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PRESIDENT BEATTY OF THE C. P. R.
DELIVERED AN ABLE ADDRESS
AT BOARD OF TRADE BANQUET

Saint John, Oct. 22—Promising the help of the Canadian Pacific Railway in assisting in any way possible the development and administration of the Port of Saint John, and expressing the opinion that Eastern Canada should receive consideration in the matter of immigration, E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway delivered a stirring and interesting address at the closing banquet of the Canadian Board of Trade in the Admiral Beatty Hotel last evening which was attended by about 350 visiting delegates and Saint John men.

The announcement was made by Premier J. B. M. Baxter that he had obtained the consent of both Mr. Beatty and Sir Henry Thornton, president of the C. N. R., to meet and discuss some system of harbor management agreeable to all concerned. Dr. Baxter suggested that the Federal Government might appoint one member to a board, to oversee financial matters, and that each of the two large railway companies might name a member to this commission.

Mr. Beatty's address was concerned chiefly with the questions of immigration and taxation which he discussed from a broad, national viewpoint. He complimented the Canadian Board of Trade on its excellent beginning and predicted that it would become an instrument of good in this country. He urged careful government economy in order that taxation might be brought to the lowest possible level, and declared that Canada's optimism in her ultimate destiny was based upon a sound system of government, on the common sense of her people and on her great national wealth.

The Final Event.

Last night's function was the final event of three busy days for the delegates to the convention.

C. O. Smith, of Calgary, was the first speaker and told of the achievements of Canadian pioneers, incidentally complimenting the men and women who had gone from the east to hew out the great areas of western Canada. He stressed the value of inspiration and example to the growing generation.

President Beatty.

Mr. Beatty, in opening, said: "At the outset, may I say a word in reference to the local situation which, while of immediate interest and importance to the City of Saint John, is none the less so to the nation. I refer to the suggestion which has been made as to the nationalization of the port. While this is not a new suggestion and has been made on several occasions and its advantages pretty thoroughly convinced in the last few years we have apparently reached the point when it looms up as the logical system, both in the interests of the port itself and of Canada."

"Our ports are of necessity national in character as the efficiency and availability of them affects not only the people of the sea coast communities but those in the interior as well. They are an integral part of the development of the trade of the nation but their establishment must, of course, be accompanied by a system of port charges which makes them attractive both to regular lines and to tramp vessels in competition with the ports to the south. Given an independent, businesslike administration in the form of a harbor commission, the results should be advantageous, to say the least."

Position of C. P. R.

"The Canadian Pacific, of course, finds itself in the peculiar position of not having any other interest or any other winter port than that of Saint John. Many years ago at great expense it extended its rails here with the avowed purpose of forwarding and bringing in traffic through the port of Saint John. This it has continuously done and this it will continue to do, and therefore anything which improves the traffic possibilities of the port naturally is to the company's advantage and to the advantage of the rest of Canada. We will welcome the nationalization of the port and such assistance as lies within our power to assist in its administration, we will most gladly give. You will find, as in other ports of Canada, the very great importance of your land lines, your port authorities and your steamship lines acting in the greatest co-operation. On behalf of our not inconsiderable steamship interests and our rail interest, I can assure you of our friendly and, I hope, effective support."

New Minister Favors it.

"The new minister of immigration has frankly asserted the government's sympathy and its desire to work in the closest co-operation with the transportation and colonization agencies with the design that new people may be secured in sufficient quantities to permit the wealth of this country to be realized upon with reasonable speed. To consider that a nation the size of Canada with so limited a number of people within its boundaries, can adequately realize upon its natural wealth. Therefore, as the United States were many years ago, Canada is now thoroughly alive to the need of increased settlement of new people to create new wealth and of capital to aid in their efforts. That this has not been unknown and that the American financial interests have had no lack of confidence in Canada's future is evidenced by the fact that over two and a half billion dollars of American money are invested in Canadian enterprise or Canadian securities. American investments represent 53 per cent of the total so-called 'foreign investments' in Canada, whereas 13 years ago they only had 17 per cent."

"The total immigration into Canada during 1925 was \$4,907; during the same period it is estimated that 67,428 Canadians left for the United States and that 39,987 Canadians temporarily resident in the United States returned to Canada. During the first seven months of this year the corresponding figures were \$6,480, 60,135 and 41,180 respectively, showing an improvement but an entirely inadequate net increase in the country's population."

Basis of Appeal.

