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FREDERICTON N. B.

CANADA'S POSITION IN THE EMPIRE WAS DISCUSSED IN HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY

Ottawa, June 21—Canada's international status and her position in the British Empire were brought up in the House this afternoon on a motion by Premier W. L. Mackenzie King. The motion asks for approval of the principle "that before His Majesty's Canadian ministers advise ratification of a treaty or convention affecting Canada or signify acceptance of any treaty convention or agreement, investigating military or economic sanctions, the approval of the Parliament of Canada should be heard."

The House approved the motion without dividing.

The Prime Minister hoped that his motion would get unanimous approval in the House. The first part of the motion which dealt with "the all-important question of negotiation, signature and ratification of international agreements, had already been agreed to by the Parliaments of Great Britain, Australia, South Africa and other Dominions" and the Premier hoped that all the groups in the Canadian House would give it their approval.

Imperial Gathering.

To obtain this approval he had brought the motion in at this time because another Imperial conference had been called for next October in London. It was desirable, he thought, that the Canadians should be able to say that the Dominion Parliament had approved of the general lines of the rules laid down for the negotiations, signature and ratification of international agreement. The present government had followed the lines laid down at the Imperial conference in negotiating its treaties of recent years. Mr. King mentioned the Halibut Treaty, the Commercial Treaty with Belgium, the convention with the United States to suppress smuggling, the extradition treaty, the convention on lake levels and the international boundary treaty.

The ratification of a treaty was under British constitution an act for the sovereign. By understandings, reached at the Imperial conference, it was left as optional for Dominion Parliaments to decide on approval of Parliament. The present government, said the Prime Minister, believed that in general practice, in respect to important treaties and in treaties regarding military and economic sanctions, the approval of Parliament should be secured.

Locarno Treaty.

At the approaching Imperial conference matters might arise upon which representatives of Canada would be asked to express their views and possibly be asked what comments the Dominion were prepared to make. One of the questions which might arise was that of the Locarno treaty. It was important for Parliament to say whether or not it desired to express its opinion on that agreement before its representatives at the Imperial conference took any action of a binding nature. It was not his intention to discuss the Locarno agreement, Premier King said, but he pointed out that under Article 9, Canada was not bound by the treaty.

Wait Till October.

Up to the present time the Canadian government had given no reason why it should assume any obligations under the Locarno pact, especially as the British government had suggested that Parliament be consulted before ascertaining such obligations. The government, he said, proposed to reach no final decision on the Locarno question until after the Imperial conference in October.

Premier King stated that the Conservative leader had declared in a speech delivered at Hamilton last fall that if ever the spectre of 1914 should again appear, it would be best not only that Parliament should be called but that the decision of the Government should be submitted to the people before troops should leave our shores.

The question, stated Premier King, which he would like to put to Mr. Meighen was whether he meant that it should rest with the Government to make the decision whether or not Canada should participate in war or whether it should be Parliament who must approve before the further reference is made to the people at a general election.

"I can answer that now," replied Mr. Meighen. "I never for a moment contemplated that the Government would make the decision irrespective of Parliament."

The Prime Minister then asked whether the policy of the Conservative leader was that Parliament in the first instance should approve the decision of the Government.

"I have not stated anything about the order," retorted Mr. Meighen. "I

simply say in answer to the direct question put to me: I never contemplated the Government acting in the way of sending troops without the approval of Parliament."

Concrete Case.

The Prime Minister said he would put a concrete case before the Conservative leader. If under the Locarno Treaty the government decided that troops were to be sent to foreign countries or Germany would Mr. Meighen, if he decided that troops were to go, call Parliament together and submit the question to Parliament, and abide by the decision of Parliament before he makes his appeal to the electorate.

"I have answered that question already, but my answer is being misinterpreted," replied Mr. Meighen.

"We declare," continued Premier King, "that in the ratification of treaties, conventions or agreements before military or economic sanctions we stand first, foremost and always for the approval of the Parliament of Canada. We do not take the extreme of ignoring Parliament in one way or the other." This was the policy of the Liberal party.

Cahan Speaks.

In subsequent discussion, C. H. Cahan, Conservative, of St. Lawrence-St. George, Montreal, hoped that at no time would an election be precipitated which would engender civil strife and possible bloodshed over a question of Imperial policy. Henri Bourassa, Independent, Labelle, thought the Locarno Treaty a hornet's nest, out of which Canada had better keep. Now that France had nearly 3,000,000 negroes to dominate the continent of Europe, he argued, England was bound to be anti-French. The occasion might not arise today or tomorrow but it was bound to come. And the leader of a Canadian government who would propose to enlist troops in a war against France would deal to the heart and life of Canada the deadliest blow ever given to it.

"British yes," said Mr. Bourassa, "but Canadian first. If necessary secession from Britain rather than the sacrifice of Canada. Canada alongside of Britain so long as it is possible, but Canada first and forever."

T. L. Church, Conservative, of Toronto, declared that Canada should "stop whining." He charged that motion was based on separatism.

