

A PAGE OF NEWS ABOUT THE MARITIME

SHIRETOWN WILL REMAIN AT DORCHESTER; PUBLIC HEALTH BILL PROPOSED

Only Two Voted for the Change of Westmorland Shiretown to Moncton After Hon. Mr. Robinson Had Explained the Measure—Hon. Dr. Roberts Outlines Work of Department of Public Health During the Year.

(Continued from page 1)
Referring to sanitation he said it was an important question especially in the rural districts where the death rate from tuberculosis, diphtheria and typhoid fever, was twenty-five per cent higher than in cities and towns. During the last few years there had been outbreaks of disease which would not have occurred had sanitary conditions been properly looked after.

He made reference to social hygiene which had to do with venereal diseases. Those diseases existed in olden times but it took the Great War to reveal the awfulness of conditions. Members would be surprised if they knew of the awfulness of conditions that existed in New Brunswick from year to year. The department had taken steps to establish clinics. It would surprise them to learn that twenty-five per cent of the women who applied for operations in the hospitals were suffering from the conditions to which he referred. He referred to the organization of a Dominion Council to carry on work throughout Canada. To assist that work the Dominion Government had provided an annual grant of which New Brunswick's share was \$7,000. The department used that money to provide equipment for eight clinics which would be conducted for the benefit of the poor. At a conference held in Fredericton during the week it had been decided to hold those clinics at important centres in the province. The legislation which had been passed for the control of venereal diseases, would now become effective. At the laboratory in St. John the charge was five dollars for a blood examination by the Wasserman method. That would be done by the clinics without charge, and free serum would be provided for the poor people of the province.

Child Welfare.
With reference to Child Welfare work, it was important that the government should take charge and prevent over-lapping of expenses. With the object of impressing upon the people the importance of the service, the department had established a Child Welfare exhibit at the last St. John exhibition and it had been visited by 75,000 people. The material used in that exhibit was still in the possession of the department and would be shown in the towns of the province during the year. The department had established throughout the province seventeen depots where physicians could promptly secure a supply of serum, vaccine and anti-toxin for treatment in emergency cases. There was a depot within twenty-five miles of every physician in the province, and he could obtain everything he wanted within a few hours. Heretofore the department had been making free examination of the blood of typhoid patients and cultures of diphtheria. Last year the laboratory had a surplus and he thought that a change could now be made; during the present year physicians would be permitted to forward sputum of tuberculosis patients to the laboratory and have the same examined free of charge. On the ground of urgency, the bill was read a second time, the House went into committee with Mr. Flewelling in the chair and took up consideration of a bill to regulate the practice of optometry.

Optometry Practice.
Mr. Curran, in explaining the bill said that it would prevent the peddling of glasses and provided that those engaged in the work of fitting eyes, glasses, must be properly qualified. Mr. Young protested against the section prohibiting persons from going from house to house fitting glasses. He thought persons knowing what glasses they required, should be able to buy them in the stores. Hon. Mr. Mendenhall said members of his family had been done by fakers; it was for their protection that he wished the clause left.

Hon. Mr. Baxter said the clause was simply to provide against unqualified persons testing eyes.
Hon. Mr. Roberts said the object of the bill was to give protection to the people. The bill was agreed to, as also were bills for the adoption of Sybil Ann McCham, to incorporate the St. Martins Marsh Company Limited, to incorporate the Albert Mines Development Company, Limited, to authorize the municipality of Westmorland to affect temporary loans, to authorize the Roman Catholic Bishop of Chatham to convey certain lands, to empower the town of Woodstock to assist Agriculture Society No. 61, and to regulate restaurants in the city of St. John. A bill to amend the Bathurst Act relating to the county of Kings, and to a bill to amend the Schools Act.

Moncton Bill.
Hon. Mr. Baxter speaking to the bill to amend the act to consolidate acts relating to the town of Moncton, said that the impression had been left that members of the Moncton city council wanted something put through the legislature for which they did not desire too much publicity. He was not objecting, but if trouble should develop in Moncton as the result of this bill being passed, it would be the legislature which would be blamed and not the city council.

