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RED HEAD MATCHES ... 12c Box.
3 Boxes for 33c.EDDY'S HOME MATCHES, 12c Box.
5 Boxes for 55c.

Patent Medicine

Liniments and Pills

Reg. price Our price

.30 Minards Liniment25
.35 Woodbury Horse Liniment...	.30
.35 Woodbury Condition Powder ..	.30
.35 Chase Linseed & Turpentine ..	.30
.35 Penacea30
.25 Hamilton Pills20
.50 Zam Buk42
.50 Dodds Pills40
.50 Gin Pills40
.25 Bayers Asperin Tablets22
1.00 Olivine Emulsion89
.75 Scotts Emulsion	1.00
1.50 Fellows Compound	1.30
1.25 Burdock Blood Bitters	1.00

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good money saving prices.

Canned Fish

Can

Splendid Salmon	20c.
Clams	16c.
Brunswick Sardines	5c.
French Sardines	13c, 2 for 25c.
Norway Sardines	15c.

Starch

Best Mixed Laundry	10c lb.
Canada Corn Starch	10c pkg.
Acme Gloss Starch	13c, 2 pkgs 25c.

Clark's Beans

Splendid Quality

11c, 13c and 23c can.

Plain or with Tomato Sauce

Domestic Shortening

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IT IS A BIG SELLER.

1 lb. pkg.	21c.
3 lb. pail	55c.
5 lb. pail	95c.
10 lb. pail	\$1.80
20 lb. pail	\$3.40

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2 STORES

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Masterly Speech by Hon. Mr. Baxter In Closing the Budget Debate

Arguments of Opposition Speakers Were Completely Shattered—No Compact With Lumbermen But All Industries are Assured Fair Treatment—The Prohibition Law to Be Given a Fair Trial, Even Though Bank Accounts of Temperance Reformers May be Touched—Federal Government to be Urged to Take Over Valley Railway.

The Budget Debate in the Legislature, which has been going on since the first day of the present month was brought to a close at 4.35 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when a vote was taken on Mr. Michaud's amendment. It was defeated by a vote of 33 to 10, one member of the opposition, Dr. Violette of Madawaska, and two members of the government, Hon. D. A. Stewart and Hon. L. P. D. Tilley being absent. The address was then adopted without division.

THE PREMIER'S GREAT SPEECH

The last speaker was Premier Baxter, who held forth for about an hour delivering what was beyond a doubt the finest address which the House has been privileged to listen to for many a day. The Premier is a skilled and resourceful parliamentarian. In regard to this there can be only one opinion. He is the only man in the House who has occupied a seat in the Federal Parliament, and it is quite evident that while there he kept both his eyes and ears open. He is a leader who actually leads; and his legislative followers have the greatest faith in his ability and judgment, and it is not misplaced. His speech of yesterday was probably the ablest he has delivered during the many years he has occupied a seat in the Legislature, and at times aroused the enthusiasm of his followers to a high pitch. For obvious reasons he was able to proceed without any serious interruptions. The Premier is a man who goes straight to the point and in consequence can say more in one hour than some speakers can say in three.

No Compact With Lumbermen

In the course of his remarks he took occasion to deny in total that there was any compact between the lumbermen and the government and declared that the stumpage rate for next year would be based on the prevailing conditions. In dealing with the Valley Railway, he urged both parties to get together and endeavor to persuade the federal government to relieve the province of this burden.

Assembly Chamber, April 15th.
House met at 3 o'clock.

HON. MR. BAXTER requested the Clerk to include in the journals of the House the fact that a portrait of Gov. Thomas Carleton had been presented to the Province by Dr. J. Clarence Webster.

MR. ATKINSON submitted the report of the Municipalities Committee. Messrs. Doucet, Veniot, Richard and Siddall gave notices of enquiry.

HON. MR. BAXTER moved that Rule 78 be suspended, to allow the introduction of Bills to incorporate the St. John River Power Company and the New Brunswick International Paper Company.

