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## PORTRAIT OF FIRST GOVERNOR PRESENTED TO PROVINCE

(Continued From Page Six.)

He would like to know why a large town like Bathurst should show such a small return of amusement taxes. The only way he could account for it was that when the people of Bathurst wanted amusement they listened to the ex-premier rather than go to the theatres. The ex-premier had always boasted that his party invariably presented a true statement of the receipts and expenditures for each fiscal year. He thought he was correct in that statement, if not he hoped the hon. leader of the opposition would correct him. In looking at page 193 of the public accounts for 1925 he found that the Imperial Theatre received a return commencing on tax tickets sold during the year ending October 31st, 1924 amounting to \$799.47, and the same amount appeared in 1925. He would ask the leader of the opposition to explain to this House the reason for this coincidence, when the amusement tax inspector was supposed to be doing his duty, and also to ask why a true statement of the public accounts was not presented to the legislature during the session of 1925.

### Valley Railway Interest

He had prepared a statement of the interest account of the province from the year 1908 up to the present:

Year	Interest Valley Ry.	Ordinary Interest	Total
1908	.....	\$ 232,945	\$ 232,945
1909	.....	197,857	197,857
1910	.....	251,816	251,816
1911	.....	245,193	245,193
1912	.....	258,352	258,352
1913	.....	275,072	275,072
1914	.....	270,125	270,125
1915	.....	335,637	335,637
1916	.....	351,005	351,005
1917	.....	444,096	444,096
1918	.....	489,728	489,728
1919	.....	564,740	564,740
1920	\$252,000	705,630	705,630
1921	240,000	869,125	1,109,125
1922	260,000	941,037	1,201,037
1923	261,000	983,599	1,244,599
1924	258,000	1,052,104	1,310,104
1925	269,000	1,141,248	1,410,248

Note.—Interest from 1912 to 1920 was charged to Investment Account St. John & Quebec Railway.

If these interest charges kept on piling up in twenty years our total present revenue would be required to pay the interest. Then we would have to resort to direct taxation with a vengeance. The fast increase of our public debt must be stopped, and the interest charges kept down. Such was the only safe course to pursue, if we are to be saved from a colossal blunder and make this province secure for the present and future generations. He would suggest to the government that when they introduced the direct taxation bill that they provide that all the money collected under the Act be put in a fund for the payment of interest and towards sinking funds. Such a method would make the people of the province realize why they were being taxed. They would realize that it had cost money to build our beautiful permanent bridges and our excellent roads. They would realize that they were contributing something in return for the comforts of our public services.

### High Faluting Fandangulisms.

He would, he felt, be failing in his duty to the county he had the honor to represent if he did not devote a few remarks to the Health Act. In 1917 the total cost of health administration in this province was \$13,025. The estimate for this year was \$102,026; almost eight times what it was in 1917. Had we received eight times as much benefit? He did not think so. If he had his way he would cut off the "high-faluting fandangulisms" and useless appendages to this Act of a "Faddist" and place the health of the people on an economic basis. He had faith that the present bachelor Minister of Health (Hon. Mr. Taylor) would seek to accomplish some of these changes.

### Vocational Education.

He felt also that economy might be practiced in regard to Vocational Education. He was not against the principle of aiding everyone to get more education, for education developed along proper lines made for an intelligent nation. But he did not think that in this province of 380,000 we could afford to increase the grants along this particular line.

He noticed there was a great duplication of effort as between the federal and provincial departments of agriculture, and he felt sure that the interests of economy might be served if these two departments could get together and make every effort to show results. This expensive duplication should be eliminated, and a working basis arrived at so that our provincial department might be relieved of some of the present expenditures and thus be in a position to give direct aid which would be of material assistance in placing the beginner on the farm in a better financial position to succeed. Then and then only would an immigration policy and a back-to-the-farm movement be successful.

### Get Behind the Government.

He wished in this his first speech in this House to appeal to every member irrespective of his political stripe, to get behind the government in its request to the Dominion government to take over the Valley Railway and make it part of the Canadian National System. He felt the House owed a duty to the people it represented to try and relieve them of this tax incubus. Let us, he said, appeal with a united effort, let us all appeal as citizens of New Brunswick. If we appealed in this way he believed we would succeed. What matter was it which party got the credit if the desired end was reached? Each one would have performed a worthy duty and lived up to the standard of a worthy citizen.