Mr. Beatty said that the only effective basis of appeal to prospective settlers rested in the opportunity the country itself afforded to those willing to work and the ability to make these factors known in Great Britain and on the Continent, where prospective settlers are available.

"All doubt on this question must be dispelled," he said, "by the very real progress which the country has made under conditions of economic uncertainty and the absence of definite government policies due to a decisive majority not having been given until the last election to one of our political parties. I have always thought that this unfortunate coincidence has been the greatest detriment to Canada's progress because it came at a time when commercial conditions showed signs of improvement if a reasonable stimulus were given. But that is passed and the way is now clear for the adoption of aggressive measures and for a very considerable investment by Canada in future productive units for this country."

Suggestions Offered.

"You may probably ask wherein are our immigration measures inadequate and to what extent should they be modified. I would suggest that the special concessions granted under the so-called 3,000-Family Settlement Scheme should be continued to embrace within that scheme a much larger area of land and that that land should be provided in both Eastern and Western Canada on long easy term contracts of sale and that the same assistance in transportation costs should be given to prospective settlers as is given under the original scheme. Even if this is done, the resultant increase in our agricultural population will not be excessive."

"I would also suggest, where skilled or unskilled labor is found to be required and is available, that they should be granted assistance in order to bring them to this country. The relative immobility of excellent immigration material from either Great Britain or the Continent is due, in most cases, to national considerations or personal poverty, consequent upon the war. The men or the families with a sufficient stake to come to Canada in 1912 or 1913 cannot now come because their stake is not with them and the cost of getting here is higher. It is essential, therefore, if these units are to be used immediately, they must be assisted to reach the place where their work lies and that calls for governmental intervention and government assistance. That intervention and assistance can come most appropriately and most beneficially by the combined actions of Imperial and the Canadian governments."

Would Train Youths.

"I would also suggest that this country should contribute to the training of young men in Great Britain in order that the numbers of those who are being schooled in the rudiments of agriculture by Canadians and in accordance with Canadian methods should be increased from a few hundreds per annum to several thousands."

"All these suggested methods are direct and simple, and the moneys required to make them effective would, in my opinion, constitute one of the safest investments which this country could make. Immigration, our most important national question, is not confined to one section of the country. The Maritimes, somewhat neglected

in past years, are essentially part of any policy and their needs in manpower must not be overlooked."

Taxation Changes.

Mr. Beatty then turned his attention to the question of taxation.

"Taxation is rarely stationary," he said, "if it is not reduced, it is apt to mount. We have made changes but whether or not they amount to a reduction depends somewhat upon what classes of taxpayers referred to. If it is a more equitable system and fairer, our recent tax changes are, of course, good. If it has succeeded in removing some burden from the shoulders of many and passing it on to the shoulders of others not so numerous but able to pay, it will, at least, have the merit of popularity but, as in business the crux of our taxation problem lies in government expenditure and the economy and control which is exerted over it, I understand that the amount received from income taxes in 1926 is expected to be slightly higher than in 1925; in other words that the revenues of the government have not suffered by the recent amendments and if this increase is due in part to increased earnings, no one will quarrel, but everyone has a right to insist that the most important questions should be considered first and that question is the efficiency and economy of government administration. Given this factor and the prosperity of the country, the new wealth created by the new development and the expansion in commerce, will take care of the necessities of government and leave the minister free to do what we all know he is most anxious to do—make further and more drastic cuts in the income tax in the next few years. I do not need to indicate to you gentlemen the importance of a low basis of taxation in attracting capital to this country whether it be in industry or otherwise, capital, like men, finds the country in which its services can be utilized under fair conditions and without undue burden."

Confidence in Future.

Mr. Beatty then voiced his confidence in the country's future which is said to be based on its sound system of government, the common sense of Canadian people showed in viewing and grappling with their problems and the wealth of its undeveloped resources. Of the country's problems, he said that he knew of no question whether it be fiscal, transportation, the development of natural wealth or the increase of its industrial activities, that could not be solved partially or entirely by more people, and the fact that Providence had endowed us so richly meant that this impetus and support being provided, Canada's future was more assured than that of most countries of the world.

Impressed With Board.

Mr. Beatty said that from the beginning he had been very much impressed with the national importance of the formation of a Canadian Board of Trade. "In a country of such great distances as this," he said, "with the natural disability which that involved in the appreciation of problems, particularly important to one section, the Canadian Board of Trade could become a medium of understanding, an agency through which the facts in their relation to the whole country could be collated and the pros and cons disseminated to the great advantage of the people of this country. Not least important was the fact that the Board would speedily become an avenue of direct approach to the government then framing our fiscal and other national policies."