The Premier's Speech

MR. BAXTER, in rising to continue the debate on the Budget, said:

Mr. Speaker, in rising to participate in this debate, I beg to be allowed to express some degree of pleasure because I think it marks the conclusion of the debate. I do not mean that the debate has been unduly prolonged, but at the same time I think, perhaps, sufficient time has been allowed for the voicing of all the grievances which are supposed to find vent upon the introduction of the motion to go into Supply.

My hon. friend, the leader of the opposition, rather gracefully twitted me with having cast upon the shoulders of the Provincial Secretary Treasurer the burden of bringing down the Budget for the year. I am not altogether surprised at hon. gentleman's attitude in this regard—in fact I can see that it is a distinct surprise to him to find that there should be a Government in which the Provincial Secretary Treasurer, instead of being a mere appendage to that Government, should stand upon his own feet, think with his own brain and deliver his own speech to the people of the province! My hon. friend has been too long accustomed to a one-man government, in which the other members were merely allowed to strut and fret their hour upon the stage at the bidding of their master.

Government by Gramophone

This, Mr. Speaker, is not a government by gramophone, but a government by the people. I think my hon. friend had a place to fill and that he well filled it. I am sure as far as he is concerned that he has never been the mouthpiece of other people's ideas. He has always had ideas of his own, and sometimes these ideas have not merely been far-sighted, but they have been expensive, and these ideas have been enforced by such a dominant personality, that under all conditions the people of New Brunswick have felt that my hon. friend, whether nominally or not the head has been the real government of New Brunswick. It is because of that that this Government has a task to meet such as has never confronted any previous government in New Brunswick. This Government has in every office a man, who like my friend, the Honorable Provincial Secretary Treasurer, is able to stand up on the floors of this House and take the weight and the burden of his own Department.

Only yesterday the House had an experience which previous Houses have not had, of the member of the Cabinet connected with Hydro giving a full exposition of the financial and physical state of hydro to the people of New Brunswick. No man on either side of the House—there is no man in the country—who will not say that it was well and adequately done.

Problems of Finance

This Government to meet the reflection of my hon. friend—this Government does not profess to be, and I hope never will profess to be, a one-man Government, nor do I think that this Government will ever fail to take its supporters into consultation and base its policy upon all possible contact with the electorate of the Province of New Brunswick. In such a way and such only, can be derived strength and any Government which has to administer the affairs of this province today, needs all the strength it can get in order to meet the problems of finance which were left to us unsolved by our predecessors.

I do not propose to make a review of the capital debt. It has been done before me ably, thoroughly and well. It is sufficient, Sir, to say to the people of New Brunswick that that Capital Debt in eight years has been something more than doubled. It is true, my hon. friend says "but we are not responsible for this particular item and for that particular item. Some of these thousands or hundred thousands are a legacy from a previous administration. We could spend time, if we thought it necessary and worth while to make a careful analysis of each dollar, the responsibility for which is disputed, but what would it profit any human being in New Brunswick to spend the time in that way.

