

R. B. HANSON, K. C., GIVEN AN ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME

(Continued From Page 2)
A delegate—"And a fourth time too".

On this fourth occasion, said the speaker he would accept the trust, and when the time arrived he would return to them their confidence unsullied. In 1921 owing to the exigencies of the time he had been compelled to fight two battles. However he must say that his greatest thanks were for the majority given him in the contest of October 29th, 1925, a vote given in the face of the campaign of slander and abuse which had been directed against himself (Cheers). That majority had been 5,427, the greatest ever recorded in the history of the county. He was about to say that it would be almost impossible to repeat that majority, but it was possible with the assistance of the delegates. He felt a right to be proud of the gathering before him which represented every community in the two counties with the exception of Forest City in the most remote western part of York. In answer to the statement of the dirty sheet up street made the other day he could say that never in his life had he bought a man to attend a convention for him and before him there was no one who could say that he had been given anything directly or indirectly to come. It was a free and voluntary gathering. (Applause.)

Federal Situation.

Another general election had been called on because the verdict of the preceding autumn had not been sufficiently decisive. In 1921 the Conservative party had been returned with only fifty members. The Liberals had a large group. The third party the advent of which was responsible for the deadlock returned sixty-five members. Mackenzie King had ruled with the Progressives assisting. Last autumn Mackenzie King had asked for a further mandate. What had been the result? The Progressive representation had been reduced from 65 to 24, the Liberals had returned 101 members, the Conservatives increased their vote 500,000 through Canada and were within seven of a clear majority. They were deprived of the latter by the criminal acts of returning officers and other officials appointed by the Liberal Government. The Conservatives had a compact group of 116. Would it not have been thought that the Premier who had de-

manded a mandate and had failed to receive it, would have had the grace and dignity to resign? But he did not. Although defeated he clung to office. That was in the hope that by barter from day to day, at the expense of the people, he would remain in power. When the House of Commons met he put into the mouth of the Governor General a speech which was a bribe to the twenty-four Progressive members. He need only mention the Hudson Bay Railway project which would cost forty million dollars and which would defeat the aims of the Maritime Provinces in the matter of export trade. Rural Credits intended chiefly for the West would entail an unlimited expenditure. Old Age Pensions would mean \$23,000,000 annually. Through these bribes he had been able to meet the House for a limited time. On February 2nd charges had been launched which never had been excelled in the history of the Canadian Parliament. He referred to the Stephens charges against the administration of the Department of Customs. This department, the greatest collecting department, had been handled almost criminally and the Government was compelled to grant a commission of inquiry.

Customs Commission.

For four long months that commission sat. The inquiry before proved without a shadow of a doubt that Canada had lost not less than \$30,000,000 to bootleggers and smugglers. If they had read the public press they had received only a smattering of the evidence. That Commission he wished to emphasize, was composed of four Conservatives, four Liberals and one Progressive. Although the Conservatives might be said to be prejudiced against the Government it could not be said the Liberal members and the Progressive member were.

Proceedings in House.

Mr. Hanson proceeded to read Clause 6 of the report. The report brought in by the Commission was unanimous but did not go far enough for the Conservatives. On June 22nd Mr. Mercer representing St. Henri, had moved an amendment which really was a vote of censure. For eight days the Government sought by every subterfuge to evade a vote. A straw man, Woodsworth of Winnipeg, not a Liberal but an Independent, was put up with an amendment. On June 28th

the Woodsworth amendment was defeated. In quick succession the Government was defeated three times. Adjournment until Monday morning was agreed to and on Monday Mackenzie King announced his resignation. That resignation was because the Governor General had refused dissolution. He knew that ten Progressives had decided that they could not vote for the Government and meet the dictates of their consciences. On Tuesday the Meighen Government was sustained by a majority and on that and other votes had majorities running from ten to twenty-one. On Thursday a snap vote defeated the Government by one and that was the dishonest vote of a man who called himself a minister of the Gospel—a man who had promised his friend that he would pair with him if the friend were called away and who said that he had forgotten about his promise. Actually the Meighen Government was not defeated. However dissolution was the only thing which could have happened, for the people were the final arbiters. If there was one duty which devolved upon the electors it was to put in power a government which would produce stability. He had no doubt of the result of the election but let there be stability. If it would not be a Conservative government let it be a Liberal government. Let the business man and the farmer know where they were.

