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GERMAN SETS A NEW RECORD FOR FASTING

Berlin, March 29—When tonight Herr Jolly, professional faster established a record of 44 days for abstention from food he was helped out of his glass cage which was carpeted with cigarette butts and strewn with mineral water bottles, as complete a physical wreck as could be imagined. He had beaten the world's record held by Signor Mulatti, of Italy, by one day. His weight had been reduced from 150 to 103 pounds.

Anita—I had a date with Lawrence last night.

Aunt Jean—Dear me! It's strange that you children don't eat something more nourishing.

PLOTS MULTIPLY IN ROUMANIA

Sofia, March 30—Since the world war the Roumanian secret police have had to deal with countless "red" Russian and Magyar irredentist plots, all tending either to overthrow the constitution of embarras the government. Fortunately for the Roumanians they have a well-trained body of detectives directed by M. Voinescu, who received his earlier training in Paris. At the headquarters of the Roumanian secret police in K-kh-a-r-o, M. Voinescu has a collection of infernal machines, forged banknotes and other criminal trophies. The most interesting exhibit is a huge infernal machine arranged to be worked by a seven-day clock. It was smuggled into Roumania from Hungary and was intended to exterminate the royal family and the government during a race meeting.

RED ROSE

"is good COFFEE"



Where An American Hangs His Hat

Once a hat was not just a hat; it was also a badge of sectionalism. That was when the broad-brimmed Stetson and the nobby derby seldom met. When South, East, North, West lived differently, dressed differently, and thought differently. When a traveling American could feel like a stranger in his own land.

Before advertising—

But now Mrs. Green of Boston and Mrs. Brown of El Paso use the same vacuum cleaner, face powder, soap; Adams of Boston and Sims of Seattle are alike in the cut of their clothes. And where an American hangs his hat, within the borders of these United States, he feels at home. Advertising did that.

Advertising is still at work helping to make these states united. Here is a better bed, a handsomer shoe, a more delicious food. Let it be known from Maine to California, from Washington State to Florida! Here's a healthier way to live, another safeguard for your family, a new service of self-improvement. Spread the news everywhere!

Advertisements.

Read them. They are Couriers of Progress and Unity. Without them you'd lack half the comforts you now have. Ignore them and you'll miss many a good thing to come.

TO KEEP PACE WITH THE TIMES, READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS EVERY DAY

MR. SQUIRES OF CARLETON MADE FINE IMPRESSION

(Continued From Page 2)

effort was being made to enforce the Act.

Enumerating the sales of liquor in the different towns and cities and municipalities of the province he said that the government had sold as wholesalers through the vendors, their retailers, in 1923 \$1,798,000; in 1924, \$1,955,000 and in 1925, \$1,413,000. The hon. leader of the opposition had promised to enforce the Prohibition Act, but had failed to do so. The present government, recognizing that this was a law of the country were going to give an honest enforcement of the Act. The whole of our party, he said, are behind our government in carrying out the Prohibition Act. We are behind our esteemed leader in carrying out all laws. No government can retain the confidence of the people who connive at the breaking of their own laws. Yet these were the people who were asking to be put back into power. No wonder the people of this province were standing up behind Mr. Baxter today as they did in the last election.

Many Deficits.

As regards expenditure, Mr. Squires, continuing, said that for every one hundred dollars the old administration expended in 1916 the late administration spent in 1918, \$150; in 1919, \$140; in 1920, \$200; in 1923, \$232; in 1924, \$244 and in 1925, \$264. In 1923 they spent \$662,397 more than in 1922; in 1924, they spent \$187,249 more than in 1923 and last year they spent \$277,046 more than in 1924. That is, there was an increase during the last three years of \$1,265,692, or an average of \$375,564. If the old administration had come back into power and had gone on at this rate of spending, economic disaster would have shortly followed. The present administration would spend \$62,095 less during the next year than was spent during the last year of the previous administration. It was difficult at once to make great reductions as education demanded a continuance of service, the trunk roads had to be maintained, bridges had to be kept up, and many had been allowed to deteriorate during the last few years. The continuing rains of last fall practically destroyed the bye roads, and a large sum of money would be necessary to restore these.

MR. SQUIRES, continuing, pointed out that year by year since the late administration came into power deficits had been piling up until they had now reached the colossal sum of \$2,844,316 on current account covering a period of eight years, or an average of \$355,539 per year. Besides this a colossal debt had piled up.

Sinking Funds.
His hon. friend from Madawaska (Michaud) had said that the public debt did not amount to much, because

a sinking fund had been created to take care of it. He (Squires) would commend the late government for maintaining a sinking fund, but they must remember that this sinking fund came out of the ordinary revenues of the province and the services of the country suffered to that extent. In 1922 interest and sinking charges amounted to \$1,367,840; in 1923, they amounted to \$1,575,973; in 1924, to \$1,555,583 and in 1925, \$1,696,566. That is, the interest and sinking fund in 1925 together were greater than the total revenue in 1916. In 1916 the total revenue was \$1,580,719 and yet the debt last year cost us more than the total revenue of 1916. That was the condition the late government left this province in when they went out of power.