Mr. Veniot speaking to the bill respecting the Grand Falls Company, said that an amendment acceptable to all parties had been drafted and accepted by the Committee on Corporations.
Grand Falls Power.
Mr. Hayes said that the question of development of Grand Falls was a matter which concerned more than the counties directly interested. This property had been held for years, and the holding company had failed to develop although water power development had taken place in other parts of the province. It was his opinion that there should be consideration of the advisability of the government developing this power as it had others. Mr. Fawcett said that many were hardly satisfied by the amendment suggested. Something was due the province, perhaps a royalty. In the case of development he wanted power available not only for the towns and cities, but also for the municipalities.

Objects to Plan.
Mr. Warnock said that he had opposed the extension of time to the company, and he knew that all members of the delegation were not satisfied by the amendment to the bill. It was his opinion that the government, while developing other water powers in the province, should develop Grand Falls. The people did not realize the position in which Grand Falls were left. They were tied up to a company. St. John had got the proper thing and would get cheap power when development was completed. All parts of the province should be treated alike. People along the St. John Valley should have a fair chance to get power. He was opposed to the country to be placed in the power of a big combine.

Mr. Bunko said he was opposed to the bill. A man representing a powerful American company had appeared in support of this bill with an interest which was merely selfish.

Mr. Pickett Opposes.
Mr. Pickett said he opposed the bill. It practically meant that a foreign company was being allowed to tie up this power and to use it for the development of their own country. The committee took up consideration of a bill to amend the act relating to the division of the province into towns and parishes. Mr. Bunko moved that the committee report the bill six months hence.

The Moncton Bill.
Hon. Mr. Robinson said that coming from Moncton he must make a few remarks on this bill. It had been desired to have Moncton created a separate municipality. The movement had not been followed out, but a large petition had been presented praying for the removal of the Shiretown from Dorchester to Moncton.

A Family Trouble.
This was a family trouble from Westmorland County. The removal of the Shiretown to Moncton was desirable. It would carry it left to a plebiscite and that was all that was desired. The removal of the County seat to Moncton was a matter of public convenience and had been advocated by many. However, there were many worthy citizens of the county who seemed to consider that it would be an offence to their dignity to have Moncton recognized as a Shiretown and to have Dorchester become just one of the ordinary towns of the County.

History of Case.
The first Shiretown had been established at Westmorland Point soon after Great Britain assumed control of the country, that place for military and other reasons possessing considerable importance. As Dorchester progressed it was found a more desirable location for the Shiretown. For years Dorchester was eminently suited, but Moncton was better suited now. It was the centre of population and was easily reached by railway. The city paid over half the county taxes, in fact seventeen thirty-sevenths. He referred to remarks made by some members of the delegation which had opposed the bill. Particularly Mr. Poyall. He had not been fair in his statement with regard to valuation and had intimated that something was wrong. He (Robinson) took the opportunity to present publicly such insinuations. In past years the valuation of the city of Moncton had been made up as carefully as possible.

Valuation Issue.
The 1910 valuation was revised carefully. Sackville and Dorchester always had been centres of wealth; rich men had resided there, in fact there was one citizen who had an assessable valuation at least three times that of any resident of Moncton. He could very easily enumerate instances of increased valuation in Moncton. One firm had erected a building there at a cost of more than \$1,000,000. Between 1910 and 1920, real estate had increased four or five times. That alone would account for the increase. It should be remembered that Moncton had had two valuations, one for city purposes and one for county purposes. The latter probably was too low. It was argued that it would cost something to remove the Shiretown to Moncton. That was true, but it cost a man something to remove from a log cabin to a large house. In this case the people of Moncton would bear the most of the cost. A plebiscite would be the most satisfactory solution of the question. He wished to draw attention to the fact that under the proposed arrangement the vote of the citizens of Moncton would count no more than that of any other town or parish.

The people of Moncton were willing to have the vote recorded by parishes, towns and city. It was argued that the municipal council had had no mandate in regard to removal of the Shiretown. That was correct but the council was willing to take a mandate from the electors.

Mr. Fawcett's Views.
Mr. Fawcett said valuation was the basis of the trouble. In the city of Moncton, the increased valuation for county purposes had been so great that the people of the city had become alarmed. The mayor had complained that a mistake had been made. The Municipal Council had agreed to make a reduction if, on investigation, it should be found that the valuation was too high. The council had met to consider the matter of reducing the Moncton valuation or the separation of the city from the county, but not the removal of the Shiretown from Dorchester to Moncton. He did not think the council had the authority to do so. The removal was not wanted by the people nor was a plebiscite.