Facts Brought Out

The Customs Inquiry was the outstanding feature of the campaign. He could not begin to give even an outline of the ring of bootleggers and smugglers which had grown up in the province of Quebec. Prison-made overalls, jumpers and cotton-goods had been dumped in Canada. Much of it had not been made even under sanitary conditions. He could call to witness no less a person than A. O. Dawson vice-president of Canadian Cottons Limited, who had said at the inquiry that cotton-goods to the value of three million dollars had been smuggled into Canada. That quantity of cotton goods would go far toward furnishing full time for the cotton mills. There also was the smuggling of liquor. He did not know that Canadians should show undue respect for the excise laws of a foreign country but he did believe that the treasury of the Dominion should be deprived of money which rightfully should be paid into it. Officials of the Dominion Distillers Co. which carried on business in Montreal admitted that on the 16,000 gallons of liquor seized on the barge Tremblay and purchased from the Dominion Government by the company for 36 cents a gallon not one

(Continued on page seven)

PEOPLE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE WILL ATTEND POULTRY CONGRESS AT OTTAWA IN 1927

At the Board of Trade field day at the Experimental station on Thursday Prof. F. C. Elford, of Ottawa, Chief Poultry Husbandman of the Dominion, spoke on the World's Poultry Congress to be held at Ottawa next year. He said in part:

The Congress is a gathering of those interested in poultry keeping from all over the globe, for the purpose of co-ordinating and standardizing methods and promoting international acquaintance and good fellowship.

The World's Poultry Congress was originated by the International Association of Instructors in 1914. The first Congress was held in '21 at The Hague, Holland, the second triennial Congress was at Barcelona, Spain in 1924, and the third one will take place in Ottawa, Canada, in 1927.

Canada Got It.

In 1921 though arrangements had partly been made to send an exhibit and delegates to The Hague they were never completed, so that the 1924 Congress in Spain was really the first gathering at which Canada was represented. To that Congress the delegates bore an official invitation from the Government of Canada for the next Congress in 1927 to be held in this country, and though at least three other countries, United States, England and Italy, were all extremely anxious to have the Congress, Canada was successful in securing it for 1927.

One of the reasons why this was possible was because of the splendid showing which Canada made in her National Exhibit at Barcelona, it being the most attractive exhibit from any foreign country, of the birds which were shown there displayed such vigor and strong constitution that they were almost a sensation.

Other countries represented at the Congress. Further in these birds there were those not only with standard bred qualities, but there were birds that had qualified in Registration and Record of Performance, the product of Canada's national encouragement of breeding for egg production.

What it Will Mean to Canada.

It is expected that the Congress will be the largest world gathering that Canada has ever seen. It will be the largest poultry gathering that has ever come together in the whole world, in all probability there will be several thousand delegates from outside of Canada, many of them coming across the water. From 20 to 40 different countries are expected to be represented by delegates and exhibits.

The bringing together of so many influential visitors from the leading countries of the world will mean a great deal to Canada, just in the advertising value of this fact alone. There is also the general stimulus which this meeting will give to the poultry industry in Canada, an industry that already has had almost phenomenal development during the past decade. It will mean considerable to the further development of an export trade in breeding cockerels. The Congress at Barcelona, and after the Wembley Exhibit in England, advertised Canada's cockerels as nothing has ever done, inasmuch that during the past two years Canada has shipped bred-to-lay cockerels to many countries of the globe. It is expected that the Congress coming to Canada will do a great deal to establish an export trade in these government guaranteed, northern grown cockerels, which will mean not a little to this country.

There is a further advantage Canada expects to secure, and probably this will have the most far-reaching affects of any, and that advantage is increased immigration. Many of the delegates will be government officials, Editors and writers, and men and women engaged in extension work in their own countries, largely in Great Britain. There is no doubt such people coming to Canada and being given the opportunity to see this country will go back home to preach Canada as a good place to live in.

Are You Interested?

There are three points I want to mention very briefly under this heading, and they are, (a) your attendance at the Congress, (b) the Exhibit which the province may make, and (c) the visitors who will see your province as tourists driving through on their way to Ottawa, or as foreign delegates who might be brought here after the Congress is over.

