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ADDED . . . LOWELL THOMAS NEWS

MONDAY-TUESDAY-WEDNESDAY
 DAILY 3.15 - 7 - 8.45 P. M.
 PRINCE EDWARD MAT. 16c - 26c EVE. 26c - 32c - 37c

CAPITOL TODAY - 3.00 - 7.00 - 8.45
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ADDED . . . COMEDY—AND "THE STORY OF INTERNATIONAL NICKEL"

Mon—Tues—Wed.
 DAILY 3.15—7.00—8.45
 CAPITOL Mat. 11c, 26c. Eve. 26c, 32c, 37c.

N. B. Legislature Zealous of Rights Under B. N. A. Act

Unanimous Indorsation of Government's Stand Against Scrapping Act As Imperial Statute.

FREDERICTON, N.B., April 24—By resolution unanimously adopted Wednesday the New Brunswick Legislative Assembly empowered the provincial government to take the necessary measures to secure from the government and Parliament of Canada "the due fulfillment of the agreements under which New Brunswick entered confederation."

It expressed approval of "the stand taken by the government with respect to certain proposals recently made to give the Parliament of Canada the power to amend the B.N.A. Act."

Premier Dwyer, the mover, and Hon. A. P. Paterson, president of the executive council, who is slated for the portfolio of education, federal and municipal relations, the seconder, were the only two members to speak to the resolution.

The premier said he wished to deal mainly with that part of the resolution stating that the House approves the stand taken by the government with respect to certain proposals recently made to give the Parliament of Canada the power to amend the B.N.A. Act.

Not New Matter
 It was not a new matter—it took root in legislation passed about 70 years ago. All through the years conferences had been held between the provinces and the federal government at which the provincial representatives had sought more definite understanding of their rights and limitations. Mr. Dwyer said. He referred particularly to the recent conference at Ottawa.

It had not been approached by the New Brunswick representatives in a spirit of antagonism, rather in a spirit of conciliation, he said. In order to give a more detailed description of what went on at the Ottawa conference, he read the report of the sub-committee on constitutional questions, which had met under the chairmanship of Hon. Ernest Lapointe.

Reading the resolution of the conference, against the adoption of which Hon. J. E. McNair, K.C., attorney-general of New Brunswick, was the only representative to cast a vote, the premier pointed out that the crux of the matter lies in the sub-section which reads: "That, as in the case of all the other self-governing dominions, Canada should have the power to amend the Canadian constitution provided a method of procedure thereto satisfactory to the Dominion Parliament and the provincial legislatures should be devised."

It should be borne in mind, said Premier Dwyer, that the Canadian constitution was born under conditions not prevailing when other dominion constitutions were set up.

To Maintain Rights
 "We have certain rights under confederation, and if we waive those rights, irreparable harm may result," the premier declared.

New Brunswick, as one of the four original provinces, entered confederation under certain definite agreements and "we believe they should be respected," Mr. Dwyer said.

Only a few years ago, in another sphere, an incident occurred in which a nation called an agreement a mere scrap of paper, thereby starting a world war.

There is no difference between an agreement by provinces within a dominion, or dominions within an Empire or between nations, the premier contended. The position of New Brunswick, said he, and the undertakings should be lived up to. Premier Taschereau of Quebec has said, we should not go into the conference with a chip on our shoulders, but rather with a spirit of conciliation—a spirit of give and take—of seeing the other fellow's point of view. That was the right attitude, Mr. Dwyer thought.

Through Westminster
 "We will approach Ottawa at any time with the other provinces in the hope that our differences may be ironed out," declared the premier. "We believe that our stand was right and that the citizens of this province endorse the stand taken by us when we say that if there is to be any change in the constitution it should be made through Westminster," continued Mr. Dwyer.

There had never been an occasion when a request for any modification made to Westminster was refused, and there was nothing on the horizon to indicate that a refusal might be made, the premier continued. The danger might arise, if there was a switch from Westminster to Ottawa. Mr. Dwyer declared. He hastened to make it clear, however, to the Dominion and the other provinces, that this stand was not taken in any spirit of antagonism, but in a spirit of co-operation.

The province was prepared to go into conference with the other provinces and the federal government, stated the premier. He expressed the belief that if frank, honest discussion of the differences was carried on, a satisfactory solution might be reached.

The Obligation
 Seconding the motion, Hon. Mr. Paterson submitted that the two Imperial statutes of 1867, the B.N.A. Act and the Canada Railway Loan Act, clearly obligated the governmental machine at Ottawa to carry out in letter and spirit agreements made by New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario. The second was as binding upon the government and Parliament of Canada as was the B.N.A. Act, he said.

