POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL J. 1908.

MADAWASKA OBJECTS TO GOVERNMENT CONDEMNING THE WINDING LEDGES DAM.

New Brunswick Legislature Defers Action on Mr. Hazen's Resolution in Order to Give Delegation a Chance to Be Heard—La Grippe Keeps the Premier from the House.

Fredericton, March 27-The house met sities would hesitate before permitting any at 3 o'clock. Hon. Mr. Pugaley, of the nittee appointed to nominate standes, presented a report with and asked leave to make a further report Hon. Mr. Pugsley presented a petition of A. A. Mabee and 89 others for a bill to exempt the woodworking factory of the G. & E. Flawelling Company from

Hon. Mr. Pugsley said he regretted to have to inform the house that the premier was suffering from an attack of lagrippe, which would make it necessary for the order of the day for the consideration of the address to stand over until ation of the address to stand over unt ation of the address to stand over until Monday. He had the authority of the premier to inform the house of certain cent changes in the executive. A few weeks ago Hon. Mr. Hill, who had been a member of the executive for some years, resigned, and his resignation had been accepted. This resignation was not caused by any differences with the government on quastions of policy, but was owing to on questions of policy, but was owing to

circumstances that arose in the county of Charlotte at the recent elections.

These circumstances were such that it seemed to be recognized as necessary, both by the government and Mr. Hill, that he should tender his resignation. The matter was one of deep regret to the premier and his colleagues, for Mr. Hill had brought to the discharge of his important duties great ability and long experience. His place has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Sweeney, one of the new members from Westmorland. The position of solicitor-general had also been filled by the appointment of Hon. Mr. McKeown's seat was now vacant.

Mr. McKeown had had a good deal of experience in criminal business and he brought to this office a degree of ability and knowledge of law which would render the interests of the crown safe in his

lency, announcing that the address to the king on his coronation had been laid before his majesty and that he returned his sordial thanks to the legislature.

Mr. Hazen gave notices of enquiry with regard to the reduction of the representa-tion of New Brunswick in the House of one and the government's new hand book; Mr. Flemming in regard to the smallpox accounts; Mr. Smith as to the amounts paid to George Robertson for his services in connection with the royal wisit and as to the tolls collected on the

wisit and as to the tolls collected on the Hartland bridge; Mr. Glazier with regard to the Oromocto bridge.

Mr. Grimmer presented the petition of John Webber and George Hyslop, councillors, for St. David parish, asking for a bill to enable them to sell certain property belonging to the parish for the benefit of the poor.

Winding Ledges Dam.

Mr. Hazen's resolution in regard to the winding ledges dam then came up. Mr. Hazen said he was moving this resolu-tion from no partizan motive, but felt it

contrary to the third article of the Ash-burton treaty, while its practical effects would be very injurious to the lumber in-dustry of the St. John river.

Among the other injurious effects it would produce would be the delay in the drifting of logs cut in the province of Que-bec, down the St. John river. The season for driving is a short one and at this dam not more than a million and a half feet of logs could be sorted in a day, so feet of logs could be sorted in a day, so what it would take from 30 to 40 days to ideal with all the logs and by that time the river might have fallen to such an extent that logs would be held up for a whole year. He was informed that last year the cut in Quebec was 60,000,000, all of which was driven down the river to manufacture. The labor to manufacture this cost \$210,000 and the labor of driving it down the river \$120,000, making a total of \$330,000 expended last year for labor alone in marketing the lumber cut by New Brunswick lumbermen in Que

in the opinion of prominent lumbermen this source of employment would be entirely cut off if the Winding Ledges Dam Company secured incorporation. If the legislature of Maine and the parliament of Canada should grant the legislation to be a source of the province bould induce the imperial authorities to the province to the province to the province the province to the province to

Mr. Robertson Seconds It.

Mr. Robertson, in seconding the mo-tion, read the third section of the Ash-burton treaty, which clearly shows that the farmers had in mind the possibility of such dams being built, for it requires that the navigation of the St. John river shall be free and open and in no way obstructed. The city of St. John and other sections of the province are deeply in terested. The dam would cripple one of bur most important industries and be a priolation of treaty rights. The resolution hould pass unanimously, so that the fed-ral parliament should understand the im-portance to New Brunswick of this affair. portance to New Brunswick of this affair. He showed that the result of the dam would be most injurious to St. John as a prominent Canadian port. Therefore it was imperative that the resolution should pass the house without a dissenting voice. and he was sure that the federal author-