Engineered by Moncton.
The agitation had been engineered by people in Moncton. He did not wish to stand in the way of an expression of opinion by the people, but he knew that the eastern parishes were strongly against removal.

Hon. Mr. Magee said he had received numerous protests from bodies of various kinds in Westmorland county. The people wanted to remove the Shiretown, thus destroying one of the most beautiful towns of the county, and incurring increased taxation. The present agitation had been against holding a plebiscite. He doubted, notwithstanding the statement of the Member from Moncton (Robinson) that that city would give a majority for a removal, as in this period of depression such a removal would cost half a million dollars. He wished to enter a protest against the removal of the Shiretown and an increase of taxation upon the people. The motion was carried on a standing vote, Hon. Mr. Robinson and Hon. Mr. Michaud voting in the negative.

Mr. Melanson moved reconsideration of the bill relating to the levying, assessing and collection of rates and taxes in the city of Moncton. The committee arose to resume at 8.30.

Re-opens Moncton Case.
Mr. Melanson, on the House resuming this evening, had the bill relating to rates and taxes in the City of Moncton reconsidered. He said he thought one of the provisions of the bill would work a hardship on residents of outlying districts, who were employed in Moncton, on account of a clause which gave the authorities power to tax their income in cases where they did not pay an income tax at home. He explained that a large proportion of the men owned property in the rural districts and were taxed on income tax. If the bill passed, they would be liable to an income tax in the city, and he thought that would be unfair. The matter was discussed at some length by Hon. Mr. Robinson, Hon. Mr. Veniot, Hon. Mr. Mendenhall, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Esabrooks, Mr. Smith (Albert), Mr. Peck and Mr. Fawcett, and an amendment by Mr. Baxter to strike out the objectionable clause was voted down.

Hon. Mr. Foster introduced a bill for the funding of certain expenditures for public buildings, which is to provide for the purchase of the Merivale property in Fredericton and to replace the building of the Boys Industrial Home, destroyed by fire. He also introduced a bill to amend the act in respect to the executive council, the purpose of which is to make an increase in the remuneration of members of the government.

WRIT IN THE MAILS.
Fredericton, N. B., April 14.—Sheriff John B. Hawthorne received a telegram this morning from C. M. Biggar, chief electoral officer of Canada, of Ottawa, instructing him that the writ for the bye-election in York-Sunbury had been mailed to him from Ottawa yesterday, with full instructions. The date set for polling is Saturday, April 28th, and Sheriff Hawthorne has been named as returning officer. This morning he appointed Harris G. Fenety, of this city, to act as his election clerk and he will be sworn in as such as soon as the writ is actually received.

"A clean house with plenty of fresh air and sunshine is a long step in the direction of health."
— N. B. Health Week, April 24-30.

Bathurst Is Having Big Civic Contest

J. B. Hachey and F. O. Landry the Candidates for the Mayoralty.

Bathurst, April 14.—Party politics are not being infused into the Civic election contest which is becoming much enlivened by the spirited interest now being taken by the rate payers in the election to be held on Tuesday next, as shown by the nomination papers of J. B. Hachey, Mayoralty candidate which were filed today and signed by active political workers of both parties.

Other nomination papers filed today were those of Hugh McKinnon and Theophilus Hachey for ward three and Hector Pointe for ward two. A number of candidates are mentioned for the various wards and the contents promise a lively and speculative interest from now on.

Mr. Hachey's opponent in the Mayoralty contest is F. O. Landry who resides and does business in Ward three while Mr. Hachey resides in Ward four and has his place of business in Ward three or in other words he is a resident of West Bathurst while his opponent lives in Bathurst town proper which seems to afford the advantage to the latter candidate though both sides seem equally optimistic as to the result expected on the night of the poll.

America Stands Without A Right

French Press Points Out That She Has Nothing to Say in Yap Matter.

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Paris, April 14.—A new and more critical note is appearing in the French press today concerning the American contentions on the island of Yap. A diplomat in the Paris-Midi says:

"America insists apropos of Yap that she must have the fruits of victory. The weak point is that without a treaty she is without a right. It is not victory that now gives the Allies the right to put their hands on Yap. It is the treaty of Versailles, signed alike, by victor and vanquished. If we reject the treaty there is nothing to do but give Yap to Germany, which is the legitimate proprietor according to all international conventions before the war. Yap was unknown and unheard of by the Allies. It is likely to become a symbol—or certainly the pivot of American policy."