Should Act as a Brake

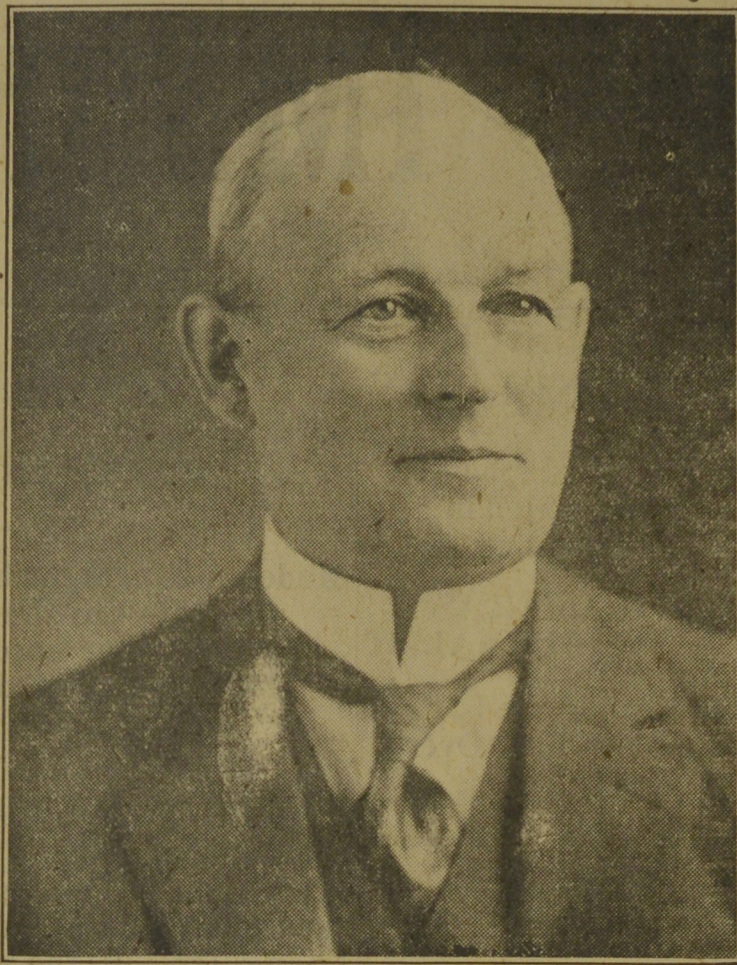
My hon. friend says "what we spent has been well spent. We gave you good roads. The people asked for this thing and the other thing, and we gave it to them." Perhaps my hon. friend did not use just those words and I am not quoting him as if he did. But I would submit—A Government gives nothing to the people, a government takes from the people in one form and another what is necessary to meet the will of the people, and sometimes it is still and just as necessary that a government should act to some extent as a brake, a steadying influence upon the desires of the people, as it is that they should.

I do not propose to analyze road by road, bridge by bridge, or undertaking by undertaking, as to the necessity or otherwise of what has been done. I do not think it would pay the people of New Brunswick for us to spend the time; it would not be worth while for us to be here as a Government, if all we could do for New Brunswick would simply be to discuss the mistakes of our predecessors. If there have been mistakes made, we cannot remedy them by talking about them. What the people of New Brunswick today have to face, and what the Government has in a most decisive manner to face, is the result of government in New Brunswick down to this year, and that result is a very heavy load of Capital Debt, involving a very heavy interest charge upon this province, and we must find a means of meeting that interest charge and keep up at the same time the necessary public services of the country.

Legacy of Problems

My hon. friend has perhaps treated with that side of it rather lightly. I do not propose to resolve the House into a debating society to find out who is responsible for one item or for another; what I want to do is to face the future and find out how we can handle the serious problems which have been bequeathed to us.

My hon. friend is ready with propositions now for economy and economy which quite evidently has not been practiced in at least the eight years preceding our advent to power. He is quite ready now to adopt methods of economy, but during the past eight years I do not find that he realized the necessity for dealing with these sources of revenue to meet the situation. Still it existed. The result is today that of a total expenditure of about \$4,362,000, our estimates show the amount requisite for interest to be \$1,314,551 and for sinking fund \$175,799.



HON. J. B. M. BAXTER, P. C., K. C.
Premier of New Brunswick.

Sinking Funds

If we turn to the last page of the estimates we find that we must keep up the sinking fund on motor vehicles, \$314,140, and other sinking funds which are classified there, amounting to \$175,799. That makes a total both for interest and sinking fund of \$1,980,289. My hon. friends will say, and with absolute truth, that with the motor vehicle fund you are getting money to keep it up, that it automatically controls itself every year. That is true. You might say with regard to Crown Lands, a certain amount of money is provided to go into the sinking fund there. Equally true. But just as true as those statements, and absolutely incontrovertible is the further statement that there is not one dollar of revenue which comes into the exchequer of this Province (outside of the Dominion subsidies and the interest we get there) except money which comes out of some class of taxpayers of the Province of New Brunswick. There are no other pockets into which we can go; and whether you pay for interest in one form or another the money to keep these things up, to pay these bills, these different amounts, comes out of the pockets of the tax-payers of the province of New Brunswick as a whole. I want not merely the House, but the country, to wake up to a realization of this essential financial truth.

When I say that our whole budget is for an expenditure of \$4,362,105, and point out that of that \$1,980,289 must be spent whether we would like to spend it or not, you see how remarkably little (not much more than fifty percent) of the balance is within the realm of control.