The Attendance.

Every province should be represented with as large an attendance at the Congress as possible. There are reasons why this is very desirable, it is a good thing for the province to have the people who are interested in the province, able to see the many influential visitors from such a number of countries. From a national standpoint it is important that we have a large at-

tendance at the Congress, this is Canada's congress, and we want to keep it Canadian. It is reported that there will be 2,500 delegates at least from the United States, it is not desirable that the delegates from outside of America go back home high in their praises of only the United States. Canada must have as many delegates at this Congress as all other countries together, and in order to have them we must depend on the individual provinces sending a large number. This is not a poultry convention it is a world gathering.

Concerning Exhibits.

An opportunity such as the Congress will give to this country to show the rest of the world what Canada has in poultry should be made use of to the greatest extent. It must be demonstrated the class of poultry which was so few number to Barcelona, is represented in Canada by the thousands or millions. It is desirable, therefore, that the National Exhibit of live poultry have not only the quality but quantity as well. There will be two divisions in this national exhibit, an educational display and the live bird exhibit. In the former each province will unite to tell one national story of poultry development. In the latter—the live bird exhibit, the birds who stayed together will bear the name of the breeder and the province, so both will get full advertising.

In addition to these National exhibits an opportunity will be given for each province to stage an exhibit of its own, this exhibit to show what work is being carried on in the province. There will be no objection that in the literature there be included information as to what a good province this is for settlers. Mr. Edward Brown of Ipswich, England, President of the World Poultry Congress, when driving through the Maritime Provinces early this year expressed himself as delighted with the country, and wanted to know what people from the British Isles were taken further west, instead of being left here in a country so much like their own, and where they would feel so much like their own, and where they would feel so much at home. It is hoped that this province will not miss this opportunity of telling the rest of the world what you have here.

Visitors to the Province.

There will be two opportunities given for visitors to Canada to see the Maritime Provinces. The first will be before the Congress opens, when it is expected that many United States tourists who come to the Congress by car will be induced to travel through the Maritime provinces en route to Ottawa. The second one will be after the Congress is over, when it is hoped that a hand picked train load of influential delegates will be given the opportunity of seeing the Maritime Provinces, along with the other provinces of Canada.

Tourists By Car.

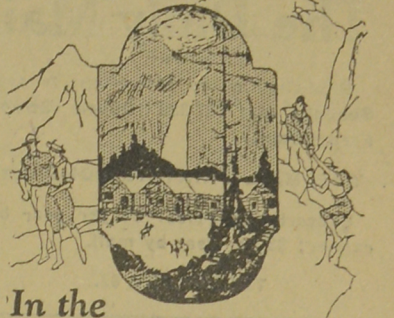
This trip as tentatively outlined for U. S. tourists is to bring them in at St. Stephen on to St. John, and have them leave their cars there, the province of Nova Scotia to see to their transportation from Digby via Halifax to Pictou, for the province of Prince Edward Island to look after them on the Island and for the province of New Brunswick to provide transportation from Tormentine to St. John, where they will pick up their cars and proceed up the St. John river on the Quebec border. Briefly this makes a trip from, say, Boston to Ottawa of a trifle over 1700 miles, and approximately 14 days time.

In the Maritime Provinces alone, counting ferries from St. John, Halifax, P. E. I. and back to St. John 600 miles with an estimate of 5 days time, or a weeks time in taking in this trip as far as the Quebec border. It gives approximately to each province in the Maritimes:—N. S. 350 miles and 3 days; P. E. I. 100 or more miles and 1 day; N. B. about 300 miles and 3 days, or a total of about 800 miles and one full week. I expect to meet many of the prospective U. S. tourists next month and I want to tell them what you are doing to induce them to take this trip.

Seeing Canada by Train.

The question of say 200 picked delegates seeing Canada has not yet been definitely settled but it is expected that arrangements will be made, the dates that they would be here being approximately the early part of the second week in August. The suggestion is that the delegates be brought from Ottawa east by one railroad, then returned to Ontario and on to the coast by the other railroad and brought back to Toronto by the first railroad and left at the Canadian National Exhibition which opens in Toronto August 27th.

