

ESTIMATES FOR YEAR SHOW BIG INCREASE IN INTEREST RATES

Public Debt Will Require
\$35,000,000 More.

BIG DEFICIT LIKELY

Predicted Economy by Gov-
ernment Not in Sight.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
OTTAWA, March 22.—Estimates for the fiscal year 1920-21 brought down in the House this afternoon are increasing in view of a decrease of \$354,000,000 in proposed expenditures of all kinds, as compared with the estimates for the current fiscal year which ends with the present month. This very considerable decrease is, however, almost wholly accounted for by the practical cessation of war expenditures, which this year were over three hundred millions, the appropriation for demobilization during the coming fiscal year being only \$38,000,000. On consolidated revenue account a total expenditure of \$440,000,000 is provided for, which is a decrease of only \$11,000,000 below that of the current year. It is to be noted, however, that there is an increase of over thirty-five millions in interest charges on the public debt, of over thirteen millions on railways and canals, and of four millions on soldiers' and settlement.

Proposed Expenditure.
The total proposed expenditure on capital account (not payable out of revenue) is \$25,000,000, which is a decrease of \$41,000,000 as compared with the current year. This is accounted for by a decrease of \$23,000,000 on railways and canals, and of \$18,000,000 on public works.

While the decrease in proposed expenditures may be considered gratifying, they cannot be properly appreciated without comparison with those of pre-war days. For the year 1913-14 the total expenditure on consolidated account amounted to 124 millions, as against 440 for the coming fiscal year. For the year 1913-14 the total capital expenditures were 37 millions, as against 55 for the coming fiscal year. For 1913-14 the grand total of expenditures on all accounts is 184 millions. For the coming fiscal year (after demobilization), it is estimated at 498 millions.

The increase in estimated expenditures for the coming fiscal year is therefore 314 millions over the actual expenditures for the year before the war, or nearly two and a half times the total revenues during the latter year. And it is to be noted that the supplementary estimates for the coming fiscal year are still to be brought down.

The increase over the pre-war year may largely be accounted for in increased interest charges, pensions, soldiers' land settlement and civil re-establishment together with the added burdens of railway operation and maintenance. Interest charges on the national debt and sinking funds amounted in 1913-14 to 14 millions. For the coming fiscal year they are estimated at 123 millions. Pensions in the pre-war year amounted to 312 thousand dollars; for the coming fiscal year they will approximate 27 millions. In addition there are 50 millions for soldiers' land settlement and 34 millions for soldiers' civil re-establishment. These excesses account for 240 millions of the 314 million increase over the pre-war year. When they are taken into account, the increase is still 95 millions dollars.

Personal economy in governmental management was to have been expected from the lessons of the war, and from the terrific inevitable burdens upon the treasury. While the general increase in the cost of all things must be taken into account it cannot be said that economy is visible in the cost of government as set forth in the estimates. Civil government, for instance, which in the unrenegade days before the war totalled five million dollars, will cost in 1920-21 over nine millions, or an increase of three millions and a half.

Immigration when it was at its height in 1910-11, cost \$1,070,122. Today, when it is at its lowest ebb, it is to cost \$1,443,190. Other departments are costing about in proportion. In this connection it is perhaps interesting to note that for rentals in Ottawa alone the Government will pay next year the sum of \$1,070,000. In fact Government offices, which in old days were confined to Government buildings, are now scattered all over the city. In addition several new and pretentious office buildings have been constructed. An analysis of the expenditures proposed under consolidated fund discloses that, after allowance is made for all extraordinary outlays and increases in extraordinary outlays, the actual amount proposed for ordinary running expenses is about two millions in excess of the estimates for the current fiscal year.

On Consolidated Account.

The total expenditure on consolidated account is estimated at 440 millions. The revenues of the Dominion for the current fiscal year so far have averaged thirty millions a month. On that basis they will total three hundred and sixty millions for the year. It is evident therefore that unless revenues are increased during the coming year by additional taxes or otherwise, there will be a deficit between ordinary expenditures and revenue of eighty million dollars. It is further to be noted that estimates on capital expenditure, including demobilization, total nearly a hundred millions. This will have to be borrowed. And to that extent, if not to a greater extent the already formidable national debt will be added to.