To Practice Economy

There is much talk of economy, and on behalf of the government I say that economy shall and will and must be practiced. But there are economies which are as wasteful as the extravagances of any spendthrift. My hon. friend has left behind him a vast aggregation of roads in this province which this government is not small enough to withhold from him the credit of having made. Whether he could have made them at some smaller cost, is, as I said before not a matter of much importance today. It is the result which we have to deal with. That system of roads cannot and must not be allowed to disintegrate. If we allowed that we would be throwing away some \$7,000,000 of capital expenditure on roads and be destroying something which is of very great benefit to the people of this province.

Setting a Trap

Almost as soon as my hon. friend assumes the role of leader of the opposition, he suggests to this government that we could affect a saving of \$150,000, I think, from our road expenditure. If that be possible, then my hon. friend has spent year after year, a great deal more than he was justified in expending. Of, if the economy suggested is not possible, then my hon. friend simply wants to get this government into a trap, to get us to economize in a department where economy would be ruinous, and he would like us to face the next election with the spectacle of disintegrated roads caused by our following his admonitions across the floors of this House. He shall not be gratified.

Must be Authorized

A practical man, who is no spendthrift, occupies the position of Minister of Public Works today, and I trust he will do so for many years to come. Not a dollar will be spent without his knowledge and without his sanction. I do not claim that the administration will be free from carelessness, from mistakes from those things which creep in because of the large number of men who must be depended upon

left was devoted to the roads and the bridges. That sounds like a travesty upon government, and yet I can assure this House that that is how the thing was done. It is not done that way today. It wasn't done that way under my hon. friend who preceded us. The province is improving, but there is still a difference in the mode of budgeting today and the mode previous to my hon. friend's regime. The country is learning that the roads must go into one of the first places. But under my hon. friend's budgeting, they put down their revenue—they put down their expenditure—and they made that expenditure a few dollars less than the revenue and left part of the expenditure (the Valley Railway interest) outside of the column altogether, and then they solemnly asked His Honour, the Lieutenant Governor, to recommend these Estimates to the consideration of the House—they debated them for several days, passed the Estimates, and promptly disregarded them. There has not been the slightest regard for the estimates as passed. The surplus, a fictitious one, disappeared and today we have to take care of the deficit they left behind. What we are doing is to tell the people of New Brunswick the plain unvarnished truth. We believe it will cost so many hundreds of thousands of dollars to keep up the services of this province and we are going to put that in our estimates. The result is, that between that and other things, we are showing an over-expenditure of between six and seven hundred thousand dollars.

To Have a Fair Trial

Where are we to get the revenue? We could do as my hon. friend and his government did. We could take in a much larger revenue from the sale of liquor. But if we have gauged the sentiments of the people of this province—we think that the people want a fair trial given to the Prohibition Law, and that is something the Prohibition Law has never had yet. To give it a fair trial means that we must forego the revenue which has heretofore been received from that source. We will forego it—we must forego it. Is it too much to ask of the people of New Brunswick who have said that they want that law to have a fair trial, is it too much to ask them to extend their prohibition sentiments to their bank account and not let it stop merely with the utterance of their lips. If the people want this source of revenue cut off, the people must realize that it is very difficult to make up the lost revenue through some other source, which other source must be their own contribution in some form. This is indeed a question for the people to ponder over and decide.

The Opposition Proposals

But my hon. friend gives me a number of proposals. He said, among other things, that the present government illegally reduced the stumpage by taking off fifty cents. If he is right in the stand he has taken, he asks us illegally to increase it. If we had no legal power to take the fifty cents off, we have no legal power to require more. I do not think we committed any illegality when we took off the fifty cents. We simply expanded what the preceding government had done. In all this mass of verbiage around this lumber question, what, Mr. Speaker, am I to understand is the true position of my hon. friends? They intimate now that there is not enough revenue being got out of the lumber cut. If it ought to be honestly more, has the lumber situation changed since last July that they can make that suggestion? Which born of the dilemma does my honorable friend want to take? If the government of last year believed the Boards of Trade which I think all over New Brunswick

(Continued on Page Three)

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