The News.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 11, 1910

COPYING CANADA'S LABOR

The compliment of linear Disputes Act by the State of Massachu-setts, where Hon. Robert Luce has in troduced a bill for compulsory investi-gation of labor troubles modeled almos exactly on the Canadian law. The only important point of difference is ure applies to all labor disputes while the Canadian law affects only public tility companies and their employes.

A labor union bill on the subject is also before the legislature of Massachusetts. Mr. Luce says that it misses the vital point of the Canadian mea-

"Canada says, 'You shall not strike nor look out until your dispute has been investigated. So our bill says. To be sure, there are German officers by Germany. But unless there is a threw out a licensing bill that had thoroughly adequate financial provision and journalists who, when the fumes thoroughly adequate financial provision passed the Commons by an overfor progress on the eight ships ordered whelming majority. The liquor inter-

Fight first and reason afterward." anada notice must be given by itions of labor, and if the other side bjects it may ask for a board of ingreement the government completes other considerations than sentimenta the board of investigation. Before the which should prevent an Anglo-Ger went into effect there were 100 man rupture. rikes against public utility companies ten years. In seventy-four of the ighty cases investigated since 1907 adustments without strike or lockout ed, and in every case involvonly questions of wages, hours or ditions of labor the board brought

same table, with no lawyers present, of commodities, as well as the influ- or a purely defensive character offers duties there will be substituted a tax with the reporters excluded and with dispassionate investigators directing and their methods of doing business. With some other types of ship. At the advice, if it is accepted there is no articles mentioned in the tariff in more resentment, malice, spite, no con- April, 1909, and corresponding prices at

posal at Ottawa to make the law apply to all industrial concerns employing fifty or more persons.

Mr. Luce declares that his bill

eans for industry what the tribunal at The Hague means for the nations, others—and this is the view of the New York Sun—the proposal seems Utopian. How could it be made to apply to all industries, asks The Sun, out causing chaos in the industrial world; without placing a business at the mercy of the labor demagogue ion, it says, involves the taking of testimony, and the absence loyes from their work might spell ruin for a concern whose success led upon unceasing competition. Compulsory investigation would prove almost as objectionable as compulsory arbitration. There is to be considered the risk to an employer of disclosure of the legitimate secrets of his business. An intriguing rival might easily bring about submission to investiga-tion, and there would always be op-portunities for blackmail, and finally, The Sun asks, "Does it follow that because the Canadian law has worked well in its limited sphere a comprehensive law as proposed by Mr. Luce would realize his hopes in Massachusetts , where laws are less observed and the police power is less respected and feared than in Canada?"

GERMANY'S INTENTIONS In "Germany's real attitude toward England," Mr. Tuchmann, a German journalist, holds that Germany has no esire to invade England and no wish to annex her over-seas dominions. As to whether Germany is ready for war moured ships to four armoured ships followed, it has had to face so testing has no uncertain reply. She is, per annum for some years, with a dishesitate to ayer that "if war were dethe German Navy Estimates was fast becoming one people, in which the knowledge of this country and this 7,476,000l, sterling; for 1910 the total is country's ignofance of Germany, would estemble the the last a place analogous to that which the estemble oven those believe critics of three-fold increase, notwithstanding, unskilled workers have held in each naval prepare lives who are continuated too, that the estimates do not include one of the civilized nations. Such an other continuation of the civilized nations. naval prepare less who are continu-ally crying danger: But having said ally crying danger. But having said pensions and other such "non-effective" charges. If we confine ourselves world's history, a stage whose signi-Germany is ready for war "Why should not Germany be in a state of preparedness for any emergency?" he asks. "Why should she be dictated to by any country as to' how she should safeguard her interests? Whatever else her critics and her enemies allege, Germany is not an "impulsive, Irrational country that leaps at opportunities and 'damns the consequen ces.!" He says that Socialism is in-creasing throughout Germany and is programme for the complete reconstieven rampant in the German army. Socialists are opposed to war, and the gramme would shortly be put before Kaiser and his advisers are aware that a war would arouse opposition that gramme involving an expenditure of might almost develop into a revolution. 100 million sterling has received Im-Mr. Tuchmann acknowledges that Germany desires colonial expansion. Her States, Austria, Italy, Spain, Brazil. ncreasing population renders it a ne- Argentina, and other Powers actually He also acknowledges that building fleets of Dreadnoughts in ex-Ingland has staked out many claims | cess of those contemplated but a few which Germany would have liked. But | years ago, Britain's expenditure must te persists that her desires now lie inevitably increase. an altogether different direction. Comparison between the present personal interests, so long is it impos- to the two thousand odd branch banks

secretly covets, say, Java or Sumatra, but what interest has England in either of these islands? Let me exiguratively, to pieces. It would be contretemps to the liking of Germany. Who could prevent annexation a that direction when Germany would

