

MR. LUMSDEN ON SICKED

Condition of Sir Wilfrid Continues to Cause Alarm at Ottawa -- Naval Defence Bill May Be Dropped.

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—In spite of the denials of Government organs the illness of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a matter of much concern. The Premier is stated by his private secretary to-day, was still confined to his house and although transacting some public business would not take his seat in the House for a few days yet.

PEOPLE'S RIGHTS ARE WAIVED

Continued from Page 1. Clarke insisted that Mr. Lumsden should be asked for a statement and this he refused.

Mr. Lumsden then repeated his statements that he had resigned because he had lost confidence in the classification of certain engineers in divisions B and F.

He added, "I do not challenge the honesty of my intentions, but I preferred to resign rather than to continue to certify classifications of which I could not approve."

Mr. MacDonald—"You say these classifications were not in accordance with your instructions."

Mr. Lumsden—"Not as I understood them."

Mr. Lumsden—"Just a difference as between engineers, not bad faith?"

Mr. Lumsden—"When asked to give names Mr. Lumsden said he did not remember all of them."

Mr. Lumsden—"He then went on to give particulars of over classification as already noted."

Mr. Wilson—"Have you any charge to make against the commissioners?"

Mr. Lumsden—"I may have some to make, but I am not now speaking as to the papers."

Mr. Lumsden—"I may say that some of these notes are now under arbitration."

Mr. Lumsden—"Mr. Lumsden mentioned that his statements in resigning were based on sworn statements by engineers on the ground."

Mr. Lumsden—"Mr. Lumsden asked for the production of this evidence."

Mr. Lumsden—"Mr. Lumsden objected that evidence taken in another inquiry could not be admitted."

Mr. Lumsden—"Mr. MacDonald suggested that Mr. Lumsden should file a list of the engineers in whom he lost confidence and attach to it a memorandum of what they said to him. This was accepted and the committee was adjourned."

Mr. Lumsden—"A sensation is promised when the Lumsden committee meets tomorrow. It is stated tonight by Mr. T. W. Crothers, members for West Elgin, a member of the committee that he for one making up the Conservative minority of the committee would be abandoning his seat on that body unless the public is represented by counsel as the Transcontinental commission."

Mr. Lumsden—"The opposition representation on the committee is made up of Messrs. Parker, Crothers and Lennox and the report that they would retire from the proceedings which circulated the lobby tonight created a sensation. Mr. Crothers' statement that unless counsel was appointed in the interests of the public against the commission he would favor retirement from the east of a "hollow farce" is commented on favorably, not only in the opposition ranks but among certain sections of the government's supporters who desire to see a "fair field and no favor" in the inquiry just started.

Mr. Lumsden—"The injustice of the situation is more apparent when review is made of the circumstances of the case. Mr. Lumsden has made charges against certain engineers in districts "B" and "F". The commission which employed these engineers engaged R. C. Smith, K. C. of Montreal to defend it. The commission is responsible to the government and the government to the people who are paying for the inquiry is on, Mr. Lumsden is not represented but the government is paying through its commission a prominent lawyer in defence. What the three opposition members of the committee want as Mr. Crothers' pointed out to-night, was that the public interest should be represented. The case as Mr. Crothers stated was between the government and the people and unless fair play was granted the partisan committee appointed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier will have to act and proceed without the assistance of the three members of the Conservative party."

MR. KENNY HAS REPORTED

Factory Inspector Furnishes Government With Annual Report--Interesting Details of Industrial Progress

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 22.—John Kenny, factory inspector has presented his annual report to the government. Mr. Kenny reports fully with the act and his work during the time he has filled the office of inspector. He has found that the dangers to which employees are most exposed are dangerous machinery, imperfect steam boilers, improperly guarded elevators, and defective fire escapes. The inspector discusses these at some length in respect to sanitary conditions he had found them most disappointing and in several cases deplorable. As to child labor it was difficult to say much as it was impossible to ascertain the exact age of those employed. Forty-four had acknowledged that they were under the age of fourteen and most of these were engaged in dangerous places. He was led to believe that over 200 were so employed, but he had every hope that in time the matter would reach a satisfactory settlement.

