

The Freeman

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1915

NO. 36

TRAVEL

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Panama-Pacific Exposition San Francisco

Tickets on Sale March 11 to Nov. 30. Limit Three Months. **\$113.70** FROM ST. ANDREWS

Going and Returning via Chicago. Going via Chicago and Returning via Vancouver, or vice versa \$17.50 additional.

W. B. HAWARD, D.A.C., C.P.R., ST. JOHN, N.B.

CHANGE OF TIME

Grand Manan S. S. Service
1914-Fall and Winter Season-1915
GRAND MANAN ROUTE
Leave Grand Manan Mondays at 7.30 a.m. for St. John, via Eastport and Campbell.

Atlantic Standard Time
L. G. GUPPILL, Manager

MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Until further notice the S. S. Connors Bros. will run as follows:
Leave St. John, N. B. Thorne Wharf, Wednesday, Oct. 28, Saturday, 7.30 a.m. for St. Andrews, calling at Dipper Harbor, Beaver Harbor, Black's Harbor, Back Bay, Letete, Deer Island, Red Shore, St. George. Returning leave St. Andrews Tuesday, Oct. 29, calling at Dipper Harbor and Back Bay, Black's Harbor, Beaver Harbor and Dipper Harbor, tide and weather permitting.

CHURCH SERVICES

Presbyterian Church-Rev. W. M. Fraser, B. Sc. Pastor. Services every Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School, 2.30 p.m. Prayers, Services, Friday evening at 7.30.
Methodist Church-Rev. R. W. Weddell, B.A. Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School, 12.20 p.m. Prayers, Services, Friday evening at 7.30.
Baptist Church-Rev. W. S. Tedford, M.A. Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School, 2 p.m. Prayers, Services, Wednesday evening at 7.30.
St. Andrew Church-Rev. Father Mahan, D.D. Pastor. Services Sunday at 8.00 a.m., 10.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.
All Saints Church-Rev. Geo. H. Elliott, B.A. Pastor. Services Sunday at 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon on Sundays 11 a.m. Evenings-Prayer and Sermon on Sundays at 7.00 p.m. Fridays, Evening Prayer Service 7.30.

ST. ANDREWS POSTAL GUIDE.

ALBERT THOMPSON, POSTMASTER
Office hours from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Money Order and Savings Bank business transacted during office hours. Letters within the Dominion and to the United States and Mexico, Great Britain, Egypt, and all parts of the British Empire, 3 cents per ounce or fraction thereof. To other countries, 6 cents for the first ounce, and 3 cents for each additional ounce.
Post cards one cent each, to any address in Canada, United States or Mexico. Post cards two cents each, to other countries.
Newspapers and periodicals, to any address in Canada, United States and Mexico, one cent per four ounces.
MAILS CLOSE.
For all parts at 4.55 p.m.
After 4.55 p.m. mail can be posted but no provision for the closing of ordinary mail.

SHERRIFF'S OFFICE ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

R. A. STEWART, HIGH SHERIFF
Time of Sittings of Courts in the County of Charlotte:
Circuit Court: Second Tuesday in May, and Second Tuesday in October.
County Court: First Tuesday in February and June, and the Fourth Tuesday in October in each year.
Judge Clerk
CHARLOTTE COUNTY REGISTRY OF DEEDS.
ST. ANDREWS, N. B.
Geo. F. Hibbard, Registrar.
Minerva F. Hibbard, Deputy Reg.
Office hours 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Daily Sundays and Holidays Excepted.

VOL. 26

"HOW SLEEP THE BRAVE"

Nay, my sweet England, do not grieve! Not one of these poor men who died did within his soul believe That death for them was glorified. Ever they watched it hovering near That mystery wrought to plumb, Perchance some hidden in loathed fear They heard cool Danger whisper, Come!

Head and obeyed. O, if thou wert, Be it for those who sleep, Only thy joy could share.

WALTER DE LA MARE.
The Times Literary Supplement.

GEMS FROM THE SENATE DEBATES

(Discussion of the Customs Tariff (1907 Amendment Bill))
Hon. Mr. CLARKE (Montreal).—How many voters would you get to support this Government except the bible-bound parsons? One class of these electors of this country and they have them cast their ballots against men who are responsible for this state of things in Canada. I could quote many other figures and facts to maintain the position I hold in this house. Of course I know it does not meet the wishes of hon. gentlemen opposite who are supporters of the Government, but let me tell them, beware of bringing down gold bricks to Parliament. The people will have the examination of these bricks and they will have to be pure solid gold if the hon. members who are returned in the next general election which is coming soon. Let the Senate do its duty in this matter. We are responsible to the people. We are old in experience. We have had to do with party strife and political parties, and it is up to the Senate to put the people on their guard, not let the Senate accomplish anything directly by its action or by its vote or word, but it can bring home to the people of Canada the facts of the case.