Germans as to Englishmen, that war between England and Germany would mean inevitable and irreparable ruin by side to repel the "Yellow danger." Apart from this rather wild conclu-We all know that this is pure moon-German invasion is almost as absurd. added only two against at least four But our labor friends would say: You nay strike and lock out all you please, but if you do your dispute shall thereug on the thing which has been the great the thing which has been the great and labor. It embrooils men, rouses their passions, stirs their fighting bicod, gets them committed to extreme positions, makes concessions next to impossible, before giving them a chance for gool, calm conference. It puts the cart before the horse. It says Fight first and reason afterward."

Here the passions and labor friends would say: You now have their balls and lock out all you please, however, and for the ships ordered during the past year, and for the ships ordered during the past year, and for the ships ordered during the past year, and for the ships ordered during the past year, and for the ships ordered during the past year, and for the ships ordered during the past year, and for the ships ordered during the past year, and for the ships of the past year, and for the ships ordered during the past year, and for the ships ordered during the past year, and for the ships ordered during the past year, and for the ships ordered during the past year, and for the ships opposition or two-and-a-haif years hence. Germany has in the past succeeded in secretly advancing the date of "jumpiness" strange to five ordered and the same may be was commenced, and the same may be done with their vessels this year.

The only point where Germany seri, only the date of populse of the budget are welcomed, for they have reduced the number of during the past year, and for the ships oposition will not be quite or two-and-a-haif years hence. Germany has in the past year.

Where there is this mutual suspicion the date of "jumpiness" strange to five ordered and the same may be was commenced, and the same may be done with their vessels this year.

The only point where Germany seri, only the past year, and for the ships or during the past year.

The only point where Germany seri, only the past year.

The only point where Germany seri, only the pas and Germany would be a crime, as well as an unmixed and immeasurable harm to both. Ethical and religious considerations are not supposed to carry much weight in politics, but they ration to be composed of a member of the two leading Protestant European countries. There are, however, cannot be altogether absent from the consciousness of the peoples and rulers

THE COST OF LIVING

ate committee on the cost of living, of eace between the parties to the which Senator Lodge is chairmai, says Bradstreets. That body will cover card failed to prevent a strike recogin its investigations prices of food prointion of the union was wholly or in ducts and of manufactured articles, is a greater risk of raiding parties

for places renting for less than south coasts, where there
is a greater risk of raiding parties

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for places renting for less than south coasts, where there
is a greater risk of raiding parties. part the cause of the strike that followed. This is how the law works according to Mr. Luce:

| State of the union was wholly of in with special reference to prices of landing. Indeed, concludes "Engineering." it would almost appear as if some of the drinking a fair idea of some of the drinking steel, oil, brick, cement and farming such form of defense alone stands believed. The part is a fair idea of some of the drinking such form of defense alone stands believed. The part is a fair idea of some of the drinking such form of defense alone stands believed. The part is a fair idea of some of the drinking such form of defense alone stands believed. The part is a fair idea of some of the drinking such form of defense alone stands believed. The part is a fair idea of some of the drinking such form of defense alone stands believed. The part is a fair idea of some of the drinking such form of defense alone stands believed. The part is a fair idea of some of the drinking such form of defense alone stands believed. The part is a fair idea of some of the drinking such form of defense alone stands believed. The part is a fair idea of some of the drinking such form of defense alone stands believed. The part is a fair idea of some of the drinking such form of defense alone stands believed. The part is a fair idea of some of the drinking in the part is a fair idea of some of the drinking in the part is a fair idea of some of the drinking in the part is a fair idea of some of the drinking in the part is a fair idea of some of the drinking in the part is a fair idea of some of the drinking in the part is a fair idea of some of the drinking in the part is a fair idea of some of the drinking in the part is a fair idea of some of the drinking in the part is a fair idea of some of the drinking in the part is a fair idea of some of the drinking in the part is a fair idea of some of the drinking in the part is a fair idea of some of the drinking in the part is a fair idea of some of the drinking in the part is a fair idea of some of utants on opposite sides of the effect of combinations upon the prices any event, money spent on submarines year. For these comparatively light conference, an atmosphere of good Foreign wholesale and retail prices same time it must never be forgotten the licenses that are known as full will is soon created, suspicions are al- will be examined and a comparison that battles can only be fought and ayed, concessions are encouraged. And will be made between the invoice the investigators have given their prices and market prices of all imported ness of humiliating defeat by the present time. Wages and salaries overpowering strength, no desire for at home and abroad will be compared by years from 1900 to 1910, and the Public sentiment, Mr. Luce says, en- world's prices of commodities from 1897 in the official reports of this and other scope of the plan of inquiry that the members aim to neglect none of the