His Inspection. The inspector says that he had visited every county, made his recommendations and he feels assured that these recommendations will be carried out in time. He has found that in many cases the factory act was not understood, and in order to overcome this lack of knowledge on the part of employers of the act have been printed and circulated, and he had no doubt this could result in much good.

The past year has been one of considerable commercial activity and has been a fairly prosperous one in almost all lines of industry. One concern, the Record Foundry, had shipped to the west, other businesses have also met with considerable success. There, of course, have been some unfortunate accidents, but the chief of these was the one at the Hamilton factory, St. John, N. B. New industries are coming forward and perhaps the most important is that recently established by Mr. T. H. Estabrooks for the grinding and preparing of coffee. This industry has started out under the most favorable conditions.

There had been five accidents during the past year and these the inspector sets out in full. In conclusion Mr. Kenny names the industries he had visited during his term of office. They number altogether thirty-one.

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To Dedicate National Park To Memory Of Washington



The road along which Washington's army marched to the signal victory at Trenton.

New Jersey and Pennsylvania Unite to Honor Memory of Great American.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The nation was in fête today honoring the memory of its greatest general and hero. From the Atlantic to the Pacific the festivities were general and holiday making dominated all else.

While the several forms of diversions were as diversified as the conditions allowed, prize fights hold the chief place in the affections of the people. Several of which were pulled off throughout the country.

The principal result of the day however, was the decision reached by the states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania to dedicate the land on both sides of that ford of the Delaware river known as Washington's Crossing, as a national park.

As to the Drummong Mines the government deserved all the credit they could get for lifting the mining industry from the slough of despond into which the late government had permitted it to fall. The late government had many opportunities to develop mining industries but had not been able to do so.

He had expected the opposition member for Carleton to have said something on horse importation as he posed as an authority on that subject particularly in the matter of ringbone. With regard to horses which were purchased by the Woodstock Agricultural Society, and resold at a loss that was explained by the fact that the committee who were charged with the purchasing of them, exceeded their instructions which were to buy four horses at \$250 each. Instead, they bought five horses at an average price of three hundred each.

The Highway Act had come in for a lot of criticism. Roads might not be in the best condition, but it was not the fault of the act, but the way in which it was administered. The government had carried out their pledge to place the control of the roads in the hands of the municipalities.

In districts where councillors were in sympathy with the present Government there was no trouble. In his county the act was generally approved irrespective of party leanings.

His friends opposite had found fault because the Government had won some medals for fruit for which they were not entitled. They had, he said, not laid out the orchards nor planted the trees, but plucked the fruit and took the credit. There was one tree, however, which the late government had planted and from which the Government had plucked the fruit and that was the Pugsley tree. This tree of the old government was planted on a nice apple worth \$4.31. It was a nice golden apple and belongs to the people and the Government were very glad to get it. They could not afford to frame it so they put it in the safe.

The Valley Road. The construction of the valley road would promote settlement and double the population. The Opposition were very inquisitive as to the Government's intention. For his own part he was satisfied to know that the Government was considering the matter and that the legislation would shortly be brought down which would result in the speedy construction of the road.

Much had been said a few years ago about the Transcontinental being built down the valley and Mr. Carvell had at the 1904 election told the electors of Carleton county that he had Sir Wilfrid Laurier's personal assurance that the road would be built down the valley. What that assurance was worth had since become patent and he now produced another from Sir Wilfrid assuming him that the Dominion Government would operate the valley road if built up to a certain standard. Could any more reliance be placed upon this assurance than upon the former. Another question was what the road be built for the \$25,000 guarantee of bonds and the \$500,000 Dominion subsidy? Mr. Pugsley in 1907 said in this House, "We provide this proposed company with what would be equal to a cash payment of \$21,000 a mile. This is liberal aid and the assistance is so large that it will secure the early construction of the road."

