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WAIST LINES VARY

Waistlines vary. But no matter where the waistline is placed (just above the hip-bone is the smartest place but some figures require it higher or lower) a belt is an excellent way to define it. Belts may be of the dress fabric—elaborately buckled for evening. Or for sports, the belts may be of calf, kid, suede or patent leather.

Shirrings and applied bandings, bows with lingerie touches also contribute much to the softness and femininity of spring clothes. The latter details, run into many variations—lace, organdie, silk crepe, pi-que and other materials. And a crisp

Sleeves Are Versatile

Sleeves are especially versatile—so much so that they are this season an important fashion in themselves. The tiny set-in cap sleeve is the leader for sports. But it also appears with great chic as a sleeve for formal afternoon frocks.

new set is excellent for freshening last season's dress.

Godets vary many a hemline in the evening mode but for daytime the best dresses present a fairly even appearance around the bot-

Opposition Members of House in Critical Mood; Discuss Various Subjects

Following is the official report of the speeches delivered in the Legislature on Thursday by Mr. Richard of Kent and Mr. Richard of Gloucester: MR. RICHARD (Kent)

MR. RICHARD (Kent) extended his congratulations to the Provincial Secretary Treasurer and to the mover and seconder of the address, though he could not agree with all they had said. Looking across the floor of the House he could not believe that the gentlemen sitting to the right of Mr. Speaker were the same men who occupied seats to the left prior to 1925. Then they preached economy and in their campaign in 1925, but since they had forgotten, and had done nothing to decrease the public debt. Instead, they had done all in their power to increase it. In 1925 the net debt of the province was \$32,197,629, and at the end of the fiscal year 1928 it had grown to \$38,254,371.93, an increase of over six million dollars in the three years. Had it not been for the sale of the Valley Railway at the end of 1929 it would have been well over thirty-nine millions of dollars. In 1926 the President of the Council had declared that the debt of the province had been increased \$17,500,000 in nine years, or an annual increase of \$1,938,505 annually while the previous government was in power. Yet this government in their first three years of office had increased the debt of the province at the rate of \$2,018,914.31 per year. The hon. member from Carleton (Squires) in speaking on the budget last year, said he had been a school teacher and knew something about figures. He was certainly very lucky if in going over all the figures he did the other day, he did not make any mistakes. He (Richard) had never been a school teacher, and laid claim to but little education, but he could inform the hon. gentleman how he figured out two and two to make four. The growing yearly amount of interest paid was a clear indication of the increase of debt, and from 1925 to 1929 the net amount of interest paid by the province had been increased by practically half a million of dollars. How could hon. gentlemen opposite go to the electorate and prove that they had made a reduction in the public debt during their regime. That the people would benefit by a change was proved by the Premier's words the other day, when he said the leader of the opposition, with a little more experience, would make an excellent administrator. He thoroughly agreed with the Premier in this respect.

Old Age Pensions

Referring to Old Age Pensions, he thought it was time something should be done to relieve the municipalities from the burden of caring for the poor old people. In too many cases they were not getting the proper care. He believed the province should take advantage of the offer of the federal government to pay half the expense. He was very glad indeed to know that the Valley Railway had been finally disposed of, and everybody should be satisfied enough to let it alone.

He was pleased that the government were appointing a commission on education, and he hoped the rural districts would be looked after so that they might have schools the year around. Many men with young families had to leave their farms in order to get an education for their children. Education was most essential and every community should be provided with proper advantages.

The Minister of Agriculture had received many compliments for being a practical farmer. He believed that if every farmer in the province had a salary as large as the Minister's, they would all be practical farmers. He had been surprised to hear in the Agricultural Committee that the province only produced half the eggs it required. The contrary should be the condition—it should export double the amount; it used, and that was an object for the Minister to work for. The government could not claim much progress in agriculture, while the province was importing eggs. The soil and climate was eminently adapted for all branches of farming, yet large quantities of food stuffs were being imported and the total value of field crops raised in the province as between 1925 and 1929 showed only an increase of \$136,000. He could not see where the government had made any considerable progress in agriculture. This government had only followed the tracks of their predecessors, and yet with double the amount of money to spend, had made but little improvement. The Provincial Secretary Treasurer in making his first budget speech had expressed his appreciation of the farmers by using the words of Henry IV. "Que celui qui est bienfaiteur de l'humanité qui fait pousser doux épis de blé ou il n'en poussait qu'un seul." "Yet, Mr. Speaker," he said "show me anyone in this province that has made two heads of wheat grow where there was only one five years ago." At any rate, we were importing just as much flour and feed as we were under the Veniot government. The Minister of Agriculture, when in opposition, had said the agricultural department was top-heavy, but has he ever done anything to lighten the deck-load?