in increasing the cost of commodities. BRITAIN AND GERMAMY

It is unofficially announced that the tish naval estimates for the ensu ing year will be in the vicinity of forty ing year will be in the vicinity of force million pounds sterling, which, it must be admitted, is a stupendous figure. For the year now closing the gross total was 36% millions sterling. This 0 millions is the largest sum that has over been asked by the Admiralty in ons sterling on the total of ten years It is easy to prove that Britain has

tion of armaments, and, instead of carrying out what is now historically the Christian religion. known as the "Cawdor Programme," of a minimum of four armoured ships per annum, it was decided to put down two battleships, with a third to be abandoned, or laid down, according to the action then by our neighbours across the North Sea. It may be a across the North Sea. It may be a mere coincidence, but it is the fact, that the Reichstag passed in the following year an Act which increased the Correspondence of the Corresp tinct increase in the Navy Vote. Ten vancing upon us. Mr. Bryce says that years ago the total sum provided in the German Navy Estimates was fast becoming one people, in which the to the vote for the construction of ficance has, perhaps, been as yet sometimes mistaken for tact, but the ships and ordnance, says "Engineer-scarcely realized either by the thinker result is generally increasing laxity in ships and ordnance, says "Engineer-ing," in comment on these figures, we find that the increase in the case of What the city need Germany has been from 3,401,0001. sterling to 12,171,0001. sterling in 1910-11. In gone up to anything like the same extent. Again, as to France, the Minister of Marine, in his speech in the Chamber of Wednesday of this week, ndicated that his reforms include the tution of the Fleet, and that such pro-

strength of the navies of Britain and of possibly hostile nations is obviously complicated by the recent plans of Austria and Italy. Both countries press a candid opinion—the day is not begun the construction of two ships thing in the state. Our most important distant when Asia Minor will fall, each, and these nations each contemtation of two ships thing in the state. Our most important duties are positive. It is not plate the laying down of two more in a few months. It is recognized that Germany and Austria have seen "eye n that direction when Germany would to eye" with each other in the recent nave only to walk through Austria in trouble in the Near East; in any case there is a close bond between the two people, even should the triple alliance fall to prove sufficiently strong in the event of European trouble. There is thus some justification in assuming a for both countries. He says that all intelligent Germans have one desire—
"the wish for a better understanding—
for an 'entente cordiale' with England" In the end, he rather strange—
ly endeavors to substitute one bogey for another, by prophesying that some day—perhaps very soon—Great Britain and Germany will have to fight side year may not have more than four of Apart from this rather wild conclusion, there is a good deal in Mr. Tuchmann's article that deserves consideration, remarks the Montreal Witness.

Many Germans fear a British invasion.