Then again he said that he called Mr. Emms' attention to the fact that the subsidy previously voted for the construction of his road had lapsed and he had asked for it to be revoked.

This showed that it was Mr. Emms' son who got the double subsidy at Ottawa for the valley, not Mr. Pugsley to whom Mr. Tweeddale had given the promise the day before.

The Porter Resolution. He could prove that the old Government did not press for the building of the valley road for which he might have. There was a meeting held at St. John, a Liberal convention which the Porter resolution pledging the convention to the valley route for the G. T. P. through this province was introduced and Mr. Carvell then backed down and did not follow the lead of Mr. Porter to have the convention support the

Mr. Munro. Mr. Munro congratulated the last speaker on the moderate tone of his speech. He had caused a search to be made of the proceedings of the House for the last few years, and he could find nothing in previous speeches from the throne referring to the Valley Railroad and this was the first

Mr. Bently. Mr. Bently when the House resumed, congratulated the mover and the seconder on the creditable way in which they had carried out their duty. Statements by the hon. gentlemen opposite regarding the St. John county by-election, reflected on that constituency. The people of St. John county claimed that the result of the election had been a victory for the opposition and he took exception to the statement that there had been a wave in favor of the government sweeping through the county. He was a native of Nova Scotia and it would be a pleasure to him to help put through the act providing for public utilities commission which had been copied from the Nova Scotia act.

Mr. Robinson said that he should like to know as a matter of information whether that was a fact. He had not been aware that such had been the case.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer said the hon. gentleman had heard it stated in the house and there were bills by the thousands in the crown land office showing that it was so. Notwithstanding this fact that there was a big drop in quantity of the stumps sold, with a cut of 60 per cent less and eighty thousand dollars and there were no notes or drafts payable in respect to it on which the government had to pay interest.

The previous speaker said his government had been importuned to al-

Washington's headquarters on the banks of the Delaware, where he planned night crossing of the Delaware.

low cutting of the smaller logs but had refused. In reality they had permitted smaller logs to be cut for years.

It would not be built. Because he came from another part of the province he did not say that the Valley should have a railway. He would assist as far as it was possible in getting a railway for the Valley which was now growing under a monopoly of the government.

The government had promised a reduction in the public debt and an economical administration, yet there had been an increase in the expenditure in every department. In 1908 the cost of game protection was \$19,000. Last year it rose to \$43,000. In 1908 the cost of collecting stumpage was \$1,900. In 1909 it had risen to \$20,000. These were instances of the government's broken pledge to keep down expenses. More officials had been appointed than there were salaries for. The result of the government's policy was that the Crown Land Office was flooded with applications from mining grants which had to be dealt with by the officials to attend to them. This would bring a large amount of capital into the province, and would prove to be a boon which would bring thousands of new settlers also.

Expenses increased. The last speaker stated that the expense for game protection had increased from \$19,000 to \$40,000. If he had been honest he would have admitted that this included not only the cost of game protection but of fish and fire protection also. The facts were before him, and why could he not be fair and tell the truth? They wanted protection and they now had it, and they didn't like the late government, but on extra game wardens had been appointed and the late government had planted and from which the expenditure of thousands of dollars to influence voters. The more money spent on game protection the more the province became a sportsman's province and to the great benefit of people, who received the money they spent.

As to the cost of lumber scaling if he had spent \$20,000 as against his predecessors \$15,000 and he got \$80,000 more stumpage for his \$20,000 expenditure he would have made a profit of \$65,000 and he thought most people would think that where five thousand had been laid out and brought in \$80,000 it was money well invested.

The last speaker said it cost more to run the present government than it did the last. The present government were transacting the business as if it were the last day and it was impossible to increase business without increasing expenditures. He hoped that the increased already would prove to be a little better than the last. He increase they hoped to have in the future and he hoped moreover that they would have no more such extravagance assertions as had been made by Opposition speakers, but that they would give credit where it was due.

