The St. John Standard

VOL. XI., NO. 301. | TWELVE PAGES | ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1920 | FAIR AND COOL | THREE CENTS

F. L. POTTS ON PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Pays His Respects to the "Boy Premier" in Characteristic Spech, Which Covered Many Subjects.

ASKS FOR ACTION ON BEHALF OF ST. JOHN

Makes Some Pointed Comments on the Manner in Which the Prohibition Act is Enforced, and Asks for An Investigation.

Official Report

Fredericton, N B, March 17—In the Legislature this afternoon the debate on the address was continued by Mr. Potts of St John He explained that Mr Smith (Carleton) was to have followed the Hon. Premier but being indisposed had requested him (Potts) to take his place. After congratulating the Hon. Speaker on the close attention which he gave to the business of the House he said he was heartily in accord with the reference which had been made to the visit of the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness had honored New Brunswick by landing at St. John and he felt sure that all those who had met him had gone away with the feeling that they had been received by one of their own. He felt sure that the tour of the Prince through Canada would do much to strengthen the attachment of the people to the Motherland.

In regard to the Hon. mover of the Address he believed him to be entirely out of place in the seat he occupied on the government side of the House. He was a broad minded man, bent on doing good to the whole province and he believed that should disaster overtake the party now in power the Hon. member for Westmorland would be the only one who could be looked to to save the situation. The Hon. member had urged the development of our great water powers even though it should be necessary in order to do so to have Maritime Union. He (Potts) agreed that the water powers should be developed, but thought our own people should do it and not call in outsiders. He looked upon the Hon. mover of the address as a broad minded man, willing and anxious to do what seemed to strengthen all sections of the province.

Hon. members from outside places did not always take kindly to matters of a contentious nature which came before the House in the form of legislation. He regretted that such was the case and felt sure that if Hon. members worked together in greater harmony much good could be accomplished for the province. St. John was Canada's great winter port and should be everywhere recognized. A St. John man when traveling abroad should be proud to say this, that his home was in such a city. All should unite to see to it that St. John was provided with better harbor facilities to enable it to handle its growing trade. He could tell Hon members that if they assisted the port of St. John they would be strengthening the counties which sent them to the legislature.

It would be creditable to the government to send a delegation to Ottawa to demand that justice be done for St. John. They should ask that the port be equipped that the traffic of Canada might be handled there with quickness and despatch. Too much attention is now paid to petty matters and not enough to the great question which concerns the people. St. John did not ask anything unreasonable but wanted its port developed in the interests of the province. He did not care whether the government at Ottawa was Liberal or Unionist, they wanted their rights and if they did not get them they would put the government out. He felt that was the duty of the government to do what it could and all it could from Ottawa and he would help them do it. The Hon. mover of the Address was a business man who did not stoop to small things as was the case with the "Boy Premier" and for that reason he would like to enlist his sympathy on behalf of the Port of St. John.. If the Hon. member would help St. John he might get support for his scheme for Maritime Union, but Maritime Union was impossible until we had union in our own province.

Hon. Mr Carvell

The Hon. Premier had referred to the appointment of Mr. Carvell to a high position. Mr. Carvell had not been afraid to sink his political differences for the good of the country and he (Potts) noticed that the Premier's reference to him did not bring applause from Hon. members opposite. The Premier's speech had sounded like a political deliverance to be used at election time. When he had presented himself as a candidate for the legislature for St. John the people had said "No little boy." The Premier would not be kept down, and the innocent lamb went to another county and was elected. One would expect the Premier to be familiar with the rules of the House, but he evidently was not. He had spoken for two hours on the amendment, and was out of order all the time. He (Potts) felt sorry for the Speaker who must have

(Continued on page 10.)

LOWER PRICES FOR MUTTON AND LAMB

In Consequence of Expiration of British Contract.

New York, March 17.—According to the Globe, this evening, the British Government is now offering New Zealand and Australian sheep in New York at 12 3-4 cents a pound wholesale, against the prevailing wholesale price of 24 cents, and is taking orders for lamb at 16 1-2 cents a pound wholesale, as compared with 30 cents a pound, the prevailing wholesale price.

This is made feasible by the fact that the five-year contracts which the British Government has held with the meat industry of Australia and New Zealand are now expiring, and these countries will be free to divert their sheep and lambs to any part of the world without restrictions. The Globe forecasts extremely low retail figures as a result.