We all know that this is pure moonmand Lord Nelson. A year hence the liberal party and the powerful brewing and distilling interests of Great Britain is no discredit the association is interested in presenting the accountry and the powerful brewing and distilling interests of Great Britain is no discredit the association is interested in present the many accountry and the powerful brewing and distilling interests of Great Britain is no discredit the association is interested in presenting a failure." Here we have two diametrically opposed views of the best means of perfecting the country's means of perfecting the country's proposed views of the best means of perfecting the country's proposed views of the best means of perfecting the country's means of perfecting the country's proposed views of the best means of perfecting the country's proposed views of the best means of perfecting the country's many control of the powerful brewing and distilling interests of Great Britain is no discredit the association is interested in present the many accountry and the powerful brewing and distilling interests of Great Britain is no discredit the association is interested in present the many accountry and the powerful brewing and distilling interests of Great Britain is no discredit the association is interested in present the accountry and the powerful brewing and distilling interests of Great Britain is no discredit the association is interested in present the accountry and the powerful brewing and distilling interests of Great Britain is no discredit the association is interested in present the accountry and the powerful brewing and distilling interests of Great Britain is no discredit the association is interested in present the accountry and the powerful brewing and distilling interests of Great Britain is no discredit. them in service; whereas Britain has

America a scheme (which originated in the western States) in favor of building during the next five years ten submarines per annum. The object is to provide against possible invasion from What seems like a very exhaustive adapted for such work. Of the British nquiry has been planned by the Sensubmarine fleet the newer vessels are largely for offensive operations, but there seems no reason why a large

AT THE CROSS-ROADS

won by ships of the line.

affuence upon our city of the aggres-Public sentiment, Mr. Luce says, enjoins resort to the law in Canada. It has pleased both capital and labor, and the gold colmage in the production of gold and the additions to the gold colmage in the great world to go its own road and disclaimed any responsibility for its wanderings. That this individualistic causes which have exerted an influence eligion, taken alone, is not sufficient social problems, is certain. The evangelist may rouse a passing enthusiasm to save their souls alive, but when it comes to the directing of that enthu-siasm they are liable to contribute more heat than light. This must be left to a different order of teachers whose business it is to investigate and discover the true relation of man to the universe and to society.

the ordinary estimates for any one year, and marks an advance of 15 miland training of the individual soul, that the begining and foundatain of all things in the new life is to get the been forced into this increase by the human spirit into right relations with God. But it is mere blindness to governments, the most notable case act as if there were any rivalry beeing that of Germany. It will be re- tween individual and social salvation. mbered that in view of the Hague They are not rivals; they are correla Conference three years ago the British tives. That in the past we have been discovering the controversy regarding the proposed the controversy regarding the proposed establishment of an independent system of the direction of the reduction of th

The task which lies before us is inthe German programme from three ar-

What the city needs is a religion which wins in its selitary hours of devotion the power to realize itself in the case of Britain the total has not the market and the street and in politics. It needs men inspired by a religious motive, who will grapple with civic indifference and national and individual selfishness. What is needed most of all is a form of religion which will invest the common secular duties of life with sacredness and one which will bring the mighty sanctions of Eternity to bear upon industry, compelling men to feel that human society is itself a sacred thing; that it is not the scaffolding but the living rock out Over against his position we have the of which God is Himself building His city. A religion of this type will come more quickly when we realize that the church, the family, and the state are Courier Mr. Lash insists upon the im

side for this ideal to be realized. No scattered all over Canada, with people have ever become great without sacrifice. It is the duty for all enough not to do. We are bound to

THE BUDGET AND THE TRADE

sition in Great Britain without atracting much attention in this country is the new method of liquor traffic taxation it involves. Moderate and reasonable though these proposals will ing the failure of a bank than the Canappear to the average Canadian, they are described by even their authors and adherents as drastic. How important a part the liquor tax feature of tant a part the liquor tax reature of the budget played in the recent election is a matter of dispute, but it is safe to say that any community that would strongly object to them must be in a very backward state in the matthe powerful brewing and distilling in-terests of Great Britain is no discredit means of perfecting the country's