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MR. RIVET AND MR. EDWARDS THE SPEAKERS -- YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Rivet and Mr. Edwards the Speakers -- Yesterday's Proceedings.

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—The naval debate was continued in the House of Commons today. Mr. Rivet being the first speaker, he argued that Mr. Borden's amendment meant an annual contribution and nothing less. In arguing this he contended that the Opposition had receded from its position of last session.

The thumb screw has been working on that side as well as on this, he said. "So you admit it has been operating on your side?" said Mr. W. R. Smyth of Algoma, amid opposition laughter.

Dr. Schaffner of Souris declared that the government policy meant the disintegration of the empire. Canada was the last of the self-governing Dominions to come to its senses on the subject of defence, Australia and New Zealand having preceded her. He criticised the idea that Canada could do nothing till the last moment and then "spend her last dollar" when the danger was imminent. Dreadnoughts could not be purchased at the corner store. He stood for an Imperial navy, which would mean co-operation, strength and security.

Mr. Rivet. Mr. Rivet attacked the policy of complete inaction advocated by Mr. Borden, demanding that those who believed in contributing nothing to the defence of the Empire should go the full length and advocate independence or annexation. Dependence on the Monroe doctrine would be humiliating and dangerous, as such a course would render Canada the vassal of the United States.

He defended Britain's course in international politics and declared for an Imperialism, while placing Canada first, yet recognized her duties to Britain and also the fact that the Empire's greatness lay in the development of the colonies.

Mr. Edwards, of Frontenac, adjourned the debate after speaking for a short time. He held that any attempt to establish a navy on purely Canadian lines would end disastrously. Discussing the results of last March, he contended that the reference to regular and periodical contributions was an express authorization of an emergency contribution such as Mr. Borden proposed.

He had expected the opposition member for Carleton to have said something on horse importation as he posed as an authority on that subject particularly in the matter of ringbone. With regard to horses which were purchased by the Woodstock Agricultural Society, and resold at a loss that was explained by the fact that the committee who were charged with the purchasing of them, exceeded their instructions which were to buy four horses at \$250 each. Instead, they bought five horses at an average price of three hundred each.

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low cutting of the smaller logs but had refused. In reality they had permitted smaller logs to be cut for years.

It would not be built. Because he came from another part of the province he did not say that the Valley should have a railway. He would assist as far as it was possible in getting a railway for the Valley which was now growing under a monopoly of the government.

The government had promised a reduction in the public debt and an economical administration, yet there had been an increase in the expenditure in every department. In 1908 the cost of game protection was \$19,000. Last year it rose to \$43,000. In 1908 the cost of collecting stumpage was \$1,900. In 1909 it had risen to \$20,000. These were instances of the government's broken pledge to keep down expenses. More officials had been appointed than there were salaries for. The result of the government's policy was that the Crown Land Office was flooded with applications from mining grants which had to be dealt with by the officials to attend to them. This would bring a large amount of capital into the province, and would prove to be a boon which would bring thousands of new settlers also.

Expenses increased. The last speaker stated that the expense for game protection had increased from \$19,000 to \$40,000. If he had been honest he would have admitted that this included not only the cost of game protection but of fish and fire protection also. The facts were before him, and why could he not be fair and tell the truth? They wanted protection and they now had it, and they didn't like the late government, but on extra game wardens had been appointed and the late government had planted and from which the expenditure of thousands of dollars to influence voters. The more money spent on game protection the more the province became a sportsman's province and to the great benefit of people, who received the money they spent.

As to the cost of lumber scaling if he had spent \$20,000 as against his predecessors \$15,000 and he got \$80,000 more stumpage for his \$20,000 expenditure he would have made a profit of \$65,000 and he thought most people would think that where five thousand had been laid out and brought in \$80,000 it was money well invested.

MR. RIVET AND MR. EDWARDS THE SPEAKERS -- YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Rivet and Mr. Edwards the Speakers -- Yesterday's Proceedings.