SPEAKER RHODES IS SEEKING POSITION AT U. S. CAPITAL

Estimates Call For \$80,000
To Cover Job.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
OTTAWA, March 22.—It is rumored in authoritative circles at the capital that Hon. Edgar Rhodes, speaker of the Commons, and M. P. for Northumberland, N. S., is desirous of being appointed Canadian representative at Washington, and that he will very likely get the position. There are several reasons why the first commissioner of the land desires to go to Washington.

In the first place he fully realizes that the proposal of creating a permanent speakership, as it is in England, will not secure the indorsement of the Parliament of Canada, while Mr. Speaker Rhodes himself is in the chair. In the second place he is fully aware that at the next federal campaign, when the soldiers' vote is not available for purposes of switching lost elections, he will not have a chance of winning against the Liberal Candidate, Finance Logan.

There are those who predict that Sir Robert Borden, as a fellow Nova Scotian, will recommend his appointment.

On the other hand, it is stated that Hon. J. A. Calder, minister of immigration and colonization, is also a candidate for the position, and that he is also in the good graces of the absent premier.

In the meantime, the estimates brought down in the House this afternoon, contain an item which says: "Canadian representation in Washington—\$80,000."

The sum is an attractive one, and would enable the holder of the job to keep up a respectable social establishment.

THE QUESTION IS OFTEN ASKED

"WHO IS THIS DR. CHASE?"

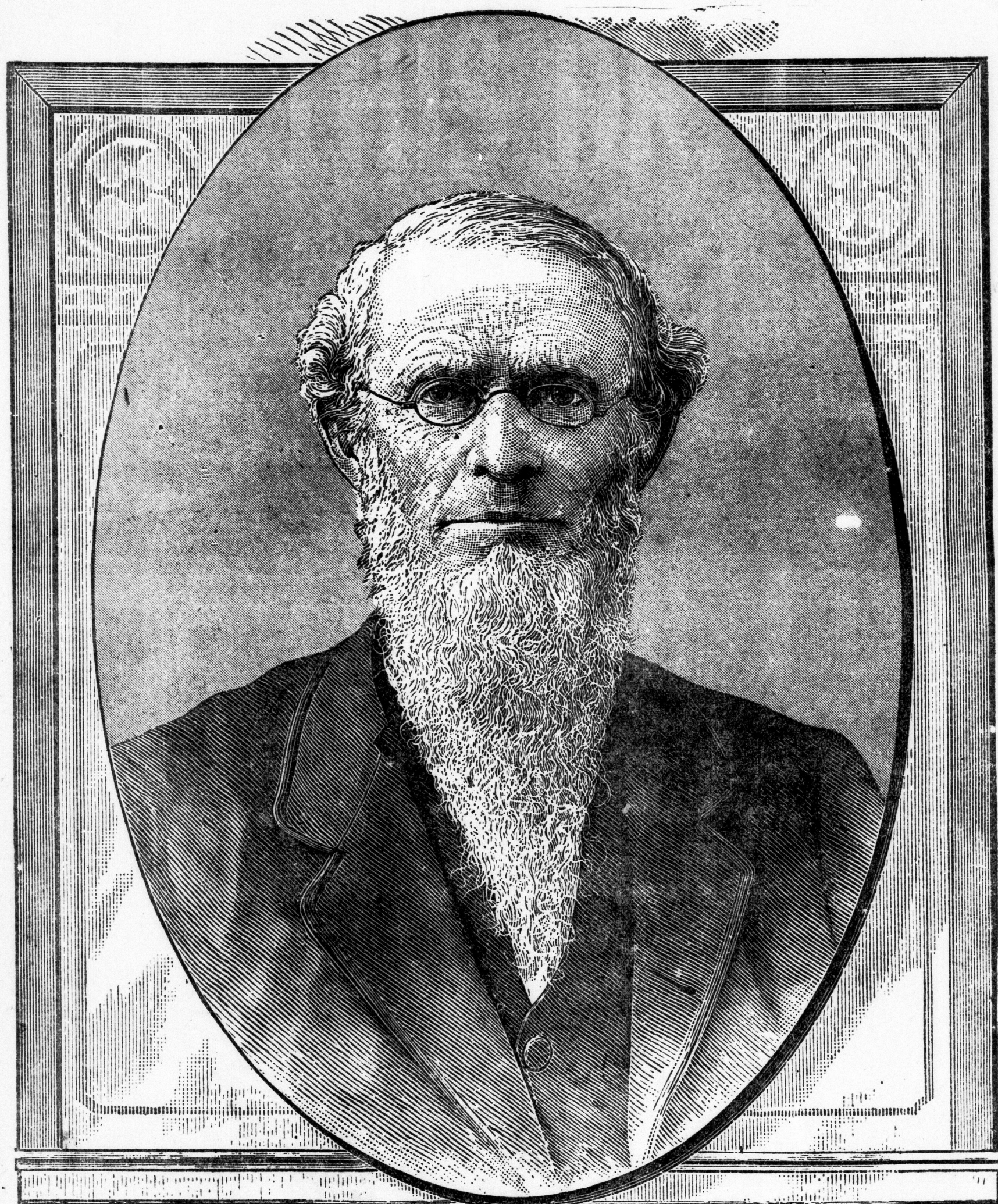
The Interesting Life Story of a Practising Physician of Remarkable Skill, Whose Well-Known Medicines and Receipt Book Have Made Him Famous Throughout the Civilized World