A year or so ago the House of Lords | the shield full consideration,

now is in the construction of submarines. Germany deferred the adoption of this type of craft much later than some other powers, but within the last two years she has shown a therough appreciation of the potentialities of the type, as this year's vote, distiller has only had to pay a manufacture of the construction of public drinking places the reduction of public drinking places. facturer's tax of \$52.50, no matter like last year's, is 50 per cent, more facturer's tax of \$52.50, no matter than the British annual expenditure on what quantity of spirits he turned out. this type of craft. France, as well as while the brewer only paid \$5. In the new scheme of taxation the former America, has also a high appreciation of the type, and there is projected in will be required to pay \$50 on the first 50,000 gallons manufactured, and \$50 on each additional 25,000 gallons. The brewer will pay \$5 on his first 100 barrels, and \$3 on each additional 50

barrels. Having thus paid his compliments to the wholesaler, the Chancellor of the Exchequer turned his unwelcome attentions to the retailer. The old scale of taxation ranged from \$22.50 a year for places renting for less than \$50 a equal to 50 per cent. of the rental value licenses, permitting the sale of wine, beer and spirits. The beer license pothouses, which previously paid only \$17.50 a year, will in future pay a tax equal to one-third of their rental value. One feature of the liquor clauses as

originally introduced was amended by Chancellor of the Exchequer at the request of the hotel proprietors. liquor they actually sell. The hostility to the liquor taxes of the Scotch and Irish members, regardless of party, is due to the alleged discrimination

against the distiller. Though the brewer roars vigorously he is not so heavily taxed as is the distiller. Now, distilling in the British Isles is largely done in Scotland and Ireland. The brewing is done in England. In Scotland and Ireland the manufacture of whiskey is an im-portant industry, employing many ousands of hands. Moreover, the Irish and Scotch people are whiskey drinkers rather than beer drinkers The hostility of the Irish Nationalists It is no doubt true that the first in- to the budget is thus clearly explained, and only the hope of winning Home Rule or crippling the House of Lords restrains them from fierce or

BANK INSPECTION

position to it.

Stephen Bank lends timely interest to of this policy, which he enforced dur-ing his managership of the Bank of supervision has been demonstrated and summons statistics to prove the In a letter to The Finance Chro

member of the Bankers' Asso retired from the executive rather than responsible for the incorrect month, statements of circulation prepared the association for the govern The amount of incorrect bookkeeping disclosed by the monthly returns to the government would appal a board of chartered accountants trained to correct entries. Inactivity is weakness accounting. Failure of decisive action in such cases as that of the Ontario Bank, and in other like cases, is inexcusable laxity, for which the association should be made to answer to parliament. Of thirty-four banks reporting to the government in January, 1905, returns, and several of these involved the circulation accounts, of which the

Association had charge and had knowlcome from a man of Mr. McLeod's po-sition and experience as the head for strongest and most successful banks but means to its realization. So long I racticability and uselessness of trying as the individual is dominated by his to apply a system of outside inspectio

attered an over Canada, with some attended in Great Britain, the United States and the West Indies. He attributes most failures of the past to mismanagement rather than to the malfeasance of officials. He thinks that the government and the banks vise a comprehensive plan for the early detection of bad management, with a view to providing a remedy before such

says: "There is no public or semi public body more interested in prevent adian Bankers' Association. A bank failure disturbs the whole financial situation, and causes embarrassment and indirect, and often direct, loss to ed bank, another very good reason why shine. It is, then, not unreasonable British superiority will still be satistic to suppose that the British fear of a factory, although she will then have England.

NE W ZEALAND SCCIALISM There is one country at least where public ownership is working out satisfactorily, if published reports can be pelieved. In New Zealand the government does most of the things that in other countries are done by private individuals or companies, with the result that the people as a whole benefit. The government owns the railways, the telegraphs, the telephones, the coal mines, sells life insurance, accident insurance, fire insurance, discharges the functions of public trusteeship, provides old age pensions for the indigent and state pensions for government employes, and exercises general supervision over everything affecting the comfort and happiness of pleasure of trying cases on the opposthe people.

New Zealand was the pioneer in the the world. It found it paid, too, for ial mind. last year the post office handed \$653,-000 to the public treasury, and in the last ten years it has produced profits mounting to nearly \$4,000,000. When producing properties begin to pay more ployed in construction and develop ment the cost of service is reduced. Thus a railway journey of 250 miles which in 1900 cost six dollars costs only \$2.50 today. A bale of wool which was carried 100 miles in 1900 for \$1.78, is carried today the same distance for

In order to promote the most effec tive cultivation of the soil for the benefit of the 1,000,000 inhabitants, ers in the transportation of manures and fertilizers and seeds. Small settlements are encouraged and the holdcouraged-the latter by the imposition They are not wanted because the per ple have a confirmed belief that where

The Fumigated Band

Pup Were playing in a garden when a Runled up. They looked upon the creature loathing undisguised. For he wasn't disinfected, and he

They said he was a Microbe, and Hothed of Disease, They steamed him in a vapor bath a thousand-odd degrees They froze him in a freezer that was cold as banished hope, They scrubbed him with permanganate and carbolated soap.

bathed his wiggly ears, They clipped his frisky whiskers a pair of hard-boiled shears, They donned their rubber mittens they took him by the hand, And elected him a member of Fumigated Band.