The government had appointed an official to get immigrants, but he believed that we now had better people in the province that we could bring from any country and they were the ones to be given the necessary advantages to prosper. The money spent on immigration last year would have

been much better spent among our own people.

Two Vacancies

He thought it strange the government had not filled the vacancies in the Conservative counties of York and Saint John, and the delay showed weakness on the part of the government.

A claim of the present government party when in opposition was that the number of members of the government should be reduced, and that the Provincial Secretary Treasurer was a fifth wheel to the coach. They had evidently changed their opinion, for not only had they maintained the number of the executive, but they had called the fifth wheel with an increase in salary.

He wished to say a few words in regard to the Department of Public Works. Last year he had shown that Kent County was not receiving its fair share of the public monies expended on the roads in the province. Last year the situation had been improved some what and he hoped for a still better result this year. In this connection, he would call the Minister's attention to the fact that no opposition man could get work on the roads in Kent County. He did not blame the Minister for appointing supervisors and foremen from among his own friends, but he thought there should be no political distinction when employing common labor. To prove his contention that Kent County was not fairly used, he would quote the following figures for the year 1929, showing the gross amount of money expended on the roads of the province as apportioned to the counties:—

Albert County received \$152,236.99; Carleton \$339,824.47; Charlotte \$339,824.47; Gloucester \$208,508.44; Kent, \$192,797.16; Kings \$462,948.41; Madawaska \$163,229.00; Northumberland \$344,550.64; Queens \$372,182.28; Restigouche \$319,988.12; St. John \$403,006.90; Sunbury \$228,227.95; Victoria \$267,330.64; Westmorland \$502,797.66; York \$691,798.37.

HON. MR. STEWART—"Your figures are not correct, and I will explain all that when I speak."

Alleges Discrimination

MR. RICHARD said if they were not then the Auditor-General's report was not correct. He believed they were correct. And why should Kent County with 1,008 miles of road, only get \$192,797.16, when Carleton County with 980 miles got \$747,344.08, and Saint John, with only 394 miles got \$403,006.90. Was there, he said, any British fair play, or even political fair play in such discrimination? Hon. friends opposite had not been fair in criticising his remarks of last year, and when the member for Westmorland (Oulton) said that in the last ten years that Kent had received \$1,336,770.23, he did not mention that during the same period Westmorland had received \$2,190,444.60. However, Kent County was hoping for better things because there would be a change in administration and the representatives of Kent would see that the public moneys were better divided than at the present time.

MR. C. T. RICHARD

MR. RICHARD (Gloucester) said that the picture of industrial conditions in the province painted by the Hon. Provincial Secretary Treasurer was wonderful as well as amusing to those who were familiar with the actual conditions that existed. He had painted the picture in such glowing colors that he got somewhat astray in his figures, at least those that he gave respecting the public debt failed to correspond with those afterwards made use of by other speakers. He had avoided a discussion of the bonded debt and had confined himself largely to the net debt of the province. Other hon. members had spoken of the revenue producing debt as if it were not a part of the public debt at all. The hon. leader of the opposition had once referred to Musquash as a revenue producing debt, but that did not suit the fancy of hon. members opposite, and they now wanted to eliminate bonded debt altogether. Their object apparently was to mislead the people but he was sure they would fail in that. It would be easy for the people to find out what the debt was in 1925 and also in 1929, and with that information in their possession they would be able to figure out an increase of two million dollars a year. The increase in the public debt was the whole cry of his hon. friends in 1925, but now they seemed to be proud of it. No matter what view they might take the debt was a burden and the people would not be deceived. The very fact that the debt has increased in spite of an expanding revenue is sure to be a live issue at the next election.

He wished a point out that the government had received a large revenue from the sale of liquor. The late government, knowing what had happened in Quebec and British Columbia, could have foreseen that increase and adopted a similar policy, but felt that the people did not want it. Some hon. members—Oh, eh.