Orders in Council.

That government violated the principles of responsible government by governing to a large extent by order-in-council. They had to a great extent disregarded the people's representatives in the legislature. In 1918 they had exceeded legislative appropriation on current account by \$377,000 in 1919, by \$426,000; in 1920, by \$413,000; in 1921, by \$723,000; in 1922 by \$191,000; in 1923, by \$630,000; in 1924, by \$365,000 and in 1925 by \$563,000; making a total of \$3,602,000 of people's money voted on current account without previous legislative sanction.

This system of government was really not government by the people, but by an autocracy governing in defiance of the will of the people. Under Mr. Baxter we had a government which was not going to govern by order-in-council. There would be no autocracy. This would be the honest man's government; laying their cards upon the table so that the people would know what was going to happen. This government would give the people of this country an honest and square administration.

The member for Madawaska (Michaud) did not seem to quarrel with the principle of taxation, but wanted to exhaust the lumber barons first before going after the people. The late administration had increased the stumpage from \$1.50 to \$5.00, then from \$5 to \$4 and from \$4 to \$3. He did not see that it was a virtue to decrease the stumpage from four to three dollars, and a sin to decrease the same from three to two and a half dollars. The hon. member had stated that the government had made a mistake in reducing the stumpage from four to three dollars. In doing this he had admitted the incompetency of the late administration to handle the affairs of this province. If he had argued that on account of an emergency the reduction had been made, that under the competition of British Columbia lumber and other conditions, this had been made necessary, then there might have been some reason for the reduction.

Lumbermen Will Pay.

He believed that the lumbermen should be taxed like any other industry but they should have consideration. He did not believe in pressing them so they could not carry on, and throw a large body of men out of employment and thus deprive the province of any revenue from the Crown Lands. The present government was not tied to the string of any corporation, and at the end of the year he believed the government would look into the situation and this great industry would be dealt with fairly. They would be taxed for every cent they should be taxed for, however.

He believed the province was on the eve of great industrial development. Ontario and Quebec were developing wonderfully because they were developing their water powers for electrical purposes and there was great expansion of industry in those provinces.

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Low Tourist Fares permit stopovers at Jasper National Park or any place the traveller desires en route.

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F. B. Edcombe,
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A. MacMillan,
Ticket Agent, St'n.

The whole country practically was behind the government in its program for Grand Falls development. It had been an issue in the late election in the county of Carleton and the people of that county were absolutely against the development of that power by the government, which would saddle this country with an additional burden of debt. Mr. Baxter's policy in regard to Grand Falls was what the people of this province really wanted.

He had great confidence in the business ability of the Chairman of the Hydro Commission and he would put him against any of the leading brains of the corporations with which he had to deal. He was a big man and had the necessary ability to protect the province of New Brunswick in any negotiations with the International or any other corporation.

Public Utilities.

He agreed with the proposition advanced by his colleague Mr. Smith (Carleton) that the powers of the Public Utilities Commission should be enlarged, putting in able men who could cope with any situation which might arise, thus safeguarding the interests of the province.

He had no quarrel with the Fraser Companies or the Bathurst Lumber Company. They were giving employment to a large body of men and keep our good blood in the province. The Bathurst Lumber Company were building a plant, giving employment to 1,200 men. What we needed was to encourage them not to discourage capital in this province.

The people, he continued, would not long meditate upon a slight tax if this policy of the Government would give encouragement to our people and allow our young men to build up homes in our Province.

A New Era.

MR. SQUIRES said that the big question was not the new taxes, but our entering upon an era of industrialism which will allow our Province to take her place among the progressive provinces of our Dominion. We were not going to educate our children to leave this Province, but to take their places as leaders in this new era, continued the speaker.

He thought the laws regulating the salmon fishery on the Saint John River should be enforced. We had a great salmon fishing river, which would be a great attraction to tourists if properly protected and advertised. The wonderful scenery along this river and the fact that it was a great fly-fishing river, would attract tourists far and wide and thus we would get a greater gasoline tax, as well as an increased revenue from sale of licenses.

He closed by thanking the members for the attention they had accorded him on this his first address to the Legislature.

MR. LORDON moved the adjournment of the debate.

Bills Considered.

On motion the debate was made the order of the day for tomorrow.

MR. ATKINSON submitted the report of the Municipalities Committee.

The House went into Committee with Mr. Brooks in the Chair, and considered several bills.

The bill authorizing the school trustees of the city of Moncton to issue debentures was agreed to with amendments.

The bill relating to the appointment of sitting Police Magistrates in Moncton was agreed to with amendments.

The bill regarding the Jacques River Boom Company was agreed to with amendments.

These several bills were reported and read a third time.