RESIGNATION OF STEFFANSON

Ottawa, March 17.—Vilhjamir Steffanson, the Arctic explorer has forwarded to the Minister of the Interior his resignation from the Commission, inquiring into the possibilities of Northern development for meat producing purposes. He considers that the testimony given fully substantiates his contention as to the suitability of the territory of purpose and has sailed for England to endeavor to induce private capital to assist in developing the project.

EBERT WITHDRAWS.

Washington, March 17. — The Government on its withdrawal from Berlin, requested all countries to withhold recognization of the regime in control in Berlin, according to Berlin advices to the State Department. The statement accompanying the request said that the Ebert leaders left Berlin to avoid bloodshed, the announcement is said to have been distributed by airplanes.

EXPLOSION KILLS THREE INJURES SIX

And Causes Collapse of Building in Course of Erection for Singer Co.

Montreal, March 17—(By Canadian Press)—Three men were killed and six others seriously injured, one of whom is not expected to live, when a concrete building in course of erection for the Singer Manufacturing Company at St. Johns, Que., collapsed this afternoon and buried under the debris about a dozen men. The accident is thought to have been caused by the giving way of two concrete beams which resulted in the heavy concrete roof falling through the building into the cellar The collapse is supposed to have been caused by frost having got into the cement before it was thoroughly set

The accident occurred about 1.30 when there were about a dozen men at work and it was 5.15 before the last victim was recovered . The roof fell without any warning and the men were precipitated from the top floor to the cellar. The walls held and it was necessary to smash portions of them to get the groaning victims.

An inquest will be held tomorrow morning at St. Johns.

QUESTIONS REPLIED TO IN PARLIAMENT

Ottawa, March 17.—Replying to Charles Murphy, in the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir George Foster said that Hector McInnes, K. C., of Halifax, had been appointed one of the counsel in connection with the arbitration proceedings with the Grand Trunk Railway. Mr. McInnes did not fill an official position overseas during the general elections in 1917.

Replying to a question by Mr. Euler, Hon. C. J. Doherty said the Government was still of the opinion it had power to enact legislation fixing hours of labor, "unless such legislation should become necessary or proper for the purposes set forth in section 132 of the B. N. A. Act."

"Is it the intention of the Government to enact the eight hour day during the present session?" Mr. Euler wanted to know.

"The enactment of legislation is the function of parliament," responded the Minister of Justice. As to proposing legislation, should such be called for under Article 132 above mentioned, the Government will announce its intention if and when the situation arises."

$100,000 DAMAGE TO BRIDGES BY FLOOD

Halifax, N. S., March 17.—Officials of the Nova Scotia Highways Board today stated that the damage to the bridges in Annapolis County during the recent flood will be at least $100,000, and that it will be several months before vehicle traffic across the Annapolis and Lequille Rivers can be resumed. Four steel bridges, two wooden bridges, and at least a dozen smaller ones were demolished to a greater or less degree.

The largest loss was in the bridge across the Annapolis River at Bridgetown, which is of steel and has a 150-foot span.

Lots of people who are inclined to do good keep putting it off until tomorrow.

UNITED FARMERS' ORGANIZATION UNDER CRITICISM

At the Farmers' and Dairymen's Convention—Discussion Got So Warm it Had to be Stopped.

TOO MUCH POLITICS TO SUIT PRESIDENT

Hon. Mr. Veniot Gives the Farmers a Spiel on the Subject of Roads—Other Addresses and Resolutions.

Fredericton, March 17.—This afternoon's session of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association opened at 2 p. m. with the President C. F. Alward, in the chair. The first part of the session was taken up with the introduction of resolutions by the resolutions' committee, and these were deferred to the evening meeting for discussion. One resolution, favoring the adoption of the President's address in the form of various resolutions was passed unanimously, after the expressions of appreciation of several of the delegates for the splendid address.

The speakers for the afternoon were the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, E. P. Bradt, and C. Gordon Sharpe, of Woodstock, secretary of the United Farmers of New Brunswick. Mr. Sharpe in his address on the United Farmers started a discussion which was put to an end by the President, who stated that it was entering the political line. At the close of Mr. Bradt's address, the French section of the delegates were addressed by M. Tardiff, assistant in potato diseases inspector work of this city. J. A. Bernier, the second vice-president of the association occupied the chair during the French address.

The United Farmers.

C. Gordon Sharpe, of Woodstock, secretary of the United Farmers of New Brunswick, spoke in the interests of the United Farmers of the province. He stated that he was in favor of advancing the interests of the country as a whole, and did not think that the Western provinces were trying to "put something over" on the East. The West had been asked to help the United Farmers' Association, and had done so on request.