"I submit that the constitution or fundamental laws of government for the original confederation is comprised of three documents, the two named Imperial statutes and the document known as the London Resolutions which was legalized by those statutes. Not one word of those documents can be changed without the consent of the provinces concerned and the approval of the Imperial Parliament. The London Resolutions are just as binding now as they were when agreed to by authorized representatives of the provinces concerned."

Ever since this House had been "divided against itself on federal political party lines," continued the minister, the federal obligations had been persistently evaded, and this province has been "bled white for the benefit of alien and foreign interests, in Montreal, Ontario, and the United States, particularly," with the exception of an occasional palliative that has been given to this province by certain federal governments, such as increases in so-called provincial subsidies and certain other legislative acts of a palliative nature recommended by the Duncan and other commissions.

But Fractions of Tax
 "So-called subsidies are literally fractions of the taxes extracted from our people by the federal government and turned over to our provincial government. The government and Parliament of Canada have exacted much more from New Brunswick than they have returned to her."

Mr. Paterson reminded the House that so-called subsidies originally were called grants, in consideration of allowing the federal government to have the right to tax the people of New Brunswick.

Pointing out that these people paid an enormous indirect tax to private interests in the Central and Western Provinces, he commended the purchase from these provinces because of artificial customs duties and transportation regulations, he declared that "New Brunswick's connection with Canada under existing conditions is an unbearable handicap which cannot be allowed to continue if New Brunswick is to survive industrially and economically."

Later he said "This House conducts the King's business in this Province, and it is the duty of this House to protect His Majesty's subjects in this province from injustice at the hands of the federal governmental machine or from any other source."

Mr. Paterson submitted that the system of government provided for in Confederation was the best that had ever been devised, and that, if the agreements of union were carried out, the serious economic problems which now confront Canada would soon disappear.

"For the provinces to vest greater powers in the hybrid political party machine as it is now functioning would but invite greater national tragedies."

"No written provision is necessary for amending the constitution of a confederation because the constitution of a confederation cannot be amended without the unanimous consent of the countries which arranged it and would be superfluous to so declare in its written constitution. When countries confederate, they do not lose their independence and autonomy and are not merged into one country."

Mr. Paterson continued that there was no reason for any doubt that it is now Canada's chief sea port as it is now Canada's chief sea port."

Dorothy Dix's Letter Box

(Continued from page 8)

Dear Miss Dix—Five years ago I met a young man and fell in love with him. We had a terrible quarrel—it was as much my fault as his—and separated. A few months later we made up. Then one night we came home from a party and he has never spoken to me since. This happened three years ago. I have seen him every day since and he never speaks. It is about all I can stand. Now a fine young man who would make me a good husband has asked me to marry him, but should I marry him, or should I tell him that I love another and hurt him as I have been hurt?
 PUZZLED.

Answer:
 Evidently the young man does not love you and has no intention whatever of making up with you. From his not speaking to you I should judge that he is afraid that if he shows you even a common courtesy that you will be upon his trail and try to revive the old affair.

He is hopeless, so far as you're concerned, and I should think your pride and self-respect would cure you of your infatuation for a youth who treats you so coldly. If you will just quit thinking about this boy and dreaming romantic dreams about his coming back, you can cure yourself of your love for him. But you will keep it alive as long as you encourage it by baseless hopes.

I think it is a most dishonorable thing for a girl to marry one man when she is in love with another, so don't add crime to your folly. And don't think you can make a man you don't care for and whom you marry only for a meal ticket happy by marrying him. You will ruin his life as well as your own by doing it.
 DOROTHY DIX.

Dear Miss Dix—Will my daughter marry the man she is engaged to? Will she be happy with him if she does, and will he be good to her? Will she be married this year?
 I. V.

Answer:
 Help! Page the nearest crystal-gazer. I'm no prophet.
 DOROTHY DIX.

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Baldwin's Road 8.35 A.M.	Fort Augustus 4.40 P.M.
St. Theresa's 8.40 A.M.	Pisiquid 4.50 P.M.
Peakes 8.45 A.M.	Peakes 5.00 P.M.
Pisiquid 8.50 A.M.	St. Theresa's 5.10 P.M.
Fort Augustus 8.55 A.M.	Baldwin's Road 5.15 P.M.
Webster's Corner 9.00 A.M.	48 Road 5.20 P.M.
Johnston's River 9.05 A.M.	Cardigan 5.25 P.M.
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My Lady Melody

(Continued from page 2)

grouped about her. A gorgeous bunch of sweet-scented roses, which she knew had come from Howard. She held the one in her arms as she bowed again and again to the tumult of applause.