Nowadays there are no Microbes that garden where they play, dozen times a day: They take their daily ration from hygienic cup,

Prophylactic Pup. -Ladies' Home Journal. The Highest Dignity

(Presbyterian Standard.)

Baby, and the Bunny, and the

There joined the police force ondon a young Scotchman but reently arrived from his native land. Being detailed one day to block the traffic on a certain thoroughfare where members of royalty were expected to ass, he was accosted by a lady hurry. ing to keep an appointment who thrust her head from the carriage window to remonstrate with him over the delay, "I canna let you pass, maam," answered the man of the baton. "But, sir, you do not know who I am. I am the wife of a cabinet minister disna mak' na difference, ma'am," he answered. "I couldna let you pass if you were the wife of a Presbyterian

"And how old are you, little girl? "And how is it you are out walking without your mamma?" cise. Really we have very little in ecmmon."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

LAWYERS PRESENT ADDRESS TO MR. JUSTICE MCKEOWN

Yesterday His Honor's First Appearance on St. John Circuit Since His Elevation to the Bench

*** or the city and the citizens of St. John, respectively presented His Honor Mr. I know that your honor is eminent Justice McKeown at the opening of the qualified to cary on the business March sittings of the Circuit Court resterday with congratulatory adresses, this being His Honor's first apcarance at a St. John circuit since his elevation to the bench last June. His Honor briefly replied thanking the members of the bar and the citizens for their good wishes.

When the court opened at eleven o'clock Mr. Mullin in the absence of A. A. Wilson, the present head of the local law society, addressed His Honor in part: "It is needless! perhaps for me to say that it affords me great personal pleasure to express the sentiments of the bar of St. John on the occasion of Your Honor's first appearance at this circuit since your elevation to the

"Your Honor has been most success fu. both in law and politics. You have fession, having respectively held the to get one there—these I need not most honorable positions of Solicito General and Attorney General of this Province. In due course you were eleite side with Your Honor and I say doption of a two-cent postage all over your eminent fairness and high judic-

"In the absence of Mr. Wilson, the president of the local bar, and on behalf of the bar I sincerely wish that Your Honor may long continue to enthe railways and state-owned revenue- by the honor and dignity conferred on Recorder Skinner on behalf of the citizens of St. John briefly addresed K. C., John B. M. Baxter, K. C. John Dis Honor, "It is not necessary for me to review your past. We all know it. The people want a judge with an open mind until the last word has been spoken. In you we have that judge."

s not an exact science. The laws to- plaintiff. day may be probably will not be the of tomorrow. Law comes from at a later date. two sources. By statute and by the decisions of the judges. Parliament morning at eleven o'clock at Chammay change the statuatory law by

Mr. Daniel Mullin, K. C., past precedum amending the old statutes or enacting dent of the St. John Law Society, and new ones. Judges by their decisions Recorder Skinner, on behalf of the bar may change the law. Therefore the position of judge is a difficult one, I know that your honor is eminent administeing justice.

"On behalf of the citizens I expres their good wishes with hopefulness for your future life, and we will always be glad, as citizens and lawyers, to come before you, when business quires it, knowing when we do, that we will go away satisfied with your honor's ruling os it will be just." Mr. Justice McKeown briefly thanked the speakers, the members of the bar and the citizens of St. John for

part: "Mr. Mullin, Mr. Recorder and gentlemen of the bar. I need hardly say to you it gives me a great deal of pleasure to thank you for the seniments expressed this morning. The position which I have the honor to occupy does not always fall to those mos fitted. A great many things combine mention. Before I took a seat on the ench, I, in common with every memher of the bar considered ajudgeshir the height of my ambition