A National View.

"I could not bring myself to believe that a body of men constituting the highest type of Canadian business men would, in the last analysis take anything but a broad and comprehensive national view of the questions submitted to them, and that therefore their opinions would be entitled to the same weight and respect as lawyers accord the opinion of higher courts who have considered and analyzed the evidence."

"All those hopes, born of conviction are in a fair way to be realized. The organizing meeting of the board held in Winnipeg was a distinct and conspicuous success, and from what I have heard of your first regular session the results will be equally important and beneficial."

Mr. Beatty suggested that the proceedings of the convention should be published immediately because it was important to let the rest of Canada know just what had been accomplished."

Natural Resources.

In listing the wonderful natural resources of Canada, Mr. Beatty named agricultural lands as first, claiming there were millions of acres waiting for the plough; second, he would put water power, and third, was forest wealth. Minerals came next, and in this connection he spoke with pride of the fact that his own company owned and controlled five per cent of the world's output of zinc, and ten per cent of the world's output of lead. Finally, he would name the climate of Canada.

C. L. DOUGHERTY
PRESIDENT OF
LOCAL LEGION

(Continued From Page Eight.)

Secretary whose sole duty would be the collection of dues.

I would like to express to the President, Officers and members my hearty appreciation of the support they have given me in the exercise of my duties as Secretary-Treasurer of your Branch. It has been a pleasure to carry out the duties of the office under the circumstances.

Splendid work was accomplished by the different Committees during the year.

A Card Tournament was held during the winter months under the supervision of the Entertainment Committee. Every Wednesday was allotted to auction forty-fives, and at the conclusion of the tournament suitable prizes were presented to the winners. Smokers were held from time to time and we have had as our guests the members of the "Originals", all ex-service men.

The Soft Ball League during the summer was a great success and a source of enjoyment as well as physical benefit to the members participating.

During the year about four hundred dollars was spent in relief work. Practically all applicants for relief have been ex-service men who are not members of the Canadian Legion.

The annual festival held during the summer was most successful and netted our Branch about five hundred dollars.

Through the efforts of the House Committee the Club premises are in a splendid condition, and the Steward is deserving of much praise for the manner in which he has carried out his duties.

In closing, let every member put his shoulder to the wheel and make the year 1927 the best yet.

E. O. BREWER,
Sec'y-Treas.WILL LECTURE
AT OXFORD

Ottawa, Oct. 21—Sir Robert Borden has accepted an invitation from Oxford University and the Trustees of the Rhodes Scholarships to become the Rhodes Memorial lecturer at the university for next summer's term. Since retiring from public life Sir Robert has devoted himself considerably to university lecturing, especially on constitutional questions. The invitation from Oxford is regarded as a singular honor.

* SPECIAL ATTRACTION *
* AT GAIETY THEATRE *

"The Plastic Age" is the photo play at the Gaiety for Friday and Saturday. Clara Bow is co-featured in this production with Donald Keith, Mary Alden and Henry B. Walthall also play important parts. Gilbert Rowland, regarded as a discovery, makes his initial appearance in an important role. Other members of the cast include J. Gordon Edwards, Jr., Felix Valle and David Butler.

The picture was adapted by Eva Unsell and Frederica Sagor from the sensational novel by Henry Marks. The direction was in the hands of Wesley Ruggles. The story is built around the modern flapper and deals with college life outside of the classroom. It handles the perplexing problems of youth in a realistic manner and points to a moral that cannot be ignored by parents or their children.

wealth was the growing spirit of pride in this young and wonderful country by her citizens. There was something very fascinating in being a member of a growing concern. An esprit was developing that was bound to make Canada a very great nation, he declared in conclusion. Mr. Beatty took his seat in a storm of applause.

Notice to Electors

The revisors will meet at City Hall on the 25th, 26th, and 27th day of October, 1926, between the hours of 3 p. m. and 5 p. m. and 7 p. m. until 9 p. m. for the purpose of revising the Voters List. Any person claiming to add to or strike off from the list must give notice thereof with the ground of addition (or with the cause of objection as the case may be) to either of us, on or before above dates.

MURRAY E. HAGERMAN,
(Chairman),
A. B. BELYEA,
WALTER BURDEN,
Revisors.

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