

## Canadian National Railways CHANGE OF SERVICE VALLEY RY EFFECTIVE MARCH 10th.

Trains on Valley Railway between Fredericton and Centreville will run as follows:

**No. 47 Passenger Train** will leave Fredericton at 5.00 p. m. (daily except Sunday) arriving at Woodstock at 7.45 p. m. and at Centreville at 9.00 a. m.

**No. 48 Passenger Train** will leave Centreville (daily except Sunday) at 6.00 a. m.; leave Woodstock at 7.12 a. m., and arrive at Fredericton at 10.00 a. m.

**Mixed Train No. 243** leaves Fredericton at 6.30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arriving at Centreville at 1.30 p. m.

**Mixed Train No. 244** leaves Centreville at 6.30 a. m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving in Fredericton at 1.00 p. m.

Service between St. John and Fredericton daily except Sunday as per current time table.

**NOTE**—Trains on the Valley Railway are operated on Eastern Standard Time.

For further information apply to Ticket Agent.

## 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 Millville, 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.

N. R. DesBRISAY, District Passenger Agent.

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APRIL FOURTH

is the day on which the  
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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.

## A Kidney Remedy

Kidney troubles are frequently caused by badly digested food which overtaxes these organs to eliminate the irritant acids formed. Help your stomach to properly digest the food by taking 15 to 30 drops of Extract of Roots, sold as Mother Seigel's Carative Syrup, and your kidney disorder will promptly disappear. Get the genuine.

If a man thinks until his head aches he isn't likely to talk until his jaw aches.

## A GLOUCESTER MEMBER HEARD FROM IN HOUSE

**Mr. J. G. Robichaud Contributed an Excellent Speech to the Debate on the Budget—Favors Government Assistance to School Teachers—An Effective Reply to Opposition Critics of the Government Programme.**

Following is a synopsis report of the excellent speech on the budget delivered in the Legislature on Thursday by Mr. Robichaud of Gloucester: MR. ROBICHAUD extended his congratulation to Hon. Mr. Speaker and the Mover and Second of the Address. The County of St. John must be congratulated upon sending to the House an hon. member displaying the ability shown by the Mover of the Address, and the Leader of the Opposition should have reason to be proud of his new colleague. The hon. member for Kent (Bordage) was also to be congratulated upon the manner in which he had seconded the Address. It was not an easy matter for a man of French speech to do justice to himself in a language not his own. He must congratulate the leader of the Farmer Party upon his maiden effort but could not agree with all he said. It might be true that lecturers upon Agricultural subjects had been sent out who had not possessed the requisite knowledge, but he could say that none such had been sent out under the present administration. Education was a great necessity, and in New Brunswick farmers, lumbermen, railroaders and fishermen all needed it. Germany in the period previous to the war showed what could be accomplished by educating people on an enormous scale. When his hon. friends opposite were discussing the increase of teachers salaries and the retention of their services in the Province they should remember that last year provision had been made for an increase of 50 per cent in salaries. They also might remember that in Gloucester County during the last election campaign candidates approved by the leader of the Opposition took the first opportunity to attack the Government for that very increase. Hydro-Electric Development he believed would be a good investment irrespective of cost. His own County of Gloucester had many potential water powers and the development had been carried on to a considerable extent. Benefit already had been secured by the people, and there were many other things which could be done. He would suggest the electrification of the Carleton and Gulf Shore Railway and the distribution of electric power throughout the lower parishes of the County. Both the Farmer and the Fishermen would benefit. Changed conditions had made it necessary to develop the trade in fresh and frozen fish. Better power conditions alone were being awaited to develop that trade.

It being 6 o'clock hon. Mr. Speaker left the chair to resume at 8. MR. ROBICHAUD, on the House resuming after recess, said he wished to place himself on record as being strongly in favor of the proposal of the government to render financial assistance to deserving young men and women who may wish to engage in the teaching profession. An hon. member opposite had ridiculed that proposal and had thrown out the suggestion that it would be better to encourage teachers to remain in the profession by providing adequate salaries. He wished to point out that ninety per cent of the teachers belonged to the female sex, many of whom left the profession to enter the matrimonial state. That was a matter which scarcely came within the province of the government to decide. They should be encouraged, however, to remain in the profession as long as they felt so disposed. The province was short of teachers and steps should be taken to provide sufficient to prevent the schools in many sections from being closed for lack of teachers.