He wanted to know, he stated, why the Maritime Farmer did not publish a letter sent to it by Norman Lambert, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. It looked to him, he said, as if an attempt had been made to turn over part of the maritime provinces against the rest. He stated that the manufacturers were said to have started a fund to fight the farmers movement, which he found himself wondering where all this money was being spent. The United Farmers Guide was a move of the association to have a paper of their own, and get proper treatment, which had been denied them in the Maritime Farmer. He further protested against the campaign in Canada which was moving against the United Farmers government.

R. M. Bynon arose and protested against the remarks of Mr. Sharpe, stating that the publication referred to, The Maritime Farmer, was the true friend of the farmers, and he would not sit still while that paper or its editor J. D. McKenna, were being criticized. The United Farmers had found a corner at Woodstock, he stated, where they had organized practically hidden from the rest of the province, and had from their own results in this small section called the movement a provincial one.

H. H. Smith, of Hoyt, the treasurer, arose and started to speak when the course of discussion was halted by the President, who stated that it was becoming a question of politics and must be stopped.

The Highways.

Hon. P. J. Veniot, Minister of Public Works, in his address on roads stated that politics had figured too much in this question. The political end of the road business should be let strictly alone. The Minister stated that the number of automobiles was increasing and that the revenue expected this year was likely to be over $200,000, which would be about three times the amount of money paid by the farmers in road taxes. This money, he stated, was used in providing the farmer with proper roads to the market.

The more automobiles in the province of New Brunswick the better our roads, the Minister stated. He asked the farmers not to hesitate over getting in touch with the Public Works Department in case of necessity. He stated he was not in favor of statute labor for New Brunswick at this late day, but said that the matter should receive due consideration by the farmers in convention.

Regarding future work, he stated that in every road district a meeting would be held every third Monday in April to settle on the road policy for the ensuing year. He said that the question of winter roads was the hardest problem to consider. He would welcome a farmers government to power as they would then get the knocking instead of himself.

He then addressed a few words in French to his French compatriots which were well received.

Co-Operative.

J. D. McKenna, of Sussex, secretary

(Continued on page two.)

CONSTANTINOPLE OCCUPIED BY ALLIES

Statement by Andrew Bonar Law in British House.

Constantinople, March 16.—(By the A. P.)—Constantinople was occupied this morning by Allied forces under General Sir George F. Milne, of the British Army. This long looked for military demonstration by the Allies against Turkey was carried out with only one untoward happening, a serious clash at the War Office, where the Turks resisted the Allied troops.

An exchange of shots resulted, in which several Punjabi, of the British East Indian forces and a few of the Turks were killed.

The excitement caused by the occupation quieted down before darkness, which brought about calm.

Constantinople, March 17. — The Allied High Commissioner here has issued a statement declaring that the Allies have no intention of destroying the authority of the Sultan, but wish to strengthen his power. It also says the Allies will adhere to their intention not to deprive the Turks of Constantinople, but that they may be compelled to modify their decision if massacres and disorders continue.

The Allies have occupied the Ministries of War and the Navy and assumed control of the posts, telegraphs and telephones, which have been temporarily suspended. Shipping also has been suspended.

London, March 17.—Andrew Bonar Law announced in the House of Commons, today, that Constantinople had been occupied by Allied troops as proposed, and that at only one point was there fighting. Two British soldiers were reported killed, and one officer and three men wounded.

One Turkish officer and eight Turks were killed, and others were wounded

Mr. Bonar Law said that at the same time the Turkish Government had been warned that the occupation of Constantinople would continue until the terms of the Peace Treaty were duly executed, and, further, if outrages against native Christians continued, the terms would be more severe.

For reasons previously indicated it was decided that the Government, in conjunction with its Allies, should proceed with the occupation of Constantinople. The general administration of that city would not be taken over, but the Ministries of War and Marine would be occupied. The postal, and telegraph service and navigation on the Bosphorus would be placed under control, and the police put under Allied officers.

THE EX-KAISER.