And then they came swarming about her. Mario Casini, radiant, looking years younger, laughing. "Magnificent. It was a triumph, Sheila." Jack Clayton elbowed his way to her.

"You chose right, lady," he said graciously. "You're there. Another hit before a larger public and the world will bow before you."

Through a press of women Eddie Halls approached her. A sad smile curved his lips and his eyes were soft.

"After what you've shown us, I'm a lemon, Sheila," he said. "I shan't have the heart to conduct my band to-night."

Howard hovered in the background, hoping to get near her, but it was impossible. The women were like wasps in their greediness to meet the new star. He waved to Sheila and she beckoned to him.

But the next moment Cezanne was by her side. At his shoulder towered Garner Owen, looking as proud as a conqueror.

"May I introduce myself, Miss Huntley?" said Cezanne, bending a piercing glance at her that thrilled. "I am Paul Cezanne. I could not have believed that an unknown violinist, and a lady at that, I mean unknown to me, could possess such talent. Your playing was perfection."

Sheila laughed happily and coloured warmly. His praise delighted her.

"You must give the credit to Mario Casini, who coached me," she answered.

"Casini did not give you great gift, Mademoiselle Garner Owen informs me that you are a granddaughter of the great Nicolo Piatini. That explains everything. I should like to see you again, if I may."

"Of course."

Howard gave up trying to get near to Sheila. He hated the fuss, the pushing about and the musical jargon. He waved to Sheila, who this time did not see him, and then went away.

(To Be Continued)

To slim the upper arms do a simple exercise, such as describing circles with them, until you feel a strain, then massage with wet soapy water and a flesh glove. Rinse with cool water and dry by patting, not rubbing.

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When you are tired out, sleepless and irritable, remember that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food restores the nerves and gives you new pep and energy. New beauty and attractiveness.


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The Obligation
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Small Area Can Yield Good Harvest

EVEN 10 FOOT SQUARE PRODUCES MANY VEGETABLES IF COMPANION AND SUCCESSION METHODS ARE USED.

One of the instincts of man, even the city fellow, is a longing to work in the soil and produce something from it. You see this manifested in window boxes high up in crowded apartment buildings, or you find tiny vegetable plots tucked in the backyard of busy people whose only claim to permanency is the deed to a twenty-five foot lot and a house.

Such planting operations seem insignificant to the work of the farmer or the suburban home owner with several hundred feet of ground, but the spirit behind it is the same, and oftentimes more sincere.

"Lack of space is the complaint of many. Yet, a 10 foot square of ground will produce a surprising amount of vegetables for the kitchen, and where there are little children who need healthful foods, such a garden is necessary.

What to plant in such a small garden? The choice is large, but must be confined to the smaller sorts, cabbage and sweet corn being out of the question. Some amateurs prefer to specialize in a particular vegetable. Tomatoes make a good single crop. Others plant a few of the sweet herbs, which are so difficult to buy in the markets. They include sage, chives, mint, savor, thyme, parsley and others.

In planning for the regular outlay of small vegetables, careful attention must be paid to succession crops, so that two or even three may be grown in the same row during the season. If you plant radishes for an early crop, for instance, beans may easily follow it, and then a crop of spinach sown in late summer. Companion planting should be practiced, such as early peas with carrots, the first being harvested before the carrots mature.

Flowers and vegetables can be had on the same piece of ground by sowing radishes, leaf lettuce, young onions and spinach early. They will all mature quickly, giving you fresh edibles for part of the season, and will leave the soil in excellent condition for late planting of annuals, or transplanting of stock which you have grown in boxes or flats.

Such a small vegetable patch must be planned early so that the gardener will be familiar with the habits and needs of each type. A good catalog will give much information, and a layout made on ruled paper will keep the gardener posted on just where each is to go, and what is to follow.

K. S. HEMMING, B.A., C.P.A., C.G.A.

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Loss of Industry

Mr. Paterson referred to the loss of the great Maritime Provinces shipping industry, the neglect of their great fishing industry and the breaking down of the original arrangement to have the British Columbia Railway connect with the Intercolonial at Quebec. "When we compare the original national freight rate structure with the present structure claimed to be a national freight rate structure we see how far away, nationally, are the ideas of those who are responsible for the present structure compared with the knowledge of this subject possessed by the founders of Canada."

"Turn where you may and you will find unjust handicaps imposed upon the producers, importers and shippers of this province.

"Such injustice must not be permitted to continue, in fact cannot continue if this province is to survive.

To remove an effect we must remove the cause—to cure a disease, the cause must be removed. Palliatives may give relief but they cannot effect a cure, applying palliatives and patching up our industries by subsidization will simply be prolonging the agony with-