### Need For Economy.

In conclusion he appealed once more to every member of the House to aid the government in an effort to economize, and to impress upon them the necessity of doing away with a number of new bureaus that had been created during the last few years. If no other act condemned the late government it was the creation of these new bureaus, these new commissions, that have caused the doubling, the tripling and the quadrupling of taxation. These were the acts which had forced the government to the precipice of direct taxation. That disaster might be averted if we tackled the problem like men. Shall we do it or shall we go down in the dust as failures in public life, said Mr. Atkinson.

### Should Balance Budget.

He believed the government could balance the budget and place the province on a sound financial basis. It could not, perhaps, be accomplished this year, but within a short time. When once this financial position was achieved, all New Brunswick would need more money for investment and more people. She would need them in the order stated. If she had more faith the drift to the south would be stemmed, and we would not have the sorry spectacle of public men on our platforms and in our legislative halls advertising the drawing power of the United States. With the development of her water powers and the investment of more money in her forest product a greater opportunity would be created for employment and therefore an increased population. With an increased population New Brunswick problems would be solved, the future of this province would be definitely assured.

He had faith that the Premier would tackle these problems and lay a sound foundation for their solution. He felt sure he would find the solution and that he would grasp the opportunities with such ability that he would go down in history as the greatest Premier the province had produced.

### Dr. Oulton's Speech.

MR. OULTON, continuing the debate, extended his hearty congratulations to the Speaker, and expressed his regret at the loss the House sustained in the death of two most worthy members, Messrs. Flewelling and Potts. He spoke feelingly of the death of Queen Alexandra, who had been so devoted during the war to the relief and care of wounded soldiers, and was in every way such a model of womanhood. He extended the greetings on behalf of himself and his colleagues of the good old county of Westmorland to Hon. Dr. Baxter and the members of the government. He also extended greetings to the leader of the opposition, and would say that unless he showed more regard for the truth than he had in the past he might fear a flank attack.

He felt that this Legislature should in every way support the movement which was being made to secure the just terms for this province that were conceived in the Confederation pact. Why this had not been done in past years was because some one had blundered and did not insist on the carrying out of the policies for which Confederation was formed.

### Cause For Complaint.

Referring to some of the disabilities under which New Brunswick suffered, he instanced the case of Moncton where the changed railway policy had taken \$70,000 a month from the payrolls, and our trade was going by way of Portland, Maine, leaving our tracks and our men idle. Our coal mines were not developed to their capacity because of lack of markets and transports for coal. He was glad to see that an equitable reformation of freight rates was being considered. He thought our own trains should bring wheat down to the seaboard and carry coal back, and that the \$26,000,000 now going to Pennsylvania for coal should be kept in Canada. In 1924 he had gone by auto to Portland, Maine, and when he was entering that city he saw a big sign board on the roadside in the form of an open book; on the left hand page was the motto "Welcome to Portland"—on the right hand page was "Canada's winter sea port." He found the docks there busy handling Canadian exports and imports and many of our own Maritime men working there because there was no business at home. He thought a Mill's bomb should be put under the semaphore switch at Montreal and the trains shunted off the Portland route for a port in our own country.

### The Health Act.

As a physician he wished to say a word about the Health Act. He thought a dollar justly spent to secure health was not mis-spent; but the expenditure under the present Act was bothering our people. It was burdensome and they did not see the results. To show how our health expenditure had climbed he would quote from the Public Accounts in 1916 "this department cost the province \$11,962." By 1920 it had grown to \$36,504; in 1922 to \$63,422; in 1924, \$80,786, and last year \$102,000. Why, he said? Where had conditions improved? We had just the same sicknesses and no better protection. He felt the present Act would be a good one if all the citizens of the province were millionaires. As it was it was too expensive, top-heavy and too cumbersome. No wonder the ex-Attorney General (Rand) in the last campaign said that the late administration was the most progressive that ever held power in New Brunswick when he looked at the figures showing the progressive cost of the Health Department.

