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SENSATIONAL CHARGES
MADE AGAINST FORMER
QUEBEC SPEAKER

Alleged Paid His Secretary Out of Public Funds of the Province

QUEBEC, Oct. 25.—Sensational charges to the effect that Hon. T. D. Bouchard, Leader of the Opposition in the Legislature, when Speaker, had paid some of his own employees from the public funds, and an emphatic denial from Mr. Bouchard, from his seat that he had done anything of the kind marked Friday's sitting of the Legislative Assembly, while it was discussing the revision of the Election Act of the Province. The Premier promised that the matter would be aired before the Public Accounts Committee, a promise that was welcomed by the leader of the Opposition who gave explanation to the House in the matter.

The whole matter sprang out of a protest of Mr. Bouchard against an article of the resolutions accompanying the bill revising the Election Act of Quebec. That article stated that the services of the election clerk at the recounting or re-addition of the ballot papers, would be paid for at two dollars a day. Mr. Bouchard said that it was unfair to reward these services at such a low rate, because the work lasted sometimes for many hours.

Premier Duplessis retorted that Mr. Bouchard, in his own printing plant of the Yamaska Printing Company, at St. Hyacinthe, was well known to pay famine salaries, so that he was not very well qualified to discuss such matters.

Mr. Bouchard affirmed from his seat that since 1927 he had no share in the ownership of the Yamaska Printing Company, and therefore no control on the wages paid.

If the latter company had obtained patronage from the former Government, he said, it was obtained along the lines followed by all regimes. Mr. Bouchard went on to say that the present Government, which had promised fairer wages to the workers, had started by reducing those of its own employees. As an example, he cited the cases of the stenographers who had been reduced from \$18 to \$15 a week, of the House messengers, who had been given increases by him when he was Speaker, and had been again reduced.

Delpha Sauve, member for Beauséjour, wanted to know whether it was not true that at St. Hyacinthe, Hon. Mr. Bouchard was paying salaries much below the level of those paid at Quebec by the Government. Mr. Bouchard replied that this was not the case.

Premier Duplessis maintained that Mr. Bouchard had paid famine salaries at St. Hyacinthe, specially in the construction of the theatre belonging to him, and at his printing plant. Again Mr. Bouchard protested against the allegation, affirming that he had nothing to do with the theatre or with the printing plant.

As regards the salaries paid by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, he said that during his term of office, he had increased wages instead of reducing them, stenographers from \$15 to \$18 a week, and messengers from \$9 to \$12 a week. True, he said, he had obliged employees to be at work when needed.

On the other hand, Premier Duplessis claimed that formerly the stenographers had been paid \$20 a week and that they had been reduced to \$18 a week. It was then that the Premier charged that when Speaker Mr. Bouchard had employed who were paid on public funds, who did not work in Quebec.

Mr. Bouchard said that the employee of whom the Premier was speaking was his secretary, Mr. Morin, who had been employed by him wherever his services were required. He challenged the Premier to show anything else.

It was then that Mr. Duplessis said that the matter would be aired in the Public Accounts Committee.

During the debate, Hon. William Tremblay, Minister of Labor, enlivened the proceedings by lashing out at Mr. Bouchard, because of remarks which the latter had made at a political demonstration the night before.

He claimed that it was time for the Opposition to find out that they had been crushed at the last election, and to decide to co-operate with the Administration, which aims to restore a sane Government in place of that which existed before. For his part and that of his colleagues, Mr. Tremblay said that they were willing to follow Premier Duplessis to the bitter end, because they had full confidence in his integrity and patriotism.

This ended this debate, which had nothing to do with the subject under discussion, resolutions accompanying the bill to revise the Quebec Elections Act.

At the outset, John L. Bourque, Minister of Public Works, gave explanations on the bill abolishing the commission which had charge of the administration of the Honore Mercier (Caughnawaga) Bridge. He claimed that by suppressing the commission the Government was affecting a substantial economy. The bridge would be supervised by one man from now on, he said.

JUNGLE YIELDS
REMEDY FOR HIGH
BLOOD PRESSURE

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 27.—Dr. George Crile of Cleveland told here today how he developed in the jungles of Africa a new surgical technique that "opens the door" for which he has been searching twenty-four years—a surgical remedy for high blood pressure.

He told how he and a party of fellow-scientists spent three months in Tanganyika, heart of the African "big game" country, studying the anatomy of 220 species of game, ranging from crocodiles to lions.

Their research disclosed, he said, a hitherto-unknown "sympathetic complex" embodied in a network of nerves connecting the adrenal glands. This network proved to be the "machinery" through which impulses flow to speed circulation and oxidation of the blood and give an animal power to meet any emergency detected by the senses.

Since his return from Africa last May, Dr. Crile said, he had performed numerous operations on persons suffering from high blood pressure, and, by reducing the activity of this "sympathetic" network, had succeeded in reducing blood pressure.

"This is just opening the door" to an ultimate perfection of the new surgical technique, he said.

Delinquent Taxes

THE THOMAS HILL, ESTATE

"Douglas"

York County, N. B.