Prohibition

MR. RICHARD said that the question of prohibition seemed to haunt his hon. friends whenever it was brought up. On the previous evening he had heard some correspondence read to the House by the hon. member for Queens who had been chosen for the task as they thought it would sound better coming from him. After all it amounted to nothing as it only showed intention and no man could be judged for what he had intended to do so long as he did not do it. He would advise his hon. friends to read

How Mrs. Judge Ended Rheumatism

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(Signed) Mrs. E. Judge.

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the correspondence that had passed between the Hon. Premier and some of the temperance leaders in 1925. That correspondence showed not only an intention, but it gave a pledge to do a certain thing. The people decided upon a change and his hon. friends on taking office did something directly opposite to their intention and contrary to what they had pledged themselves to do.

With reference to the situation on the Miramichi he would point out that a promise had been made that had not been fulfilled. The glowing picture of industrial conditions painted by the Hon. Provincial Secretary Treasurer certainly did not apply to the Miramichi. He regretted that the Hon. President of the Council, was not in his seat. That Hon. Minister had mentioned other countries where depression existed and had even included soviet Russia. It would certainly be very consoling to the people of the Miramichi to learn that their condition was not as bad as that of Russia.

Over Expenditures

Returning to the budget he said he wished to call attention to the method of over expenditure which had developed in recent years, not of hundreds of thousands but millions of dollars. The Department of Public Works was the worst offender in that regard. The synoptic report for 1925 showed that the present head of that department when in opposition had denounced the autocratic way in which the then government had expended money without authority of the Legislature. It was quite evident what was then to him a crime was now a virtue. Where \$200,000 was over expended by the late government the present administration had over expended \$2,800,000. It was a bad principle and counteracted any system of efficiency that might be adopted.

MR. RICHARDS, continuing, said that it was impossible for the Hon. Minister of Public Works to supervise all of the road work throughout the province. The result was that commissioners and supervisors often over expended by hundreds of dollars and if he complained they could tell him that he was doing the same thing himself. It was a vicious principle and should be stopped. The most important duty of the House was to apportion the revenue and when that was done the estimates should be respected. There may be cases when an over expenditure was necessary but there was no excuse for running the total up to two million dollars.

Colonization

The question of colonization was of great importance and was deserving of some attention. In the northern section of the province many people took up crown land for settlement purposes and were deserving of every encouragement and assistance. The sum of \$5000 or \$6000 was appropriated for the purpose each year, but there was never an over expenditure. He felt that it was time that some different method was adopted. Commissions had been appointed to deal with matters of far less importance, and he thought one should be named to enquire into the whole matter of colonization, see what was wrong and provide a remedy. Courage was needed to open up new land for settlement purposes, and he thought that those who did it should be given a bonus. An appropriation of \$6000 was insufficient for such an important undertaking. He was sure that the number of people willing to settle on new land would increase if they were given proper encouragement.

In closing he said that it was of great importance that the tone of the debates should be kept at a high level and free from personal rancor. He appreciated the very cordial feeling that existed among hon. members of the House. They had their differences but appreciated the point of view of those who did not see eye to eye with them. An election was coming soon and would no doubt result in some changes in the membership of the House. Speaking for those associated with him he could say that new members would be welcomed.

Man speaking nine languages marries knowing seven. In the event of their squabbling the neighbors are just plain out of luck.

Meat is seldom served in homes in Switzerland except for some special occasion.

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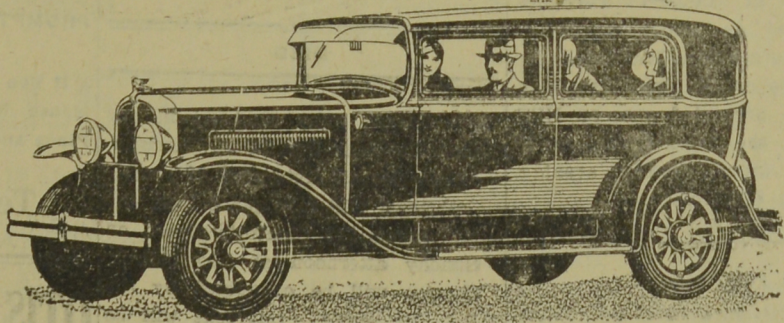
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