"I thank you heartily for the kind expressions put in words by Mr. Mullin and Mr. Recorder, and I will endeavor to do my duty. Our friendly in hand, the bench and bar will assist each other in carrying on the administration of justice of this land. Those present in court were Dr. C. N. Skinner, K. C., Dr. R. F. Quigley, Messrs. D. Mullin, K. C., W. A. Ewing, gan, H. H. Pickett, John A. Sinclair,

B. R. Armstrong and Sheriff Ritchie There were no criminal cases and the only case entered on the civil doc-"The lawyers occupy the most dif- ket was the case of Muskat vs. Marr. cult profession known to mankind. It Mr. John A. Sinclair appears for the This case will be tried in Chambers

couraged—the latter by the imposition of a graduated tax. There is a large amount of public and private wealth in the country, but no millionaires. They are not wanted because the zero.

cays have found their chief good in when the budget was first introduced. the mountains, so there is plenty of which promises to be fruitful of dishunting and fishing. Wages are high cussion, is a bill guaranteeing the the great world to go the result, hotels and clubs will and, as a result, hotels and clubs will and have practically left pay only an ad valorem tax on the the great world to go the result. and the government helps labor in bonus of the Island Cold Bonus.

our cheese, and pour che ince was exercised over a somewhat high markets can be taken. It would similar guarantee proposition. What prevent the losses, which have occur-was known as the Dominion Packing red in the past, due to shipping fresh Company, capitalized at a million dollars, approached the government, then All these were duly dwelt on by the lars, approached the government, then led by the late Hon. Arthur Peters, Premier. He said that although there with a proposition whereby, on condi- was no written contract, the compnay tion of the government guaranteeing were assured by the Government that the bonds of the company to the ex- the latter would stand behind them, if tent of \$150,000 that the company would they equipped their plant with the cold conduct an immense pork packing and storage system, which would meet the canning establishment in Charlotte- al proval of the Federal Department of tem of cold storage, open to the public over rates and to have the privilege

town and establish an extensive sysin this city, and at various other central paints, in Prince Edward Island, other parts of the Maritime Provinces and in Newfoundland. The company before the bonds were guaranteed purchased the plant previously operated by B. and M. Rattenbury and started to continue the packing business conducted by the latter firm. Public sentiment was opposed to the guarantee proposition owing to opposition of local interests, and to a fear that the amount involved was too large and that the scheme was too heavy for the Island to carry. The bonds therefore fixed. This will be better known in a were not 'guaranteed.

Owing to a number of reasons, the principal one being that the management did not fully understand the temperament and business methods of our farmers, the Dominion Packing Company collapsed and the plant was taken over by the assignees, a well known trust company. It lay idle until last autumn, when Davis and Fraser, who have been conducting a pork packing business here and in Halifax, for a number of years, bought the plant. They began at once to refit and restore a large section, leaving untouched for the present that part which had been used in connection with the killing of the hogs, for the Dominion Packing Company, their predecessors, received the animals on the hoof. Whether the present company will take that branch up is a matter for future considera-

A certain amount of cold storage was required in Davis & Fraser's business, but as they had such extensive capacity they decided to equip their plant so as to provide storage for the public and thus secure the thirty per cent. bonus which is granted by the Federal Government under the Cold Storage Act. They also applied to the Provincial Government for a guarantee of oonds to the extent of \$25,000 and hence the bill now before the legislature. This bill was preceded by another one incorporating the Island Cold Storage Island cemetery. Company, Limited, Davis and Fraser being the main incorporators. So far, the discussion has been confined to an not have any more cake. (Very explanation of the bill by Premier ly.) Do you know what I shall have to Haszard, who is promoting it, and to do if you go on making that dreadfu some remarks by the opposition mem- roise?

The need of cold storage in a provthe where hog raising, fruit growing, dairying, and other branches of agri- cake! culture and fishing are the chief in- And she was quite right

store at Bath.

The court adjourned until tomorrow

Agriculture, who are to have control

The Provincial Government is to be secured by a trust mortgage given the cold storage company to a trust company, approved of by the Government, upon the plant of the company and it shall contain a provision for a sinking fund sufficient to rede bonds at maturity. As the cost of the plant when the equipment is complet-ed, will be over \$50,000, the security is

The opposition policy with regard to the project is not yet very clearly deday or two. The opposition leader, Mr Mathieson, has not come outslevery strongly as yet against the measure.