Notice is hereby given that unless the Rates and taxes assessed in the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York, N. B., together with the expenses of advertising, etc. are paid to me within twenty (20) days from the first publication of this notice, the Real Estate of such property therein mentioned will be sold for the recovery of the said taxes and expenses.

Delinquent Parish & County Taxes.
Delinquent Road Taxes.
Delinquent School Taxes.

The amount is on file at the Secretary-Treasurer's Office, County Court House, Fredericton, N.B.

J. S. SCOTT,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Municipality of York.

Fredericton, N. B.,
October 15th, 1936.

TRAINING THE GIRL FOR HER PLACE
IN THE GERMAN NATIONAL STATE

A Required Study is Her Little Book on "Adolf Hitler's Life"

(By Marion Barbour in N. Y. Sun)

The foreigner on German soil during the past summer was continually aware of the effort of the Government to prepare the young girl for her place in the German national State, and to keep the mother contented with her "saucepans and kitchen stove." The summer's organ of propaganda translated for the American traveller read: "Over 152,500,000 Reich marks have been spent by the national socialist welfare organization in its work on behalf of 'mother and child.' And all this labor of love is not one of mere financial assistance, but it is a work that is done for the future of the whole German nation." The girl and woman exist for the State and everything is done with this end in view.

The small school girl finds her training taking place in the first grades and through the club in the Hitler Youth organization. On Saturday morning she attends a two-hour session in the school. She learns to know every word in the little five-cent book entitled "Adolf Hitler's Life." The theory of race is first portrayed here by arousing the child's curiosity and finally a fear of a specie of life called the Jew.

Hitler's Good Habits

She learns, too, of the hygienic habits of her hero Adolf Hitler—no smoking, no alcohol, and no intemperance of any kind! In addition to this book learning, the child spends two afternoons and every other Sunday, playing with a group of like minded children.

Sometimes the leader will march her group to an exhibition of German culture or of the Germany of the future. Through these exhibitions the child is made aware of the injustices of the world war, the dangers which lurk around her because of the superior strength and constant hatred of many neighboring countries, and finally of the rich colonial lands which must some day again belong to Germany.

The girl in her early teens also attends the Saturday morning classes. She has graduated from the "Life of Adolf Hitler" to a study of "Mein Kampf." Here she learns of the struggle of Herr Hitler, first in the months of the war, then in the secret meetings of seven men who were eventually to lead the revolution against the Jew and Bolshevism, and at last to cement the foundation of the new State. In her recreation she finds that the Hitler Madel groups have become places of discipline through rigorous physical exercises.

Her Duty

In the late teens the German girl becomes aware of her political duties to the State. The highest service is to find herself a man, a pure Aryan. But before she marries this man she must take from six months to a year in the camp system of Germany.

Each year the Government has built more and more camps until it is about ready to make compulsory a year's attendance for every girl. These Madchenkolonies accommodate fifty or more girls. As with the boys' camps, the girls come from every station in life and it is the expectancy that a leveling of classes will at least psychologically take place. The camps are erected in the vicinity of small villages so that the girls may have the advantages of living near a normal community.

The Programme

The day's programme begins with raising the flag at 5.30, the formal Hitler salute and a national song. Before breakfast there are stiff setting-up exercises and after breakfast, two hours of political schooling. This consists of lectures on German history, the foundations of National Socialism, and the theories of the new German race.

Changing to working clothes the girls then scatter to farms and village homes to be "mother's helpers" either in the fields or in the humble homes of the villagers. There is little remuneration in all of the long hours of work and study. The financial reward to the girl is ten cents a day, but the reward to the Government is a German womanhood which it hopes will stand by and build the new State.

Disappointing

The young married woman may be aided by the State. She and her husband may borrow a goodly sum, and pay it back in decreasing amounts if only they will produce a family in increasing numbers. This scheme of adding to the birth rate of Germany has had a three years' trial. In the department of vital statistics the records have been disappointing. It has not worked. The birthrate has not increased. The new plan to bring about an increase is judged in the department for the promotion of a Race Soul. If the population cannot be increased by "bribery," perhaps it can be increased by a desire to preserve the great heritage of the past to be

carried on in a revived German race. To give race a soul is the prime motive of this new department.

In talking with some of these young married women, one finds the "saucepans and the kitchen stove" losing the glamor. The lover of yesterday is married to the State. He comes home for the contents of the saucpan and then on three or four evenings dons his brown S. A. uniform or some other colored uniform and dashes off for the political schooling of the worker and the marching discipline of a soldier. Every other Sunday finds these young husbands away from their wives, again with groups of men learning the theories of the new State and becoming the defenders of that State.

Hitler Youth

The Government has found ways and means of capturing at least temporarily the sympathies of the vast young married womanhood. They're the backbone of the Winterhilfsmovement. They prepare the one dish meal on the first Sunday in the month and give to the State the amount which is thus saved. They stand patiently in line for the family's quarter of a pound of butter because they have been told that in a time of butter shortage, as occurred last winter, the "greatly increased army must not be deprived of such a necessary food as butter." They take courses in first aid and become the leaders in the nation-wide system of protection in times of air raids. They know what to do when the children or older people are harmed by the gas bombs of the future.

