present fiscal year. In a statement by the United States Treasury the total government expenditures for "maintenance and operation" for the period are placed at $2,351,360,260, as against $3,347,296,636 for 1920-21.

It was said that this substantial reduction in federal expense was made possible by the practice of rigid economy in every department, as insisted on by Mr. Dawes, who has held that a cutting off of needless expenditures and duplications would result in a

SEALING STEAMERS HAVE 70,000 SEALS

Owners of Fleet Make Major Cotton Offer to Divulge Location of Herd.

St. John's, Nfld., March 21—(Canadian Press)—The owners of the sealing steamers have decided to make Major Cotton an offer to induce him to divulge the whereabouts of the main patch of seals off the Northeast coast of the island. The offer takes the form of an agreement to pay the aviators ten cents for every seal taken as a result of their information. As the ships can still take on board 150,000 seals, Major Cotton and his colleagues would make a good thing financially. The latest report from the sealing steamers are that their "per usual" methods have enabled them to secure 70,000 seals. The Terra Nova Captain Abraham Kean, is high-liner with 14,000 so far, while the Diana which has secured 7,000 is out of the voyage and helpless through the breaking of her tail shaft. As soon as ice conditions permit one of the government fleet of steamers will be sent out to tow her to port.

BALFOUR IS NOW CONSIDERABLY AMERICANIZED

London, March 21.—English newspapers are becoming much disturbed at the rejuvenation of horn-rimmed spectacles in London. Not that they are really new, as one paper recently showed, because the London Museum has among its exhibits tortoise shell spectacles a century old that look just like the modern article. The real reason is that the London press is in danger of losing a choice item of humor whenever George Harvey, American ambassador, appears.

"The American ambassador was the only person present in horn-rimmed glasses," is the line which has been appearing in every London paper every time Mr. Harvey attends a public function.

Now Mr. Harvey is in danger of losing this distinction. A. J. Balfour, for instance, keeps him company, and several members of the House of Commons, including Commander Kenworthy. Sir Hamar Greenwood, for