The Hague, March 17.—(By The Associated Press)—A royal decree issued March sixteenth says the place to be allotted to former Emperor William of Germany as his residence will form part of the Province of Utrecht, and that it will be fixed later by the government. The decree was in connection with an announcement to the Allied Premiers regarding their recent note, concerning the one time monarch.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN NOVA SCOTIA

Sydney, N. S., March 17.—Enactment of the eight hour work day at the present session of the Nova Scotia Legislature, is demanded by the Sydney Trades and Labor Council in a resolution adopted by that body and forwarded to Hon. George H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia. This resolution which was first adopted by the steel workers' union in Sydney and later accepted by the Trades and Labor Council, sets forth that labor in this vicinity desires the provisions of covenant of the League of Nations with regard to the eight hour work day be implemented by legislation for the reasons stated in the covenant. The Sydney Council claims to be the representative body of 4,000 workmen who are behind them in their request.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY FETE IN NEW YORK

New York, March 17.—New York had the most impressive St. Patrick's day parade in its history today when many thousands of Erin's sons and daughters marched in review before Eamonn De Valera, who calls himself President of the Irish Republic.

It was a purely "Irish Republic" affair. The green, white and yellow Irish tri-color was in evidence everywhere. The old Irish flag of green with a harp of gold was carried by only one delegation that of the Tipperary Mens organization.

ALLENBY FORBIDS PUBLIC MEETINGS

Cairo, Egypt, March 17—Filed Marshal Allenby, British High Commissioner in Egypt and the Soudan, has issued a proclamation which sternly forbids any meetings, proceedings or resolutions by the Legislative Assembly or the provincial councils or other elective bodies, or members of them, outside their legal competence. Violations of the proclamation are to be dealt with by martial law.

FIRE AT PETITCODIAC

Petitcodiac, March 16.—Friends of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Goggin will regret to hear that their residence has been badly damaged by fire. Last Friday night about eleven o'clock just as the family had gone to bed it was discovered and if they had been asleep they would no doubt have been burned to death, as the fire was then well under way and it spread very rapidly. The fire was it is thought, caused from the furnace pipe.

GOVERNMENT TO ESTABLISH INSURANCE

For Soldiers Who by Reason of Disability Cannot Get it Through Regular Companies.

A COMMITTEE TO BE APPOINTED

To Complete the Enquiry Into Civil Re-Establishment and Other Matters Relating to Care of Returned Men.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, March 17.—Sir George Foster made two interesting announcements in the Commons today. In the first place the acting Prime Minister informed the House that the Government was considering the establishment of a system of state insurance for returned soldiers who, by reason of disabilities sustained on active service, were debarred from securing life insurance from private companies. There is, it is said, a considerable number of such cases, for instance, among men who have been "gassed" and whose hearts are believed to have suffered in consequence.

Sir George said that if the insurance scheme could be worked out, legislation would before long be introduced in Parliament.

The acting Premier's other announcement was that the Government proposed to appoint a committee of the Commons to carry on the enquiry made by the special committee on soldiers' civil re-establishment last session, to consider what further could be done and what extensions could be made. Sir George spoke to Major G. W. Andrews' resolution alleging that in many cases the provision made for re-establishing the soldiers in civil life had proved inadequate and calling for the appointment of a special committee. The debate elicited a number of suggestions from members For instance, Dr. Peter McGibbon, of Muskoka, besides favoring state insurance for soldiers prevented by disabilities from securing insurance from private companies, advocated increases in pensions for widows and orprans of soldiers. Loans to enable ex-soldiers to erect homes for themselves and assistance to enable returned soldiers to continue courses of study interrupted by their enlistment were also suggested. Several members took the opportunity to assert that they would not support the "extreme demands" being made in some quarters, having in mind, apparently, the campaign for a two thousand dollar gratuity.

Ottawa, March 17.—Re-establishment of returned men, monopolized the day's proceedings in the House Last year, a separate committee of the House investigated re-establishment at some length. But there were several fields, which the committee admittedly was unable to explore; and today, Major Andrews, of Winnipeg (himself a returned man), moved the appointment of another special committee. Early in the debate, Sir George Foster, repeating the promise made by Mr. Rowell a few days ago, declared that it was the intention of the government to appoint a committee. It would be a committee empowered "to take up and carry on from the point that the old committee left off." But the government was not in a position to give its decision "off the hat."

On this there was some murmuring among the opposition. "The government," Sir George added, "does not propose to burk or smother the question. It proposes to take the best means in its power, after a little consideration to see that these investigations are carried on.

Returned Men.

Major Andrews in presenting his motion urged that re-establishment should be settled at home, in the same spirit as was shown by the men when they went overseas. Lieut.-Colonel Peck, V. C., supporting, thought questions should come before the committee in this order: Pensions, re-establishment, gratuities. Support, too, was given to the motion by Captain McGibbon and Captain Manion, the former citing instances of present hardship in civilian life suffered by returned men. Captain Power, while supporting the motion, hoped that appointment of a committee would be used as camouflage before next week's G. W. V. A. convention at Montreal.