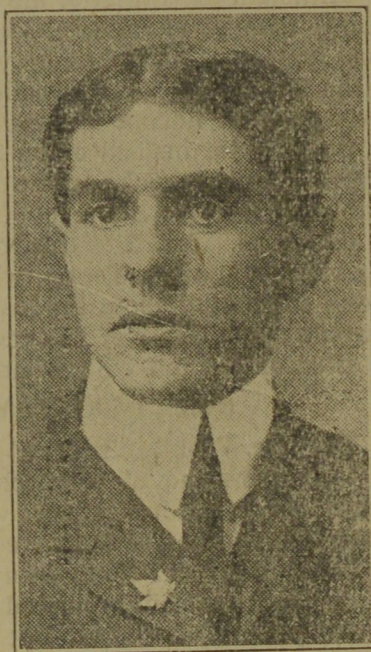
### Heartily Endorsed.

It had been said that the government possessed no mandate from the people, but he did not agree with that statement. As a matter of fact the government in the late election had been endorsed in some of the counties by very large majorities. In his own county and also in Sunbury candidates opposing the administration forfeited their deposits. In Madawaska the government candidates were returned by acclamation, and in Queens and in St. John city large majorities were recorded against the opposition. While in several counties the contest was close he would be safe in saying that the government had secured a large majority of the popular vote. Those who claimed that the government had no mandate had better look to Ottawa, where an administration elected for the duration of the war, was still holding on to office in defiance of the will of the people. In nine of the provinces of Canada the people had declared for a democratic policy by electing legislatures in sympathy with the government which had ruled the country so well from 1896 to 1911.

Reference had been made by hon. members opposite to an increase in the public debt. They had forgotten to say, however, that the debt of the province in 1908 was but \$5,500,000, while in 1917 when their friends went out of power it amounted to the enormous sum of \$17,000,000. At that time the province was without the tangible assets in splendid roads and bridges such as it possessed today. They charged that the present government had increased the debt from \$17,000,000 to \$22,000,000, but they did not tell of the fine railway which the province now owned, nor that the roads had been improved 100 per cent and that many splendid bridges had

been constructed. Complaints had been made that sufficient attention had not been given to the bye-roads of the province, and in that connection he agreed with the remarks of a previous speaker that it was better for the farmers to travel over ten or fifteen miles of good road and three miles of bad road than to have that condition reversed.

It had been charged by hon. members opposite that there was disorganization in the government party,



J. G. ROBICHAUD, M. P. P.

but he saw no evidence of it. True, they had lost a good man by the defeat of the ex-Provincial Secretary but his place had been filled by a gentleman who would maintain the best traditions of that office. They had lost another in the ex-Minister of Lands and Mines but they had in the present Minister a gentleman in every way worthy of the position. They had also lost Hon. Mr. Tweeddale, and in his case he was afraid the farmers of his county had killed the hen which laid the golden egg. They had for his successor Hon. Mr. Mersereau, whom he believed would make a most capable Minister. Glancing at his hon. friends opposite he would like to know what had become of their old leader. He was first cast out at a party Convention, and then sent to private life by the electors of his county. Mr. Tilley, another prominent member, had also been relegated to private life. Then there was Mr. Smith of Carleton, who had been the chief critic of the department of public works, and had tried to throw out insinuations against himself as a representative of the county of Gloucester. The electors of Carleton had told him that his services in public life were no longer required.

Hon. members opposite talked of the extravagance of the government, but they had failed to tell the electors what had been accomplished for the benefit of the province. They tried to camouflage them by saying that the government was guilty of shameful extravagance, but had failed to show where any saving could have affected and the efficiency of the public service maintained. The government had carried out progressive policies and had endeavored to keep pace with the other provinces. The farmers well understood their own line of work, but he believed that in entering politics they had made somewhat of a mistake. He had admired the movement of the farmers for organization, and he thought they were desirous of bettering their condition. By dabbling in politics he felt that they would kill the object which they sought to attain. If they wanted an example of what a government could do for the farmers when they did not dabble in politics he would refer them to the province of Quebec. All would have to admit that Quebec was fast becoming the ideal province of Canada. In 1918 he had gone on record as saying that New Brunswick should follow the same lines of policy which had worked out so well in Quebec. He believed the farmers should be given every encouragement. Good roads were a benefit to them as well as to all other classes. He believed that in the last election the great majority of the farmers had shown their appreciation of the progressive program of the government.

In regard to the over-expenditure he did not believe the government had made a very serious mistake. It was difficult in comparing the estimates to forecast what conditions might arise during the year, and over-expenditure was frequently unavoidable. While there had been over-expenditure last year the government had under-estimated the receipts by \$276,000. He hoped the farmers would consider the best interests of the province in the future. He felt sure that if they would go to the different ministers and state their requirements they would be received with every cordiality.

He hoped hon. members opposite would in future elections be able to

(Continued on Page Seven.)

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