WILLIAM MCLAUGHLAN. HILLSBORO, N.B., March 8,-The death of William McLaughlan of on Sunday evening, aged fifty-seven years. Doceased had been in declining health for some months. Mr. Mc-Leughlan was a man of sterling qualities and a host of friends regret his departure. He was a consistent and active member of Hillsboro 1st Bap-tist Church. A widow, four sons, and four daughters survive him. The sons are Charles, of Halifax; Albert, Thomas and Lewis of Hillsboro; the daughters, Mrs. F. Kinnear, of Ottawa; Mrs. Meidell of Hillsboro, and Kate and Millie at home. He also leaves a mother, Mrs. Thos. McLaughlan, Albert Mines; three brothers, Adelbert McLaughlan, Albert Mines; Hedley, of Connecticut, and Charles, of Arizona; and Miss Kate McLaughlan, Mines. Funeral will be held on Tues day. Rev. Z. L. Fash will officia and interment will take place at Gray's

Little Girl (sobbing)-Yes.

Father-Well, what is it? Little Girl-Give me some mor

Member For the Budget vince Didn the Central

> FREDERICTON, N. B., house met at three o'cloc Reports of the various s mittees were presented. Hon. Mr. Flemming annual report of the Mi ural History Society, also N. B. Historical Society. Mr. Burchill introduced ing to the Bartibogue Bo

Mr. Hatheway introdu provide for a Bureau of Mr. Copp moved for a expenditure of Ezra P. roads in Albert county were laid on the table. Mr. Upham gave notice relating to C. H. Harriso to school books in Messr Mr. Munro presented t

the town of Woodstock bill relating to that tov lating to a bill authoriz of Woodstock to borrow dollars for permanent in streets. Also of A. W. Ha praying for a continuar acts referring to the Boom Company. Mr. Wilson introduced

to the trustees of the Rebyterian Church of St. Jo Dr. Sormany presented of N. A. Landry in favo ing the municipality of grant \$25,000 in aid of New Brunswick and Seab Comapny. Also a second petition Landry in favor of a bil

the municipality of Gloud row \$6,000. Mr. Young introduce amend the act of Churches in New Brunsv it relates to St. Paul's

Mr. MacLachlan prese tion of J. G. Forbes and ing a bill to incorpora Brunswick Auxiliary of Mr. Pinder presented t

the New Brunswick R pany favoring bill to am pany's incorporation act. Hon. Mr. Hazen intro further amend the Sch authorizing an increase ments for school purpos on from eighteen to two de for the establishm corporate the Southam

Company. Mr. Tweeddale introd corporate the Tobique Pu Company. Mr. Robinson for Mr. duced a bill relating to

Hon. Mr. McLeod, a b ate the Fredericton Str Mr. Copp gave notice garding the Narrows county. The order of the day

Hon. Mr. McLeod, resumi debate, said that the lea position in his criticism at the outset made a f person of Hon, Mr. Fle esition critic, giving a and now in delivering ing guilty of the same he had made against a fe Mr. Flemming's delive

budget speech had been that same clearness straightforwardness that marked his criticis and he did not think tha much of a comparison Mr. Flemming's position of the position of the o er's recklessnes in giv views in recess to the oriticism offered in t government's administra In one of his intervie ber the leader of the stated that the revenu \$196,000 and that in 1909 mcre. The honorable en correct or else he himself for trying to d forward statements fro men. But perhaps it mi opposition leader did that the province had from that amazing syste to exist under the old a The facts were that the liquor license and provi but they were now inclu sclidated revenue accor vincial monies were ke amount should have b the revenue of 1907 and

done. It looked as if th

opposition was still tan

old web and did not re-

Lad been a dawn of bus

ling of businesslike aff

counts were now kept

ner that the provincial

to be congratulated on

been issued such a clear

accounts as the audit

ible to issue under the TRANSACTION The premium received lcan by the provincial ince, but on the oppose account the expenses \$43,000 were set forth, t transaction clear to a locked at the accounts, istration never knew creceive a premium on they ever did receive

would not have been sh manner that the Londo

appeared