A strongly critical speech by D. D. McKenzie, former House Leader of the opposition, brought him into spirited conflict with E. W. Nesbitt, a member of last year's committee. Mr. McKenzie declared that the patience of returned men was about exhausted by the government's dilatory and tedious ways. Aid to the men had been deliberately delayed and a committee used as camouflage. The soldiers' settlement scheme had been taken advantage of by emissaries of the government to graft at the expense of the men.

Mr. Nesbitt, speaking later, especially resented reference which Mr. McKenzie had made to last year's committee. Had Mr. McKenzie attended any of the committees meetings? Mr. McKenzie, shaking his head, replied that he had not. Heatedly Mr. Nesbitt retorted that if Mr. McKenzie had not attended the committees meetings it was unfair that he

Continued on Page 2

NEWSPRINT CASE BEFORE COURTS

Argument as to Jurisdiction of Board of Commerce.

Ottawa, March 17—Justification of the refusal of Price Bros. and Company to obey the order of the Board of Commerce, controlling prices and shipment of newsprint paper was presented in the Supreme Court today, by Aime Geoffrion, K. C., whose argument was only concluded at the end of the day, lasting from 4 p. m. yesterday It was anticipated that the case would be concluded tonight, but O. M. Biggar, K. C., for the Attorney General of Canada and Eugene Lafleur, K. C., for Price Bros., have still to plead and the case will last at least another day.

Mr. Geoffrion took the stand that the Board's order, which sought to compel Price Bros., to supply newsprint to specified consumers in Montreal in specified quantities at a price of $80.00 per ton, infringed on the rights of provinces and was in excess of the powers conferred on the Board of Commerce, under the Combine and Fair Prices Act and the Board of Commerce Act, the whole case for Price Bros., apparently hinges on the jurisdiction of the Board of Commerce over business transactions within the Province of Quebec, and numerous cases were cited by counsel to show that such power could not be vested by parliament in a single tribunal

LONDON STRIKE.

London, March 17. — Fifteen thousand engineers employed by the office of works struck this morning. Of these, one hundred and twenty held posts in the House of Parliament.

The strike was the result of a refusal to discharge a foreman who had dismissed a man, who later was reinstated.

A later despatch says that a settlement has been reached.

GERMAN SITUATION GROWING NO BETTER

Despatches from Various Parts of the Continent Show That There is No Immediate Prospect of Betterment.

The Hague, March 17.—The resignation of the government of Chancellor Kapp in Berlin was handed in this afternoon, it is announced in a Berlin despatch from the semi-official Wolff Bureau, received here shortly before four p.m.

Geneva, March 17.—(By the A. P.)—General Von Beulow, commanding the troops in Saxony and General Moehl, commander of the Bavarian forces have placed their troops at the disposal of President Ebert, according to despatches from Stuttgart.

Berlin, March 16.—Riots occurred during Monday night in various parts of Berlin, and it was officially admitted this morning that twelve persons were killed in the Potsdamer Platz.

Other disorders occurred in the suburbs of Friedenau, Charlottesburg, Schroeberg, and Tegl, the latter a radical labor center.

Copenhagen, March 17.—Collisions in Brunswick on Tuesday between a crowd and the public security guard resulted in a number of civilians being killed or wounded according to advices from Brunswick today.

Mannheim, March 17.—The amount of the funds demanded by Chancellor Kapp of the new Berlin Government from the Ministry of Finance for the pay of the Baltic troops used to effect the seizure of Berlin from the Ebert Government was ten million marks, it is announced in a Berlin despatch received here. Finance Minister Moesel, however, refused the demand and immediately left Berlin.

Paris, March 17.—A mob has stormed French headquarters at Bonn and has pillaged stores and private houses, says a Berlin despatch to the "Journal." The disorder began by an attack on a French military auto truck, the driver and several others were obliged to fire upon the mob, in order to avoid being lynched.

Aix La Chappelle, Rhenish Prussia, March 17.—The general strike which was declared here yesterday was called of today. Work has been resumed everywhere in the city. The Belgian occupational zone is completely calm.

Stuttgart, March 17.—Professor Hartmann, Austrian Ambassador to Germany, arrived here today to confer with the German leaders. He declared that he feared a revolution in Vienna and Budapest in the event of the success of Chancellor Kapp.