Bungalow Camps



In the Canadian Pacific Rockies

Rough it de luxe this summer in a bungalow camp amid snow-capped peaks and mountain forests in the world-famous Canadian Pacific Rockies. Enjoy solid comfort—no work and all play. Hike, climb, ride and relish every meal served at the central community house for you. Bring the whole family. For each member it costs

Only \$5.00 a day American plan

Ask us more about these inexpensive Bungalow Camps located at Yoho, O'Hara, Wapta, Moraine Lake, Storm Mountain, Vermilion River, Radium Hot Springs or Lake Windermere in this mountain paradise reached only by Canadian Pacific.

Further particulars on application to

G. BRUCE BURPEE, D.P.A.,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Sealed tenders for the rebuilding of the New Maryland road will be received by the City Engineer, Fredericton, N. B. up to five p. m. Thursday, 27th July 1926, said tenders may be left at the City Clerk's office.

Further information concerning the work and quantities also tender forms may be had on application to the City Engineer.

A certified cheque for the sum of One thousand dollars must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited in case the tenderer fails to complete his obligations.

The committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
P. H. CURRIER,
Chair, of Roads & Streets Committee.
Fredericton, N. B.,
21st. July, 1926.

Provincial Committee.

This province has a local Congress committee with the Minister of Agriculture as chairman and Poultry Superintendent as Secretary. This committee will be glad to answer any questions upon the matter. Upon this committee will be many men representing various live organizations interested in the welfare of this province.

FIRE ALARM LOCATION IN THE CITY

- 6 Argyle and York Sts.
- 7 Victoria Hospital.
- 8 Children's Aid Home.
- 12 Westmorland and Aberdeen Sts.
- 13 Northumberland and Saunders Sts.
- 14 Brunswick and Smythe Sts.
- 15 Charlotte and Smythe Sts.
- 16 George and Northumberland Sts.
- 17 King and Northumberland Sts.
- 21 Queen and York Sts.
- 23 York and George Sts.
- 24 Queen and Westmorland Sts.
- 25 Brunswick and Westmorland Sts.
- 26 Charlotte and Westmorland Sts.
- 27 King and York Sts.
- 28 Saunders and York Sts.
- 31 Queen and Regent Sts.
- 32 Needham and Regent Sts.
- 34 Queen and Carleton Sts.
- 35 Brunswick and Carleton Sts.
- 36 Charlotte and Carleton Sts.
- 37 George and Regent Sts.
- 38 King and Regent Sts.
- 43 St. John and Aberdeen Sts.
- 44 Queen and St. John Sts.
- 45 Brunswick and St. John Sts.
- 46 Charlotte and St. John Sts.
- 51 King and Church Sts.
- 52 George and Church Sts.
- 53 Union and Church Sts.
- 54 Shore St. and University Ave.
- 55 Brunswick St. and University Ave.
- 56 Lansdowne St. and Waterloo Row.
- 57 Grey St. and University Ave.
- 112 Smythe and Aberdeen Sts.
- 113 Argyle and Northumberland Sts.

"41⁹⁸ as Advertised"

HOW do you spell 'financially?' asked a college student of his roommate.

"F-i-n-a-n-c-i-a-l-l-y," said the room-mate, spelling out the word slowly. As an afterthought, he added: "And 'embarrassed' has two r's and two s's."

How often have you said to a salesman, "That's more than I care to pay"? If you had known the price in advance you would have been spared this little embarrassment. That's one of the great services rendered by newspaper advertising.

By reading the newspaper advertisements before going to the stores, you know what you will have to pay for an article. You need not reveal your financial status to a salesman. You perhaps do not like to ask the price of goods anyhow. If the merchant has told you the price in his newspaper advertisement, you do not have to ask.

Any way you figure it out, IT PAYS YOU TO READ THE NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS. REGULARLY! The one advertisement you skip may contain just the news you would have welcomed. READ ALL THE NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS. KEEP INFORMED.

The intelligent way to shop is to read the newspaper advertisements and then go to the stores that offer the best values. Make notes beforehand of the articles that interest you. That's the way to get the most for your money. That's the way to save time.

When You Know the Price in Advance, You Can
Ask to be Shown the Goods—
"as Advertised"