Hon. Mr. DONVILLE.—The hon. member for St. John takes exception to the representation of New Brunswick diminishing. Well, why don't they increase in population. There is a lot of hot air going around. I am not talking from one side or the other. There is a local New Brunswick and a local Prince Edward Island, and a local Nova Scotia, and the bishops of all the churches and the chief justices of all the people, and the courts. On a "new people." They are able to take care of themselves. Living as fish as they do, they are capable. It is not quantity that you want in the House, but quality. I do not care which side of politics they are on, I believe the best men of the country should be represented, whether they are Liberals or Conservatives, or like myself, temperance lecturers—that is a good word. They are all the time bringing up St. John or New Brunswick in forma pauperis. We are told that they do not increase. Why not then? Black boxes are increasing, and in Prince Edward Island there are a great many. I was reading a little story from Gesner's History of New Brunswick, written in 1845, telling how the settlers came in. They were not in a gold-chained state, as it were, when the people came in with a sack of flour on their back, went up the river, and they made the country and did hard work, good and solid men. Gesner says that the great trouble of the settlers was to deal with with the black boxes that were so plentiful. Now we are going right back to history, and we are into black boxes to-day. What shall we do to-morrow? I do not think there should be any special time for the time-provisioning. New Brunswick has thirteen now, is that not enough? You can not have one for every man, woman and child in the province. As for the Senate, they have a very good and a very excellent representation.

Hon. Mr. DANIEL.—I congratulate my hon. friend from St. John; he has been a real power in the Senate; and perhaps in time conditions will ameliorate but I hope to come here every session and hear them talking about New Brunswick. Let New Brunswick win its way like the West. After all, the Quebec bias is the correct one. It is 56 in the whole population—a basic representation. We have nothing to find fault with there. I hope my hon. friend from St. John will take my remarks pleasantly.

Hon. Mr. DANIEL.—I always take every-thing pleasantly from the hon. gentleman. Hon. Mr. DONVILLE.—I congratulate him because he is one of the real senators. This is a moribund Chamber, when it has become played out so that it has to have real representation which will give soul to this honourable body.—Hansard, March 20.

CHINESE IN CANADA

Immigration—Administration of Chinese Immigration: salaries, \$30,000; contingencies, \$30,000.
Mr. OLIVER: Would the minister make a statement as to how our Chinese immigration during the last fiscal or calendar year compares with the previous year?
Mr. ROCHE: In 1913-14 there were 238 emigrants, and in the nine months of 1914-15 only 96. In 1913-14, 5,274 paid the head tax, and for the nine months of 1914-15, 1,148. The total revenue for 1913-14 was \$2,644,593, for the nine months of 1914-15, \$577,912. There has been no Chinese immigration since the end of July, for it is prohibited by the Order in Council passed last year.
Mr. MARCEL: Do you keep track of the Chinese after they come into Canada?
Mr. ROCHE: The American authorities say that we get the head tax, and they get the Chinese.
Mr. MARCEL: There is a large colony

PROVINCIAL BUDGET OF 1915

Speech of Hon. Dr. Landry

Fredericton, March 30.—In the legislature this afternoon, after the regular business was finished, Hon. Dr. Landry presented his estimates for the current year, which are shown herewith in comparison with last year's estimates, receipts and expenditures, and the actual receipts and expenditures.

RECEIPTS AND ESTIMATES FOR 1914 AND ESTIMATES FOR 1915	
Service	Estimates 1914
Domestic Subsidies	\$637,976.16
Territorial Revenue	590,000.00
Private and Local Bills	5,819.20
Fees Provincial Secretary's Office	32,000.00
Taxes Incorporated Companies	51,000.00
Succession Duties	250,000.00
School Books	17,000.00
Liquor Licenses	43,000.00
Probate Fee Fund	16,000.00
Supreme Court Fund	2,500.00
Provincial Hospital	30,000.00
Jordan Memorial Sanatorium	12,000.00
Motor Vehicles	15,330.00
Factory Inspector	500.00
Maritime Life Stock (Notes on)	4,000.00
Miscellaneous Receipts	5,000.00
Wharves, a cost from Dominion Govt.	5,253.99
Passport Sums against Old Govt.	66,382.00
Seed Wheat	1,000.00
Total	\$1,477,406.84

