

Canadian National Railways

CHANGE IN TIME SCHEDULES ON VALLEY RAILWAY

Effective February 27th

Trains Nos. 47 and 48 will run between Fredericton and St. John on same schedule, daily except Sunday. (Eastern Standard Time.)

10.30 a. m. Lv. Fredericton. Ar. 4.30 p. m.
2.05 p. m. Ar. St. John. Lv. 12.55 p. m.

TRI-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN FREDERICTON, WOODSTOCK and CENTREVILLE

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
Monday, Wednesday and Friday

5.00 p. m. Lv. Fredericton. Ar. 10.00 a. m.
7.47 p. m. Lv. Woodstock. Ar. 7.12 a. m.
9.00 p. m. Ar. Centreville. Lv. 6.00 a. m.

SLEEPING CAR TO QUEBEC

Through Sleeper to Quebec will leave Fredericton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, viz., Train No. 28 at 6.25 p. m., connecting with Transcontinental train at McGivney. Returning Sleeper will leave Quebec on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL

Canadian Pacific

GENERAL CHANGE OF TIME

EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 28.
Eastern Time—Daily Except Sunday.

DEPARTURES

6.55 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction, connecting for McAdam and points North and South.
7.00 A. M.—For Woodstock via Gibson.
9.15 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction, connecting for St. John and East.
12.15 P. M.—For Mirville, etc., via Gibson.
3.25 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction, connecting for Montreal and West, also connections for North and South, McAdam Junction.
5.35 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction, connecting for Boston, etc., St. John and East.

ARRIVALS.

8.55 A. M.—From St. John and points East, etc.
10.05 A. M.—From Gibson Branch.
12.00 N. N.—From Montreal, Boston, etc.
5.20 P. M.—From St. John, etc.
6.20 P. M.—From Gibson points.
7.40 P. M.—From St. John, etc.

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MONDAY

APRIL FOURTH

is the day on which the SPRING TERM begins at

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BUSINESS COLLEGE

It is a GOOD TIME to enter for a Shorthand or Commercial Course. For full particulars apply to Lt. Colonel W. J. Osborne, President, Fredericton, N. B.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Effective Nov. 29

BOSTON TRAIN leaving St. John at 5.10 p. m. Eastern Time, daily except Sunday, will carry regular DINING CAR and serve dinner en route St. John to McAdam.

N. R. DesBRISAY,
District Passenger Agent.

LEADER OF FARMERS PARTY HEARD FROM IN HOUSE

An Able Speech on the Address by Hon. T. A. Crerar—The Government is Inconsistent in Regard to the Tariff—The Rejection of the Reciprocity Offer of 1911 a Great Misfortune to Canada.

Ottawa, Feb. 25—Hon. T. A. Crerar, leader of the Progressive party, was the principal speaker in parliament yesterday in the debate on the address. At the outset he congratulated Hon. Arthur Meighen on his accession to the post of prime minister. It was perhaps an indication of the growing importance of the west that this important office should now be filled by a westerner.

Mr. Crerar congratulated the mover and the seconder of the address of having "made the best of a rather difficult job." He summed up the speeches of the two party leaders by saying that in effect Mr. Mackenzie King had said to the premier "We want you to get out," and Mr. Meighen had replied: "I am going to stay here as long as I can." That seemed to be the sum of what was contained in the two speeches. Mr. Crerar said, and something more might have been expected from both.

The speech from the Throne appealed to the leader of the Progressives as resembling a statement of assets and liabilities of a company which was going into bankruptcy. Mr. Crerar was glad to see in the speech from the Throne, the statement that Canada was freer from unrest than other countries. This was true, but the speeches which the Prime Minister had been making lately all over the country might very easily give the impression that Canada was on the verge of revolution. He thought that Mr. Meighen must regret in his sober moments some of the extravagant statements he had been making in his campaigns where he played politics.