Nature undoubtedly intended Dr. A. W. Chase to be a healer of the sick, for from childhood his efforts were bent in this direction. Any crumb of knowledge regarding the human body and its diseases was eagerly grasped and carefully preserved for future use, so that by the time he graduated from the Eclectic College of Medicine, Cincinnati, Ohio, and from the State University at Ann Arbor, Mich., he was qualified as few physicians are when beginning the practice of medicine.

Dr. Alvin Wood Chase was born in the County of Cayuga, N. Y., and spent his boyhood in the vicinity of Buffalo, where he received his early education in a log school house. Even then, it is said, he outstripped his fellow students and entertained the wish to study medicine.

After completing his medical education, Dr. Chase traveled throughout the greater part of Canada and the United States, gaining wonderful experience and invaluable information before he settled down to make his home at Ann Arbor, Mich.

His success in private practice, his scientific investigations in search of better treatments, his work of collecting. All the most successful prescriptions known to the profession, the publication of his now world-famous Receipt Book, the discovery of the great family medicines and the perfecting of them by tests made in his own practice, all these are incidents in a busy life of work for the benefit of humanity.



Respectfully
A. W. Chase, M.D.

"The Greatest Good to the Greatest Number"

"The greatest good to the greatest number" is a motto which the doctor kept before him throughout life, and in spite of strenuous opposition from fellow-practitioners, who desired, for the sake of greater financial gain, to keep the practice of medicine shrouded in mystery, he introduced his favorite prescriptions to the general public and published his now world-famous Receipt Book in order that all might read and learn the nature and cause of their ailments and apply the most effective treatment.

Dr. Chase became one of the most prosperous and well-to-do citizens of Ann Arbor, and was noted for his large gifts to educational and benevolent enterprises. News of his remarkable success in treating kidney and liver disorders, nervous troubles and other forms of serious diseases soon spread abroad, and brought appeals for help from all over Canada and the United States.

He began sending medicine to persons at a distance, soon found it impossible to keep up with the demand on his part, and so resolved to put his greatest prescriptions in convenient form for home treatment and to place these in the hands of local dealers.

This effort to simplify treatment, and save the often unreasonable doctor's fee, met with a storm of opposition from members of the medical profession, who feared the loss of their practice and, with envy on the wonderful success of Dr. Chase.

The many large gifts of Dr. Chase to all worthy objects prove that it was no mere desire for money-making that led him to place on the market his great discoveries. Like a true physician, as he was, he thought most of relieving the suffering of his fellow-men.

As the details of manufacturing and distributing the medicines increased, it was found advisable to form the Dr. Alvin Chase Medicine Company, which Edmanston, Bates & Limited, are proprietors, with offices and laboratories in Toronto, Canada, and Buffalo, New York.

The success which crowned the efforts of Dr. Chase to alleviate the sufferings of humanity has been most extraordinary. His name is spoken with reverence in hundreds and thousands of homes. His Receipt Book remains the most useful household volume that was ever published and a circulation second only to that of the Bible. His great medicines have won the confidence of the people throughout the world, and have established a record of cures that is unparalleled in the history of medicine. It would be difficult to imagine a more useful life than that of Dr. Chase.