RAINS PROTECT FORESTS FROM FIRE DANGER

(Continued From Page Eight.)

humidity is likely to be high under them.

Green Growth.

The condition which was reported a few weeks ago of the young growth being retarded on the ridges by the cold and backward spring, has been pretty well changed and foliage is now well developed. This growth of green foliage is a deterrent to fires and will do much toward preventing fires from running.

Extraordinary Season.

The entire season so far has been very advantageous to the forests the cost of fire fighting being kept to a minimum and the loss in timber being nil. No fires have been reported to the Forest Service to date. Small fires have occurred but have been handled by individual rangers or railway crews. The latter have put out fires along the railway lines.

PAPAL LEGATE WAS GIVEN A WARM WELCOME

Chicago, June 21—Carrying a message from the Pope, John Cardinal Bonzano papal legate to the 28th international eucharistic congress, arrived here today and was greeted by a multitude of more than 200,000 persons.

A din of locomotive whistles, automobile horns, military bands, church bells and other noise-making devices augmented the noise made by the cheering thousands who gazed upon smiling faces of Cardinal Bonzano and Cardinal Mundelein who greeted his guest. The cardinals rode side by side in their robes of office to the home of the latter and to the Cathedral of the Holy Name through milling throngs and upon entering the cathedral the vicar of the Pope humbly knelt in prayer of thanksgiving for his safe arrival.

NEW BRUNSWICK WILL HAVE GREAT PULP AND PAPER WORKS; LARGE SUM TO BE EXPENDED

(Financial Post.)

Montreal.—The legislature of New Brunswick has approved the development of Grand Falls, Saint John River. This is a large contributing factor to the projected further increased pulp and paper developments in that province. Some 50,000 h.p. of power will be developed by the Saint John River Power Company, a subsidiary of the International Paper Company, at Grand Falls, N. B.; the work will begin within the next six months and, in the meantime, preliminary work is being carried out on the project. It is expected that power will be delivered before July, 1928.

Power contracts with the Saint John River Company have already been closed. The Fraser Companies have contracted for 20,000 h. p. for sixty years and the New Brunswick International Paper, has also contracted for a larger amount.

Projected Mill Construction.

In order to use the power, the Fraser Company will proceed with the construction of a two-machine newsprint mill, to use the wood from its holdings on the Restigouche and Saint John Rivers. The mill will produce 250 tons per day of newsprint and it is expected to be in operation in 1928.

The New Brunswick subsidiary of the International Paper is also to erect a mill of the same size to utilize its share of the power, but this

mill will be constructed for an ultimate daily capacity of 500 tons.

The completion of both these mills is expected to coincide with the date of the delivery of power.

Grand Falls is really one of the few large water powers in New Brunswick, and for years various political factions have been squabbling over the subject of who shall develop this source of energy.

The Bathurst Company is another New Brunswick company which is planning further development work and it will build a storage dam and power plant on the Nepisiguit River. Work on the storage dam should commence during the present year. The effect of this storage dam will be to increase the available power of the company's present power plant and thus its output of 55 tons per day of newsprint will be increased to 110 tons.

The subsequent development of another power site at the Narrows will allow this company, if economic conditions permit, to again increase its output with two new machines of larger capacity.

To Spend \$25,000,000.

The combined results of the activities of these three companies in New Brunswick will mean an expenditure there of \$25,000,000 in power and pulp and paper developments within the next few years—this will have a most beneficial effect upon business generally in that province.

All three companies have extensive timber holdings in New Brunswick and in those sections of the province of Quebec adjacent to the provincial border. Most of these properties have not been operated yet, except for sawmill lumber and, to a small extent, for pulpwood. The development of these tracts means that the companies will eventually be able to earn revenues on their investment in timber holdings, as against the smaller revenues which have been obtained in the past through the sale of lumber or pulpwood.

The new mills which are to be erected will probably all be located on tide-water, thus these companies will have an advantage over those not so fortunately situated. Paper will be exported by ship; supplies of coal, sulphur, and other equipment will be brought to the mills by water. It is thought probable that the new Fraser mill will be operated adjacent to the company's existing saw mills.

City of Fredericton Notice of Assessment.

The Assessment Roll for the City of Fredericton for the year 1926 is now in the hands of the City Treasurer for collection, and all persons therein assessed are hereby required to pay the amount of their respective taxes to the City Treasurer at his office in the City Hall, Fredericton, N. B., within thirty days from the date hereof.

A discount of five per centum will be allowed on all taxes paid in to the City Treasurer within the period of thirty days from the date hereof, after which executions may be issued and proceedings had thereon as by law provided.

All persons assessed in the City of Fredericton who do not pay their rates within the said period of thirty days shall have added to the said rates one-half of one per centum per month or part of a month until the said rates are paid.

Dated at the City Hall, in the City of Fredericton, this 22nd day of June A. D. 1926.

C. FRED CHESTNUT,
City Treasurer.

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