The Flame of Prejudice

There was a stir in the house when Mr. Crerar said that the Premier was seeking to revive the flame of prejudice in Quebec and set French Canada against the English speaking section of the country. The opposition applauded while the government benches called "No, No," but Mr. Crerar persisted.

The Prime minister he said had certainly been guilty of trying to raise feeling in Quebec province against the west and the political movement which had had its rise there.

There seemed he said to have been little response to the Premier's overtures to Quebec. One recruit to the government ranks alone had been made and that recruit (J. L. Gauthier St. Hyacinthe-Rouville) had not yet got round to the government benches but was only working his way in that direction.

The farmer leader then criticised the government for having no statement of policy. Its reference to old age pensions and unemployment insurance he thought was a tentative bid for the workman's sympathy. But it was only a reference. If the government meant to produce any legislation to these ends parliament had not been made aware of it. Personally Mr. Crerar thought that if such equitable laws were framed as would give all Canadians a fair chance to earn their living old age pensions and unemployment insurance would not be necessary at this stage. There were more useful things to be attempted.

The Tariff Commission

There was reference in the speech from the throne to tariff revision at the present session. The work of the tariff committee had hardly been a labor of love. Mr. Crerar asked why had it been necessary to make this announcement in the speech or to spend all the money and labor necessary in the work of that commission. The government had already announced its policy in regard to the tariff. The mass of evidence collected by the commission would be of very little practical value. Its appointment seemed to be just another evidence of delay. The speech from the throne had stated that tariff revision would be to produce the necessary revenue and provide protection for the development of industries, including agriculture. Canada already produced more agricultural products than could be used at home. The prices for the exportable surplus were fixed in the markets of the world. To say that protection was an aid to agriculture was a ridiculous assertion.

The prime minister said Mr. Crerar had placed the issue clearly before the people in his speeches throughout the country. Mr. Crerar declared that he was a believer in straight talking. Mr. Meighen did not always support his

policies by sound arguments. The government talked of a tariff for revenue in the same breath as it talked of protection. There was a distinct difference between the two classes of tariff. They were on inconsistent ground when they tried to make the people believe that the tariff could cover both.

Rigid Economy Needed

Rigid economy was needed on the part of all government and individuals in Canada. There was talk of a "naval holiday" among the nations. Surely Canada should enjoy such a holiday for the next five years. Mr. Crerar thought that perhaps "the first sea lord of the Canadian Admiralty" might not agree with him in this idea. The greatest mistake the government made was the acceptance of those war vessels from Great Britain. Canada was rapidly developing a ministry of war and last year it was necessary to vote \$22,000,000 for military naval and police affairs. Hon. Mr. Crerar suggested that the government change its attitude in this regard.

The Reciprocity Offer

Ten years ago the refusal of the offer of reciprocity with the United States constituted one of the greatest misfortunes in the commercial life of Canada. Hon. Mr. Crerar was sincerely glad to see that Hon. George Foster while in New York, had spoken of the need of neighborliness between Canada and the United States. When Sir George was doing this, however, his colleagues in Ottawa were denouncing the United States for only giving eighty or ninety cents for the Canadian dollar. The government should be more consistent.

Mr. Crerar thought the coming conference of dominion premiers in London might have been mentioned in the speech from the throne.

Speaking in the British House of commons Lloyd George had said that the conference would be one of the most momentous in the empire; that the whole problem of imperial defense must be considered.

"I wonder," said Mr. Crerar, "what the prime minister of Canada has in mind. Is it too much to ask that we have a declaration from the government is committed in any respect to any scheme of joint imperial defence or anything else, the sanction of this parliament should be given."

Liberals Cheer Crerar

Liberals cheered the statement and Mr. Crerar urged the prime minister that he would "jealously guard Canada's rights and interests in this matter." He had been a little disconcerted to read in the press that Mr. Meighen contemplated asking the minister of militia and the minister of marine with him to London; and he advised Mr. Meighen to "step warily."

This sunbath seems not to have hurt the ground hog.

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