Madawaska Residents Object to Resolution. be able to show the parliament that they had obtained all the information available before taking action. A resolution hastily passed would be of very little value. He just had a telegram placed in his hands which had come from a number of gen-tlemen in Madawaska, protesting against this resolution and the action the governnent had already taken. In view of this he thought the people who objected to the resolution should have an opportunity

of presenting their views.
One of the members from Madawaska was absent and both should be present when this resolution passed. While the onsequence to the lumber operators there are other interests to be heard from and

posing the resolution for he was in favor of it, but it ought not to be passed without careful consideration or without all parties being heard. He would, therefore suggest that it stand over until Monday.

fact that he was named as a promoter of the bill, it is due to the house and the country that he should state all the circumstances. Several a gentleman at Edmunston, who wrote to him to say that it was proposed to build a dam at the Winding Ledges, for the purpose of generating power and running mil's He was asked if he would not take Election in St. John.

The writ had been issued and the nommark and the place on the 7th of a small interest in this enterprise, He inquired whether it would not the rever and was informed that it would not. Under these circumstances he agreed to take a small interest was informed that it would not. Under these circumstances he agreed to take a small interest and paid for it. But this interest was informed and paid for it. But this interest was informed that it would not take a small interest and paid for it. But this interest was informed that it would not take a small interest and agricultural societies. The sightest intention on the part of the sightest intention on the part of the societies. Chronicle adds that more enigrants are going to Canada that more enigrants are going to Canada this year than to the kept open, and the company intended that it would not. Under these circumstances be the plan is to have the strike benefits diverted to the weak-strike benefits of the rews absolutely no ground for fear on that score, as a passage would be kept open, and the company intended that it would not. Under these circumstances of the strike benefits diverted to the weak-strike benefit for about four morths. Other unions are not so well for fear on that score, as a passage would be kept open, and the company intended that it would not. The clear of the empire.

"Sir Gilhert Parker, M. P., addressed the embers each would not take a small interest was in advancing the trade relation on the rever and was informed to canada this pour morths. Other unions are not so well for fear on that score, as a passage would be kept open, and the company intended to the whole of the rest of the empire.

"Sir Gilhert Parker, M. P., addressed the question of the empire."

"Will Obstruct having the trade relation on the rever and was informed to canada and the mother morths. Other unions are not so well for fear on that score, as a passage would be kept open, and the company intended to the strike benefit to be whole of the rest of t done after careful consideration and in the belief that it was in the public intermet and would tend to the more economical administration of the criminal law in the light of subsequent events he finitesimal as compared with his interest in St. John. He was free to say now that in the light of subsequent events he thought he had made a mistake, but it

> by George S. Cushing, a valued client, who told him that the effects of the dam would be to obstruct navigation. Mr. Cushing informed him that no matter what safeguards there were in the bill there would be delay in sorting the logs, cut above the Winding Ledges, and the delay might cause the logs to be hung up for a year, the river falls so rapidly. draw from the enterprise and he did so-He notified the gentlemen who had infree to take such a position as the public

During the recent election campaign he regretted to say that he had not been treated fairly. Although he had with-drawn from the enterprise and had made his withdrawal public, his political opponents and newspapers opposed to the gov-ernment endeavored to influence votes by declaring that he was seeking to de-stroy the lumber trade of St. John. Yet the very men who were most interested in this trade and who had presented the memorial which had just been read against the bill had such confidence in

Hazen said he was moving this resolution from no partizan motive, but felt it his duty and that of the house to do what they could to strengthen the hands of the delegation which had gone to Ottawa to cause the defeat of the bill. If the house passed this resolution unanimously it would have a powerful influence.

He told of the bill introduced in the Maine legislature and of a similar bill now before parliament. He believed that the construction of the dam would be contrary to the third article of the Ashburton treaty, while its practical effects it would be best that its further consideration should be postponed until Monday, so that there could be no charge of un-

> Hon, Mr. Hill suggested that a committee be appointed to hear any delegation opposed to the resolution and to report to the house forthwith. He was prepared to vote for the resolution now, but thought it would be best to hear both sides, there being no necessity for haste. Hon. Mr. Pugsley said he thought the

> suggestion a good one.
>
> Mr. Hazen thought that no good could arise from delay. The first minister ves terday thought the matter so urgent that he obtained the unanimous consent of the house to have it dealt with today. If the spatch to Mr. Blair, given this matter eareful consideration, they and the members of the legislature are quite as well prepared to vote on the question now as

Hon. Mr. Pugsley said it was the duty of the house to give all interested an op-portunity of being heard. It is better to efer the matter to a committee to hes sent to oppose the resolution, then if the more weight than if passed in the absence of one member from Madawaska and without giving those opposed to the reso-lution a chance of being heard. It would at Ottawa, to oppose a hill if the matte fore moved that the resolution be refe red to a special committee to report back

Not Later Than Wednesday. Mr. Robertson said he hoped the hous vould not take any position that would anyone from being heard, and if the house agreed to refer the question to a committee they should be required to report back with it with the least possible delay.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley amended the motion, adding that the committee should report (Continued on page 6, fifth column.)