EXPENDITURE AND ESTIMATES FOR 1914 AND ESTIMATES FOR 1915	
Service	Estimates 1914
Administration of Justice	\$24,775.64
Agriculture	47,700.00
Auditor-General's office	3,400.00
Boys' and Girls' Home	2,000.00
Campbell Relief	5,000.00
Colonization Roads	3,000.00
Crown Land Classification	2,500.00
Canadian Forestry Association	100.00
Commission to Investigate Crown Land and Railway Charges and other matters	665.25
Contingencies, departments	21,300.00
Exhibitions	12,000.00
Elections	1,000.00
Engineers' services and expenses Valley	2,153.00
Railway bridges	45,275.00
Education	274,050.00
Factory Inspector	1,888.02
Fish and game	30,000.00
Farm Product Board	1,500.00
Free grants and other matters	800.00
Guarantee bonds government officials	800.00
Interest	290,000.00
Immigration and other matters	26,500.00
Jordan Memorial Sanatorium	25,000.00
Liquor Licence Fund	27,500.00
Legislative Assembly	29,987.75
Legislative Library	750.00
Mining	800.00
Monuments (Carrier)	1,000.00
N. B. Historical Society	300.00
N. B. Rifle Association	600.00
Natural History Societies	13,000.00
Probate Fee Fund	18,100.00
Printing	15,831.01
Provincial Hospital Maintenance	89,000.00
Public Health and other matters	2,200.00
Public Health, Smallpox	4,000.00
Hospitals	10,000.00
Salaries and other matters	2,200.00
Public Works—Ordinary Bridges and Roads	295,000.00
Ordinary Bridges	194,521.51
Roads	100,478.49
Public Buildings	32,500.00
Steam Navigation	24,000.00
Wharves	33,331.27
Miscellaneous Board Works	2,000.00
Motor Vehicles	1,458.56
Roads and Survey	800.00
Revisors	1,800.00
Refunds	1,800.00
Stamps	30,000.00
Succession Duties	5,000.00
School Books	17,000.00
Seed Wheat	1,000.00
Superannuation	2,250.00
Shaking Ponds	25,565.00
Surveyed Railway In-terest	8,000.00
Timber Agency	2,500.00
Unforeseen Expenses	3,657.80
Total	\$1,468,420.39

Mr. OLIVER: Perhaps the rule works the other way, and we may be getting the Chinese, whether the United States give the head tax or not. There is no doubt at all that there is a very large Chinese population in Canada, and that it is increasing. Would the minister say whether it is the policy of the Government to permit or restrict the further increase of that population?
Mr. ROCHE: The Order in Council prohibits them from coming into Canada at all, which is about the best form of restriction we can have. According to the last census there were about 27,000 Chinese in Canada. Since 1885, 87,000 have come into Canada.
Mr. OLIVER: The prohibition of the entry of Chinese applies only to British Columbia?
Mr. ROCHE: That is practically the only way they come in.

Mr. OLIVER: It may be the only way they come in legally, but I am not at all satisfied that it is the only way they do come in. I think they have the same advantage in crossing the United States boundary as other people have.
Mr. ROCHE: The Japanese or the Hindu immigration at the present time?
Mr. ROCHE: No Hindu, and very little Japanese.
Mr. OLIVER: Are the Japanese subject to the same restrictions as the Chinese?
Mr. ROCHE: Under the Lantieri agreement with Japan the immigration cannot exceed a certain number.
Mr. MARCEL: Not even in war time when they come in illegally?
Mr. ROCHE: The immigration does not reach the limit stipulated in the agreement.
Mr. OLIVER: The Order in Council does not apply to them?
Mr. ROCHE: No. The military has stated that there were no special exemptions. Under what condition do they become exempt?
Mr. ROCHE: Those who are exempt are merchants and their families, and students who come to study in Canada. It has been strongly urged that we should make our regulations more generous in regard to the admission of Chinese students. It is claimed that the United States are very much more liberal in that respect, and that they derive an advantage commercially; for when these students go home after completing their course they practically become commercial agents and advertise the United States quite extensively.
Mr. OLIVER: The reason I ask about exemptions is that before I left Edmonton a gentleman called on me and made representations in regard to the right of a naturalized Chinaman to bring over his wife and children. This man was able to pay the head tax, but did not wish to pay it. He did not consider it compatible with the dignity of a Canadian citizen. That, as it has been represented to me, might I ask whether such a case the woman would be exempt from the head tax?
Mr. ROCHE: If this gentleman was a merchant his wife would be exempt, but if he was not a merchant, the fact of his being a naturalized citizen would not allow his wife to escape the head tax.
Mr. OLIVER: That is as it was represented to me. Half a dozen Chinamen say they come to Canada, and are constituted a mercantile company, and they are entitled to bring in their wives free. This particular Chinaman came in many years ago. I believe in an employe, and though not a merchant he runs a large laundry and employs a considerable quantity of labor. I am merely placing before you the case as I received it. Under the circumstances, I have stated, does the prohibition still stand?
Mr. ROCHE: Yes, unless he is a merchant. If he were to employ one who was a laundress to come in with his family, not paying the head tax, that would be difficult.—From Hansard, March 26.