The House took recess until eight p. m.

The House resumed at eight o'clock.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the whole with Mr. Brooks in the Chair, and took up consideration of Bill No. 49, relating to the town of St. Stephen.

MR. MCKENZIE explained the bill and said it had been passed upon by the Municipalities Committee this morning.

The bill was ordered reported as amended.

The Speaker resumed the Chair and the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time tomorrow.

HON. MR. LEGER moved that bills 27, 28 and 29 be placed on the order paper for consideration of the whole House forthwith.

The House again resolved itself into Committee of the whole, with Mr. Brooks in the Chair.

Bill No. 27, providing for the refunding of part of a loan made by Commissioners of the General Hospital in St. John was taken under consideration, and after being explained by Mr. Agar, was agreed to.

Bill No. 28, repealing an Act fixing valuation for assessment purposes in Saint John, of C. H. Peters & Son, was next taken up.

MR. HARRISON briefly explained the bill, which was ordered to be reported.

Bill No. 29, authorizing the town of Campbellton to increase its temporary borrowing power from \$25,000 to \$50,000, was taken under consideration.

After the bill was explained by Hon. Mr. Stewart, it was ordered that the bill be reported.

The Committee arose and upon bills 27, 28, and 29 being reported, they were ordered engrossed and to be read a third time tomorrow.

The House adjourned at 9.10 p. m.

STRUCK IN EYE

BY A SLIVER

Newcastle, March 29—While at work Friday afternoon at the gear works, operated by W. F. Anderson and Co., Walter Pallen had the misfortune to be struck in the eye with a small piece of wood from the machine. He was taken to the Miramichi Hospital where medical aid was summoned. Although he is suffering very great pain it is hoped he will not lose the sight of the eye.

VACATIONING IN CANADA.

Those who most enjoy a holiday are those who truly earn it—earn it by attention to business detail or household cares, earn it by planning and saving for it. Canada is the greatest vacation land on the globe—from Halifax, guardian of the East to Victoria on the Pacific, there is scarcely a mile of country but has its own charm. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, "The Grey Old East," with their lakes and rivers, their modest hills and valleys, pleasant farms and comfortable homes, where life is easy, and rest and peace.

The Province of Quebec, simply another spelling of romance, with its tiny strips of farms, running back from the road in the old French fashion, its great churches with gay roofed cottages grouped round about to form a village—its great elms, noble river and unguessed possibilities for development along many lines. A leisurely jaunt through the province will well reward the traveller.

Farther on Old Ontario where almost every lake or river means pleasure. Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, hundreds of towns familiar by name from childhood and in the newer Ontario, Sudbury, North Bay, Port Arthur and Fort William, any and all of them worth discovering. By rail or lake, get acquainted.

On West across the spreading prairies, Winnipeg and Calgary then on into the Mountains. Banff, with its thousand and one points of interest; lovely Lake Louise, and Lakes in the Clouds, side trips by motor to Windermere and the Okanagan and the Kootenay, visits to charming bungalow camps and magnificent hotels; Field, with the floating glaciers in the vicinity and fairy-like falls; the noble range of the Selkirk and adown the slope to the Pacific. Vancouver, the great Gate on the West by boat to Victoria, regal in situation and dignity, Vancouver Island. The whole a journey of never-ending interest and new delights.

And from Vancouver, by splendid steamer up to Alaska, the Land of the Midnight Sun, through the sheltered seas, where sheer precipices frown down upon you, and gaudy totem poles make a dash of color and romance. Such a trip can only be realized by the taking. Any Canadian Pacific Railway Agent can map it out for you, give you details fares, train schedules any of the many little matters which make the trip a pleasure.

Summer Tourist Fares are effective from May 15 to September 30 and by planning early, the trip will be a possibility and then anticipating the wonders and pleasures of it all makes it doubly dear. Get hold of some of the charming folders the Canadian Pacific publishes see the photographs, then make your call at the office.

SPEED BOAT WENT DOWN

Havana, Cuba, March 29—The speed boat Baby Gar VII, driven by George Wood of Detroit, sank in 100 fathoms of water off Havana this afternoon after she had rammed the motorboat Miss Palm Beach in the open speed boat contest. Wood and his mechanic Joe Kenney, were rescued.

Miss Palm Beach, badly damaged, was towed into harbor.

UPSET STOMACH, GAS, INDIGESTION, TAKE DIAPEPSIN

The moment you eat a tablet of "Pape's Diapepsin" your indigestion is gone. No more distress from a sour acid, upset stomach. No flatulence, heartburn, palpitation, or misery-making gases. Correct your digestion for a few cents. Each package guaranteed by druggist to overcome stomach trouble.

Notice of Legislation

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at this Session of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick by the City of Fredericton, for the passing of an Act relating to the assessment of rates and taxes in the said City.

Dated at Fredericton this sixteenth day of March, 1926.

C. FRED OELSTNUT,
City Clerk.