विरोध रक्ताने कर देश विरोधनार है

17,000 OUT OF WORK; LOWELL MILLS CLOSE,

It is a Battle Royal on the **Question of Union Dic**tation,

SEVEN FACTORIES DOWN

Agents Choose This Course in Preference to Fighting the Unions --Maritime Province Employes Among Those Now Walking the Streets of the Town.

ordered an entire suspension of work for an indefinite period. Two days ago these agents officially anounced that a canvase of the help showed that upwards of 80 ers, this morning, it was quickly seen that the textile council was able to fulfil its threat and strike the mills Monday. Without delay notices of a shut down

to take effect at once, were posted on the gates, and as piece hands completed their work they were told to leave. When speed went down at noon, fully 17,000 operatives had been forced into idleness. The length of the shutdown is problematically in the control of th cal, but it is likely to last many weeks as the unions have been promised finan-cial support from the United Textile Workers of America, the National Mule Spinners' Association, the American Fed-eration of Labor, and from the local trades and labor council, composed of 45 unions. The local union of mule spinners unions. The local union of mule spinners alone has more than \$10,000 in its treas

The worst feature is that nearly 16,000 non-union operatives receive nothing.

The agents admit that the battle wi will pass before labor troubles again will interrupt business in this city. Canadians Among Them.

President Conroy of the textile union, who stands as the strike leader, says of the agent's opinion.
"The action of the mill agents simplifie matters. They have simply anticipated us. If they had not declared a shut down we would have tied them up anyway and they know it. This makes it easier for to be quite strongly of the opinion that us to handle the men. In case of trouble a dam at the Winding Ledges, instead of

The shut down is the greatest blow Lowell has ever had. The last industrial blow here came with the 1893 panic, when most of the mills went on short time or in other ways curtailed production. The shutdown will affect primarily the 16,000 operatives who have no source of revenue. In a month many hundreds of operatives in small industries supplying mate al to the big mills will join the army of the unemployed, and the longer the enforced idleness the greater the paralysis of the industry here. The shut down will cause many hundreds of people to leave the city, especially those who came here from the Canadian provinces.

On Monday a good many operatives will be at work, but these will be chiefly engaged in celaning up rooms, shipping product and preparing machinery for long idleness. A little later yardmen and railroad men employed on the spur tracks

The weekly pay roll in the mills affected is \$138,000 and the average pay about \$7.30, which figure includes the small pay of unskilled labor and minors.

Could Not Sleep At Night.

Was All Run Down.

Had No Appetite.

FOOD WOULD NOT SIGES? Mrs. I. W. Warner, Riv is glad there is such

IT CUF YOU. AND WILL C

am so glad there is such a remedy provi-ded for suffering humanity, and cannot praise it enough for I think there is no medicine like it on the market." The The Reach Care be a

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE SCHEME FOR A DAM AT THE WINDING LEDGES

Madawaska Delegates Are in Fredericton to Appear Before House Committee.

One Says the Proposition is a New Brunswick One-St. John Stood to Lose, He Admits, But Says the Dam Would Not Obstruct Navigation.

awson, Cyprien Martin, ex-M. P. P. Lowell, March 28.—In preference to fighting the textile unions of Lowell, the agents of seven big cotton mills today house appointed for that purpose. A nember of the delegation, in conversati with your correspondent this evening, gave an emphatic denial to the report that the Winding Ledges proposition was an American scheme, and declared that the side of the line, the co-operation of the Americans being afterwards secured in or-

standpoint St. John stood to lose if the company succeeded in obtaining a charter intended manufacturing at the ledges good portion of the American lumbe mouth of the river. This would make it necessary for St. John millmen to look doubt that the deficiency would soon be made up by an increased cut on the Topique, at Aroostook and other tributaries below the point where it is proposed to dam the river.

Regarding the contention that the dam he upper St. John, that there would be

reaty?" the delegate was asked. His reply was if the treaty was a seri was given a company by parliament to

thers were given authority by the doright to build a dam in one case it at the mill gates, they would hold us responsible. Now we can take care of our men better. I can't say what will happen. But there may be trouble anyway."