UNION MEMBERS DEAD

London, March 31.—Lord Rothschild, head of the British branch of the Rothschild family, died in London to-day. Baron Rothschild was operated upon last Saturday in an acute case of hernia. For a time it seemed that his recovery was assured, but age, together with the complications of the year, caused a relapse. The first notice of this was found in the Whelan issued this morning. It probably will be found that the affairs of the financier were so arranged that his death will pass like a life if any day. Baron Rothschild was the head of the London branch of the firm of N. M. Rothschild & Sons. He was the head of the British branch of this well-known family of international bankers.

Baron Rothschild was widely known for his great wealth and philanthropy. He was elected to the British parliament where he represented Aylesbury from 1882 to 1885.
FUNERAL OF PREMIER BORDEN'S MOTHER
Grand Prix, St. March 31.—The funeral services of the late Mrs. Emily Borden, mother of Sir Robert L. Borden, premier of Canada, was held at her home this afternoon at three o'clock. The service was conducted by two Wellville clergymen, Rev. R. P. Dixon and Rev. G. G. Miller, of the Church of England and Presbyterian church respectively. Interment took place later in the old Presbyterian burying ground here.
Mrs. Borden's youngest daughter, Mrs. M. J. L. Borden, was also an organ player during

WOMEN AND THE WAR

For two days last week the National Union of Woman Suffrage Societies sat to determine its position in relation to the war and to define its future policy. The result of these deliberations was announced at the last meeting in the Kingsway Hall last Friday. The meeting was presided in fact by the women, represented by Mrs. Marie Verone, joined with their English sisters in stating where they stood in this matter.

Mrs. Fawcett (president of the National Union), in her address to the meeting, vigorously repudiated the statements often made since the war began, that Christianity had failed, that diplomacy had failed, and that the churches had proved useless in face of physical force. Other fallacies had been naturally among them the notion that Great Britain is effete. Mrs. Fawcett stated that, looking into the future, and facing the problems that had to be settled, the National Union had decided to accept as fundamental principles laid down by the Prime Minister in the speech he delivered in Dublin last September. Mr. Aquith then said that the idea of public right must govern the settlement after the war instead of the "balance of power." The reception given by the audience to Mrs. Marie Verone showed how genuine is the sympathy and confidence between the British and French people. The brilliant English and her sister were in complete accord as to the importance of the work and hopes of the Frenchwomen. France, she said, is entirely united in this. The nation did not desire to fight—never to regain her lost provinces. Mrs. Verone described how the women of France are carrying on the work of the nation while the men are at the front, and she spoke with great enthusiasm of the *entente cordiale*. The people, she said, are getting to understand each other much better since they had suffered together.

Councillor Margaret Ashton explained in a vigorous and lucid speech the future policy of the Union, and of the educational work presently to be undertaken in order to study the origin of the war and the basis of a permanent peace. Mrs. Ruckham (of Cambridge), Mrs. F. D. A. Clark, and Dr. Elsie Inglis had much to say of the work that the National Union is now doing, and the whole meeting showed that the suffrage movement is once again as a moral force in the life of this nation.—*Christian Commonwealth*, London, Feb. 10.

AMUSING MISTAKE OF GERMAN OFFICIAL

Miss Margaret Harvey, 96, High-street, Harrow-on-the-Hill, writes:—Since Christmas I have written many parcels to our prisoners, and in many cases have had touching grateful acknowledgments from our poor men themselves. But in one case a parcel I had addressed to the *lowest* British prisoner of war was politely acknowledged by a German official who wrote that the contents of my parcel "had been distributed among the British prisoners; it being utterly impossible to send out which is the *lowest* of them."—*The Times*.

One expenditure by the Public Works Department in 1904, \$7,879.69.

What is true of the bridges is also true of wharves.