The young maiden loves her games and the importance of belonging to that vast Hitler youth organization. She finds her place of leadership. It is not until she fills her role as the young matron and mother that she discovers the illusions of a German Government which must take a man's best energies for the preservation of the State. It is then, too, that she fears the increasing tax system and learns of the need for conserving food and making ends meet.

Half Drought Farms
Are Self-Sustaining

WINNIPEG, Oct. 27.—Saskatchewan is worth the money being spent upon it, Hon. J. G. Taggart, Agricultural Minister for the Mid-Pacific Province, said in an address here. Of the 60,000 farms in the drought area, he said, half would be self-sustaining this winter.

SHERIFF'S SALE

The following property will be sold at Public Auction in front of the County Court House, Fredericton, N.B. at twelve o'clock noon, the 14th day of November, 1936.

SIMON STAIRS, ESTATE
Southampton, York County, N.B.

All the whole of that particular block of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Southampton in the County of York, on the East Side of the River Saint John and known as the Calder lot, which lot is now owned by the above named Israel Stairs the third, the said block of land consisting of two hundred acres more or less and bounded as follows: Fronting on the River Saint John and on the lower or northeasterly side by lands owned and occupied by Nelson Stairs, on the rear by the lands of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Land Company, and on the upper or southwesterly side by lands owned by William Munroe Jr.

Excepting that part sold to the Southampton Railway described as follows: that is to say: Lot No. 27 as shown on the right of way plan of the said Railway, containing 0.75 acres more or less, and extending from station 602 plus 90 to station 607 plus 70 and having a width of 4 rods, being 2 rods on each side of the centre line of said Railway.

Delinquent Parish & County, Road, and School Taxes.

Year	Parish & County Taxes	Road Taxes
1927.....	\$ 6.40	
1928.....	6.00	
1929.....	6.84	
1930.....	6.63	
1931.....	6.20	
1932.....	5.00	
1933.....	3.96	
1934.....	5.10	\$ 2.40
1935.....	6.90	2.40
1936.....	8.05	2.80

\$61.13

\$ 9.60

School District No. 1

1935.....	\$ 2.00
1936.....	8.05

\$10.05

Total P. & C. Taxes.....	\$61.13
Total Road Taxes.....	9.60
Total School Taxes.....	10.05

\$80.78

C. N. GOODSPEED,
High Sheriff for York County, N.B.

Fredericton, N. B.,
October 16, 1936.

SHERIFF'S SALE

The following property will be sold at Public Auction in front of the County Court House, Fredericton, N.B. at twelve o'clock noon, the 14th day of November, 1936.

SIMON STAIRS, ESTATE
Queensbury, York County, N. B.

A lot of land in the Parish of Queensbury in the said County of York bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north easterly side of a reserved road being about seven-eighths of a mile north east of the River Saint John and fronting the rear of land owned or lately owned by Andrew King, the said point being at the intersection of the north westerly line of lot No. 31, granted to James McFarland with the said reserved road, thence along the said reserved road north westerly and at right angles with the line of lot No. 31 twelve chains and fifty links to the south easterly side of land owned by William Clark, thence north easterly along the southeasterly line of said Clark land one hundred and ninety eight chains or to the rear of the original grant to Captain Francis Stevenson (the tract being described being a part of said grant) thence south easterly along the rear line of the said grant twelve chains and fifty links to the most northern angle of the said grant of lot No. 31 granted to James McFarland and thence along the said south westerly one hundred and ninety eight chains to the place of beginning containing two hundred and thirty four acres more or less and being a southeasterly part of lot No. 32, originally granted to Captain Francis Stevenson on the north eastern side of the River Saint John below Nackawick River.

Delinquent Parish and County: Road and School Taxes.

Year	Parish & County Taxes	Roads
1927.....	\$ 6.00	\$ 1.20
1928.....	6.70	1.20
1929.....	6.00	1.20
1930.....	6.70	1.20
1931.....	4.30	1.20
1932.....	8.30	1.20
1933.....	2.55	1.20
1934.....	3.00	1.20
1935.....	2.70	1.20
1936.....	2.47	.90

\$42.22

\$11.70

School Taxes, District No. 6

1931.....	\$ 3.50
1932.....	3.30
1933.....	2.55
1934.....	3.00
1935.....	2.70
1936.....	2.81

\$17.86

Total Parish & County Taxes ..\$42.22

Total Road Taxes ..\$11.70

Total School Taxes ..\$17.86

\$71.78

C. N. GOODSPEED,
High Sheriff of York County, N.B.

Fredericton, N.B.,
October 16th, 1936.

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Lv. 8.11	Woodstock	Lv. 6.49
Ar. 8.35	Woodstock	Ar. 6.25
Lv. 8.45	Woodstock	Ar. 6.15
Lv. 9.38	Pokio	Lv. 5.22
Lv. 10.44	Kingsclear	Lv. 4.36
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