The shut down is the greatest blow Lowell has ever had. The last industrial diviving of loss. He said that the precedent of the water would be kept at a higher pitch above the dam and by occasionally opening the gates they would be enabled to flush the river below, thus facilitating the diviving of loss. He said that the precedent driving of logs. He said that the necessary legislation had already been obtain ed from the Maine legislature and the company have strong hopes that the do

HEALTH IN SPRING

NATURE REQUIRES ASSISTANCE DURING THESE MONTHS.

To Help Throw off the Impurities That Have Accumulated During the Winter Months-Purgatives Should Not be Used-It is a Tonic That is Needed.

and strength

decidedly unwell. I was weak, dizzy at times, and continually felt tired. My appetite was poor and I was losing weight. I tried several medicines, b nothing did me any good until I began the use of Doctor Williams' Pink Pills and a few boxes of these made me feel She says: "I wish to add my testimony to the many othe swho have spoken so highly as to the unfailing virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters. I was all run down, had no appetite, lost all ambition, could not sleep much and had terrible headache and backache, and my food did not digest properly. I saw B.B. advertised, so concluded to give it a trial, thinking if it did no good it could do no harm. But after using one bottle I began to feel better, and by the time I had used three bottles I was feeling like a new person. I ple" is on the wrapper around every box Sold by all medicine dealers, or sent post paid at 50 cents a box. or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Charles and the same of the

ST. PATRICK'S DAY TO BE MADE A

King Edward Gives His Assent to an Act for This Purpose.

SWISS TURN TO CANADA.

Price of Property in Many Cantons Decreases, So Many Are Selling Out to Come to the Dominion --More Emigrants to Canada Than to All Other Parts of the Empire. was general legislation and applicable to all countries.

star's London cable says: "Ireland is getting everything these

act making St. Patrick's day a public given to the act permitting the motor ace to be held in Ireland with no limi-

"The Pacific cable board

and. The price of property in severa hat Africa is a failure as an agricultural

the constitutional club last evening on imperial responsibilities. Mr. Beckett, M. P., leader of the new fourth party, presided. Mr. Parker said the colonies must be reminded that their security deshowing that the amount pends on the motherland. Both mite in support of a common navy. In lividual navies in the individual colonie was not the formula of security. he believed that the citizens were alarm ed at the increased number of regular sol liers as so large an establishment mean

"The Chronicle has published a column on the Gamey scandal. It makes masty reading and such things badly affect the

3,282 IMMIGRANTS

Most of the Lot Were English, Irish and Scotch Families for the Northwest.

Halifax, March 29-(Special)-Saturday vas the busiest day in the history of the ers, the Canada, Carthagenian and Bavar ian, arrived and landed 3,282 passenger

between sunrise and sunset. The Canada, which arrived from Liver ool at midnight Friday, was the first to lock. She had made an excellent trip over the southerly route, making the pas-

sage from Queenstown to Halifax in seven ead wind, with occasional gales the first still ahead the greater part of the time. Among those on board were 321 boys for Barnardo's Home, Toron'to, and 43 for Stevenson's Home, Hamilton. She also rought two German bands, bound for

The second and third class passenger re a fine loking lot, most of them English Irish and Scotch, and nearly all possesse of some means. They are bound to the Mr. Marquette, of the G. T. R., wa

looking after a party of about 200 immi-grants assisted to Canada by the East End Self Help Fund of England, of which or-ganization he acts as Halifax agent. The nembers of this party, which consisted t lifferent points, chiefly in the northwes hough some of them are going to Mon real, Hamilton and Toronto.

The Allan-Furness liner Carthagenia

age, having almost a hurricane the thir day out, with tremendous seas dashin over the vessel, and she made slow pro icebergs. Her passenger list totalled 638 and 413 third class. They are mostly al English, with a sprinkling of foreigners.

The big Allan liner Bavarian, from Liv erpool with mails, arrived at 1 p. m. and She had a crowd on board of 125 cabin 286 second and 1,128 steerage, a total of

Notwithstanding the large number land ed by the various officials, not an acciden of any kind occurred, and there were no ases of sickness. The passengers all underwent a rigic nedical examination, and about 15 were held, having tracfroma. The Bavarian lef early this morning for St. John.

German Elections June 16. Berlin, March 29 .- An imperial decree esued today fixes the elections for the reichstag for June 16.