Parisian in the Nord de Paris devotes a column to outlining the various steps taken by the Big Four during the peace conference that finally handed Yap over to Japan with the voice of Mr. Wilson silent. Parisians sum up by reminding Americans that they already have these facts and must not blame France for them.

ST. JOHN BANK CLEARINGS.
Bank clearings for St. John for the past week were \$2,734,001; for the same time last year they totalled \$3,772,937.

NEW YORK FUNDS.
New York funds in Montreal are quoted at 133-16 per cent. premium. Sterling in New York, demand 3.90 1/2, cables 3.91. Sterling in Montreal, demand 4.41 5/8, cables 4.42 5/8.

Children's Aid Society Meeting

Committee to Consult Regarding Beautifying Grounds—Agent's Monthly Report.

The monthly meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held last night with the President, A. M. Belding, in the chair. A good deal of routine business was transacted. A committee consisting of the president and David Hipwell with the secretary was appointed to consult with Mr. Gould as to the best means to be adopted for beautifying the grounds.

Monthly Report

According to the monthly report of the agent, Rev. George Scott, one little girl has been taken out of the Home since the last meeting to a prospective foster home. One baby was taken out by its mother who had recovered from a long sickness and two little ones had to be placed in the General Public Hospital. Four children were admitted but applications were received for the admission of twenty-two more. Most of these, however, were refused because they did not belong to the Municipality of St. John. Efforts will be made to have most of these returned to the municipalities to which they are properly chargeable. One boy was sent to the Boys' Industrial Home under indeterminate sentence while another was admitted to the institution at Silver Falls. There are now twenty-one little ones in the Children's Aid Home, 65 Garden street.

BOY LOSES HIS LEG.
Moncton, April 14.—Clarence Fielding, of Sunny Brae, who was recently hit in the eye by an arrow shot from a bow in the hands of a playmate, has lost the optic. The lad was taken to Montreal in effort to save the eye, but the efforts of specialists were unavailing.

SCHOONER CAPSIZES.
New York, April 14.—The schooner Amba Briggs, outward bound for Nassau and Turk's Island, capsized to night one mile from Scotland Lightship. A wireless message from the lightskip said that five of the crew had been rescued and that the captain and one other member of the crew remained on the drifting craft.

Find Alcohol in Barrels.
Salem, Mass., April 14.—Two barrels of alcohol were uncovered by revenue officers today in a carload of potatoes from a point in Quebec.

Building Destroyed By Morning Fire

Sackville, N. B., April 14.—A telephone message from Wood Point, Tuesday morning, stated that the residence of Samuel Alward was destroyed by fire Monday evening together with the outbuildings adjoining. The greater part of the furniture was saved. Mr. Alward is well known in Sackville and many people will regret to hear of his loss. The buildings were partly covered by insurance. The fire is said to have caught from the bus.

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No Model Farm For North Shore

Committee on Agriculture Decides Against Request of the Dairymen.

Special to The Standard.
Fredericton, N. B., April 14.—The committee on agriculture met this morning. Harvey Mitchell, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, appeared and at the request of the chairman, spoke on a number of subjects, including the demonstration work and the activities of the district representatives and other officials of the department who went through the province for instruction purposes. Discussion upon the value of such instructional work followed, opinion of members of the committee varying considerably. A resolution passed by the New Brunswick farmers' and dairymen's association at its last annual meeting, to the effect that the Federal Government should be requested to establish an experimental station on the North Shore, was placed before the committee. The general opinion was that such an experimental station was not necessary, but that greater attention should be devoted to elementary agricultural education, particularly school gardens.

Not-Granting School.

On the motion of Mr. Young, the committee passed a resolution to the effect that the committee did not concur in the resolution of the farmers' and dairymen's association, but was of the opinion that demonstration farms should be established throughout the province, and that more attention should be devoted to school gardens.

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Our Assortment of these Popular Styles is large and distinctive. Our New Ball-Strap Model is particularly pleasing and is being largely chosen to wear with the New Spring Walking-Costume by all of St. John's discriminating dressers.

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Greatest Sale in Years of PICTURES, FRAMED PICTURES Art Novelties, etc.

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Everything Must Be Sold by May 1st

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

On and after May 1st, Mr. John Frodsham will continue at 49 Germain street (just next door) the Picture Framing and the Developing and Printing of Films. The same care and attention will be given to work as given in the past by us and we hope the public will continue the same patronage.