Year	Estimate	Actual
1905	4,267.72	5,937.64
1906	4,754.39	4,754.39
1907	13,311.21	13,311.21
1908	13,600.07	23,178.50
1909	23,178.50	24,732.53
1910	19,393.73	16,886.61
1911	16,886.61	9,948.79
1912	24,732.53	24,732.53
1913	15,393.73	15,393.73
1914	16,886.61	16,886.61

WOMEN AND THE WAR

Regarding the provincial hospital there was an excess of receipts over the estimate of \$778, and the debt of the municipalities, of \$24,000, had been reduced by half. Receipts from the Jordan Memorial Sanatorium were \$461 less than the estimate. Motor vehicles receipts had exceeded the estimate by \$3,330. This was an item which would grow. The factory inspector produced \$71 less than anticipated.

In the matter of miscellaneous receipts the estimate was \$5,600, while the receipts were \$4,852, a difference of \$1,047. These receipts were made up from various sources, particulars of which would be found on page 34 of the auditor's report. The total receipts for the year were \$27,821.84 in excess of the estimates.

Regarding the expenditure, Hon. Dr. Landry compared them with the estimates. Regarding the expenditure for crown land classification, which was \$2,717, or \$217 in excess of the estimate, he spoke briefly of the intention to have a reclassification, and pointed out that the other than investigation expenditure was an unforeseen expense. On the item of executive government he made a comparison of travelling expenses of the present and the old government, pointing out that from 1902 to 1907 the last government in their various trips and junkets expended \$35,446. In the six years which have elapsed since the present government came in the total amount expended for travelling expenses was \$23,427, a balance in favor of the present government of \$11,988, although more work was being done by all departments and that entailed more travelling.

Hon. Dr. Landry considered item after item of the expenditure, making explanations, with reference to the total increase for education was \$90,308, making the expenditure the largest in the history of the province. The \$2,153 for Valley Road engineering was the amount paid Mr. Montserrat for his river bridge investigation. An item of interest was pointed out, that an expenditure of \$290,000 had been estimated and only \$271,000 had been spent, because the government had received sufficient amount in interest on credit difference at the bank to make up this difference. Interest paid on current account at the bank for the last six years under the old administration totalled \$108,133.37, an average of \$18,022.22. By the present government the total was reduced to an average of \$2,559.85, while the average per year received in interest was \$4,232.25.

After explaining the system with regard to public health expenditures, Dr. Landry took up the printing bills, and pointed out that printing was less than in the year proportion to the total expenditure. This increased expenditure of \$6,700 in two years for printing was mostly for agricultural and educational, which as their work increased required increased expenditure. Hon. Dr. Landry said all the printing was not shown. This was true to a greater or less extent, but not nearly so much during the past few years as in the days of the old government, when large amounts were sent away. In fact, the total amount hidden totalled the enormous sum of \$13,000.

Hon. Dr. Landry said the increased cost of living and the increased number of patients was the reason for the increased cost of the Provincial Hospital. He spoke an appreciative word of the management of this institution. He commended the expenditure for teachers' pension, and then taking up the expenditure on roads and bridges, and naturally for work it is doing on these important public works. Dr. Landry said the bridges were now a credit to the province, while the roads in New Brunswick compared unfavorably with those of Nova Scotia and Quebec. The government's policy had been to devote all available funds to the improvement of the great public services of the country. The new bridges at St. John were a structure which would be a monument to the business ability of this administration. The new bridge over the Miramichi at Moncton was necessary, because another bridge further up the river fell down three years ago. He believed that within a short time the honorable minister of public works would introduce a bill, to provide for the construction of a new steel bridge over the Petitcodiac River connecting Moncton with the prosperous territory in Albert County. Hon. Dr. Landry made the following statement, showing how much more was being devoted to the roads and bridges of the country under this government as compared with the old.

WOMEN AND THE WAR

Ordinary Bridges

Year	Estimate	Actual
1905	\$1,026.88	\$3,015.83
1906	86,301.54	138,734.13
1907	94,179.78	264,386.16
1908	101,782.43	168,153.33
1909	154,916.40	60,021.11
1910	162,524.35	97,692.32
1911	162,128.05	103,119.20
1912	162,567.99	132,354.72
1913	172,910.36	138,236.12
1914	194,221.54	128,758.31

Ordinary Expenditure on Bridges

Year	Estimate	Actual
1905	285	882,883.01
1906	364	88,888.56
1907	376	98,406.46
1908	376	98,406.46
1909	513	477,598.28
1910	648	154,316.40
1911	647	182,238.48
1912	775	236,128.95
1913	665	162,257.99
1914	624	173,010.36
1915	544	294,521.54

All this without adding to the bonded debt.

One expenditure by the Public Works Department in 1904, \$7,879.69.

What is true of the bridges is also true of wharves.

Year	Estimate	Actual
1905	4,267.72	5,937.64
1906	4,754.39	4,754.39
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