COUNTRY'S BUSINESS IN MANY FORMS BEFORE THE PARLIAMENT AT OTTAWA.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY, Correspondence in Cattle Embargo Brought Down-What the Census Cost-Premier Introduces Bill for Increased Tax on Chinese.

> gard to the embargo against Canadian cat-tle was presented to parliament today There is very little that is new contained n the letters which have passed between ooth governments on this matter. Sir William Mulock when attending the colonial conference took the subject up with Mr. Hanbury and at the very open-

to decide at the early stages whether the cattle were or were not diseased. The the interests of the British farmer to take any chances by entertaining any proposidays. King Edward has assented to an tion looking to the repeal of the provis ions of the act of 1896.

extension of the time from 10 days to 30 days in which cattle might be slaughtered at the port of entry.

At first Mr. Hanbury said that he

rould not place any difficulties in the way of this extension but later on he wrote Sir William at Ottawa stating that he any legislation in Canada prohibiting that could not consent even to this. He held race. that it was not necessary to the trade.

Canadian Cattle Free of Disease. Mr. Hanbury gave a letter to Sir Wil-

iam, assuring him that the British govfrom disease in both herds and flocks. On December 13, 1902; Sir William wrote Mr. Hanbury pointing out that at wrote Mr. Handury pointing out that a ground now casen, say after positions a time when efforts were being made for the development of reciprocal trade between the two countries the refusal to remove the embbargo was certainly not very Sir Wilfrid—I have the assurance of

A return was presented to parliament showing that the amount expended on taking the last census, 1901, was \$1,112,-900. In 1871 the total expenditure was \$511.530, in 1881, \$456,904 and in 1891, \$570,115. The reason of the increased exenditure in 1901 is said to be due to the extra work and increased information as rators. In 1891 there were nine schedule and 216 questions asked, and in 1901, 11 schedules and 516 questions.

Mr. McCarthy introduced a bill to

amend the inspection act. The act pro-vides for the uniform inspection of hides,

Chinese Poll Tax \$500.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in introducing a re solution to raise the poll tax on Chinese from \$100 to \$500, said the house was wel aware of the strong feeling against Asiatic immigration in British Columbia, a feling which was shared wherever there had been a large influx of Mongoians or Japanese, aithouga not under stood in the east.

manifested 25 or 30 years ago, was based on ethnical reasons and the broad differences between the races. Assimilation was felt to be neither possible nor desirable the differences in character being too numerous to overcome. In 1885 the Mac donald government imposed a tax of \$50, which it was supposed would be sufficient rest and comfor

Ottawa, March 27-(Special)-The corre- to prevent the increase of this immigraspondence between the Canadian govern-ment and the British government in re-of late years the immigration had increased very rapidly and an agitation

time British Columbia members on both sides represented to the government that this would be quite inadequate: There was ng of the discussion Mr. Hanbury stated by a royal commission, the result of which Canadian herds and flocks were free from should be made to have Chinese emigra-disease and that the British act of 1896 tion to Canada prohibited to treaty and was not occasioned by a suspicion of disease in this country but on the contrary be increased so as to restrict it within

With regard to the Japanese there was Chinese, Sir Wilfrid was sorry to say. Japan was one of the rising countries, had shown itself more progressive and would probably in a short time be in the British Columbia the Japanese was not ooked upon as a desirable immigrant. The deed of kindness on the part of Japan in passing an act forbidding labororers to emigrate from Japan to Canada, so that it is not necessary at this time to have

Mr. Puttee (Winnipeg)-Has any assurance been sought or obtained that Japan will not revoke its legislation? Sir Wilfrid-No. So long as matters re main as they are it is not wise to court

Aulay Morrison (New Westminster)-In the event of Japan receding from the

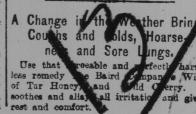
or Japanese laborers in mines, on public

Why British Columbia Act Was Disallowed. Sir Wilfrid Laurier explained in reply to restrict its act to Chinese, but as it insisted on including the Japanese the acts felt that these acts came into conflict with Canada's duty, as part of the empire, of which Japan was an ally, and so refused to allow anything which was likely to cause friction.

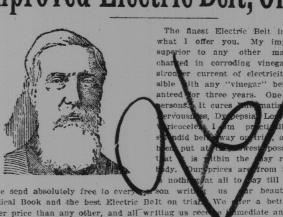
Mr. Borden—Did the disallowance take

place on the initative of this government or at the request of the imperial govern-Sir Wilfrid-It was on our own initia

tive, but representations were made to us by the imperial government, pointing out the undesirability of such legislation. We also desire to extend our trade with Japan thought it good policy to disallow







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