HEAD-ON COLLISION; BUT LITTLE DAMAGE

Lunenburg, March 17.—As the morning train from Lunenburg got on the main line and was backing to the station at Mahone Junction, today, a freight came around the curve from the blockhouse and a head-on collision resulted. A large number of passengers were on the Lunenburg train and all were considerably shaken up. Some were cut and bruised, but none received serious injuries. Both the locomotives were badly damaged. A wrecking train from Bridgewater cleared the line. The trains are operated by the Halifax and Southwestern Railway.

SMUTS' MAJORITY

Capetown, South Africa, March 17—The "Cape Times" says General Smuts with the Unionists will have a majority of four in the Chamber and that it is considered probable the Labor party will support his economic and financial measures.

MESSRS. PECK AND SMITH TAKE PART IN DEBATE

Former Severely Criticised Government's Policy in Regard to Several Issues of Bonds.

BUT COULD NOT VOTE FOR THE AMENDMENT

Mr. Smith Took the Same Course on the Ground That the Suggested Stumpage Rate Was Too High.

Special to The Standard

Fredericton, N. B., March 17—Mr. Peck of Albert County in a few minutes in the Assembly Chambers today briefly reviewed the high financing of the Provincial Government and gave expression to some facts that made the Government front benchers twist in their seats and feel uneasy. With statistics at hand he established the credit of the Province beyond any question of doubt.

According to Mr. Peck there are deposits in the ninety banks of the province totalling over fifty million dollars The citizens of the Province have bond investments aggregating seventy-five millions. With the financial strength in the province Mr. Peck criticized the bad judgment displayed by the Government in their disposal of bonds to outside parties. It was his contention that had the Government been disposed to act fairly and in the interests of the people the bonds could easily have been absorbed by New Brunswick people and the Province would have made money thereby.

In their bond transactions the Government has opened the door for somebody to make a lot of money . In the million dollar issue of 1918 they went at 96 cents and a very short time after sold at 106. Out of this Government transaction somebody, says Mr .Peck, made one hundred thousand dollars.

The statement was challenged by Mr. Robinson of the Government side of the House. He was referred by Mr. Peck to the financial statement of 1918 which verified the latter's position.

In the bond issue of Dec. 1919, payable in New York, Mr. Peck contended that somebody, in favor with the Government, was to be a winner by $200,000. The member from Albert laid a charge of incompetency on the part of the Government in financing big propositions as well as small, and logically concluded they were not capable of conducting the affairs of New Brunswick, playing to the "interests" rather than to the citizens of the Province . His indictment against the Government's mal-administration in financial affairs was clean cut and decisive, and no one on the Government side could say a word in contradiction. This is the Government running affairs today. In the face of these extravagant factions should they be kept in power to continue such unbusiness-like methods? Why not give the people a chance?

From Official Report.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Peck said he wished to congratulate Hon. Mr. Speaker on being able again to preside over the deliberations of the House. He also congratulated the mover of the address and wished to say that he agreed with him in his remarks concerning the proposed great dam across the Petitcodiac River. The seconder of the address also deserved congratulations for it required courage to stand up and defend the past acts of the Government. He regretted that it was the fourth time he had found it necessary to criticise the Government for leaving a vacancy in the representation of Carleton County. He understood it was a plank in the Government platform that no constituency unfortunate enough to have a vacancy, would have that vacancy filled during the term of Government. The Hon. Minister of Public Works at the last session had said "wait until you see us next year." The House found him with roads in the rural districts in so bad condition that farmers were removing to other localities Provincial credit was a matter of great importance. The credit of New Brunswick was excellent, for its people had millions in bank deposits and in bonds and the crown lands of the Province could be valued in the millions. No Government need go on its knees to any bank to obtain money. Under such conditions why did the Government sell six per cent bonds at 96, enabling some one else to sell them for 106. Somebody made $100,000. Following a strong Opposition criticism of the Government's un-businesslike methods of finance a certain amount of 2 provincial bonds were offered the people of the Province and were snapped out so quickly that the demand could not be met.

Hon. Mr. Robinson—"When were 6 per cent bonds sold at 96?"

Mr. Peck—"February 15, 1918."

Hon. Mr. Robinson—"What per cent were they?"

Mr. Peck—"Six per cent."

Continuing the speaker said that the Government was widely heralded as a business man's Government, had floated $2,282,000 against a rising exchange and made it payable in New York. Somebody made $200,000 on that transaction. The Hon. Premier told the House of the railway bonds transaction, but he never mentioned the December loan. On these two transactions $300,000 had been made out of

(Continued on page 9.)