### Political Drones.

The Workmen's Compensation Board was another gross injustice to the people of New Brunswick. The intention of the Act was good but the Board was over-staffed, with a bunch of political drones attracted there by the government money. So far as the Board assisted the injured men it was worth while, but when the drones got nearly all the honey, it became a bur-

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den to the industries supporting it without compensating advantages. He had found the Board inattentive and apparently incapable, for he had to register every communication he sent them if it was to be acknowledged.

The Public Works Department under the late government was like a raft on the high seas without chart or rudder and it consequently drifted to inevitable disaster in the storm of August 10th last. The Public Accounts Committee was now investigating some of the work of the department and some very spicy details were coming to light.

He believed that as long as the Prohibitory Act was on the Statute books it must be enforced, but he thought education through the churches and schools would be much more effective in creating temperance sentiments than any law.

### Educational Matters.

Full attention must be given to education, for undoubtedly no country could be great without it. A broad and liberal education was one that fitted a man to do his full duty to his God, his King, his Country and himself, and to be a moral helper to his fellow men. He condemned the late Board of Education for allowing the use of a history in the public schools which gave practically no credit to Canada for the part she took in the great war. In Earl Haig's last communique he related how four Canadian divisions had successively met and defeated thirty-nine German divisions and had the armistice not come at eleven o'clock in the morning, before that night the fourth division would have been vanquished.

In the face of the glorious record made by Canadians in France, it ill behooved our schools to use such a book as Myer's History.

It was our intention, said Dr. Oulton, to see that our returned men and returned nursing sisters should receive just consideration in the appointments made throughout the province. He considered that would be right and fair, and would meet with the approval of people generally.

He appealed to the House to get on a higher level and adhere more closely to the truth. Until they had lifted themselves to a higher plane they could not expect to have the respect of the people who had elected them. They should try to get out of the quagmire they had been wallowing in in the past.

HON. MR. TAYLOR on behalf of Hon. Mr. Reilly moved the adjournment of the debate, which was made the order of the day for tomorrow at three o'clock.

The House went into Committee to consider a bill relating to the town of Woodstock. Mr. Harrison in the Chair. The bill was reported with amendments and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time tomorrow. Adjourned at 10 o'clock.

## THE PRINCESS IS ADVISED WHAT TO WEAR

London, April 14—Four-year-old Pearl Hay is not willing to believe that a princess can exist without a white gown and a sparkling crown.

The little miss was commissioned to hand a bouquet to Princess Marie Louise at the opening of the ideal Home exposition at Olympia.

"But you are not a real princess," the little girl protested.

"Yes I am," Princess Marie Louise laughingly replied.

"Where's your white gown and your sparkles? And where's your crown?"

"Oh they only show at night," the princess replied.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* SPECIAL ATTRACTION \*  
\* AT GAIETY THEATRE \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

"Lady Windermere's Fan" is the Photoplay at the Gaiety for Wednesday and Thursday with a star cast.

The eagerly anticipated Ernst Lubitsch production of "Lady Windermere's Fan" is well worth seeing. The sophisticated combination of Oscar Wilde and Ernst Lubitsch makes a delightful picture, with gay bits of humor and a charmingly told story. It is said that the director considers this the best film he has made since his advent to America.

May McAvoy and Bert Lytell are the Windermere's. Irene Rich is the notorious Mrs. Elynne. Ronald Coleman is the fascinating Darlington, in whose rooms the prudish Margaret Windermere's fan is found. Edward Martin-gale is Lord Augustus, on whose infatuation Mrs. Elynne pins her last hope of social reinstatement. Each and every one is quite perfect.

## COWS CHEWED UP DYNAMITE

Washington, April 13—President Coolidge has asked Congress to pay Bill McDonough \$200 for five of his cows which chewed up some government dynamite.

McDonough's cows, grazing in the Cochetopa National forest, near his home at Parlin, Colo., nibbled upon some explosive which a department of agriculture employe had carelessly left out in the open.

McDonough asked \$40 apiece and the budget bureau and the President approved his claim without cutting it a cent.

Mrs. H. B. MacDonald of Newcastle is visiting friends in the city.

## Dr. Gerrard

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