

DR. CAMPBELL TOOK PART IN BUDGET DEBATE

And in Brief but Well Thought Out Speech Discussed Present Situation.

WAS FOLLOWED BY HON. MR. TWEEDDALE

Who Droned Away for So Long That He Put the Few Members Who Remained, to Sleep.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, N. B., April 6.—Today's session of the Provincial Legislature was featured by very rank statements from Mr. Dyrart, and the declaration of Hon. Mr. Tweeddale that he had been insulted by the member from St. John (Mr. Poits), who had referred to him as a butcher. It was a peppy session, and aside from the low minutes that Dr. Campbell consumed in a very dignified and instructive argument on the Budget, confining himself wholly to matters of public interest, fell to new low levels, and was of such a character as to disgust those who are desirous of listening to public matters handled in an intelligent manner.

Mr. Dyrart started with lofty ideas and expressed his pleasure at the high tone the debate had taken and said he hoped to see the same in the next step he hit a banana peel and skidded, and before he had recovered his balance had reached the low level of debate. In his review of Valley Railway affairs he accused the old Government of stealing one hundred thousand dollars of the funds, and said only one thousand dollars went into the pockets of a member of the Opposition who was not now in his seat. He was asked by Mr. Poits to name the member, as he had made a very serious charge against a member of the Legislature.

Mr. Dyrart hedged and endeavored to modify his statement, but only placed himself in a more embarrassing position.

It is regrettable that a gentleman of Mr. Dyrart's scholarly attainments and pleasing manner should demean himself by such tactics as he employed today. The Standard and the Conservative Review and John were again topics for discussion. All speakers on the Government side always and these topics worthy of consideration, and devote much time to them. Mr. Dyrart took his swing at both, today, in a weak effort to ridicule and belittle. He expressed horror at the deficits of the Government, and regarded deficits as very bad things to hang up. He endeavored to bolster up the position of his Government by saying that it "must be done" and "it is a matter of fact" and "it is real economy." This appears to be the Government view of deficits, and all its members are trained to emphasize that point. Mr. Dyrart had many funny stories to tell, but nothing to suggest for the public good.

Dr. Campbell followed Mr. Dyrart, and in a dignified and refreshing way discussed questions that concern the public and that other speakers would do well to take into consideration. He regretted that Mr. Dyrart, a gentleman for whom he had great respect, should fall from the lofty heights which he had attained, and that he should be charged with the making of serious charges against one member of the Opposition and refusing to come out with the names of the defalcators.

The gentleman from St. John was surprised at the attitude of the Foster Government in the openly disfranchising election in Carleton County. He was incoercible to him that a Government boasting of fair play to all and favors to none sit quietly by and allow treason to go with-out its full and proper representation. He reviewed the fiscal standing as shown by Government reports, and said it was beyond him to understand how a Government, after the members had worked hard to lop off here, and out there, in order to reduce expenses, could wilfully and maliciously plunge the Province with a huge debt. He thought it was not treating the members of the Assembly right. He thought New Brunswick was one of the best Provinces of the Dominion. He could not conceive, however, with the increasing debt and the fact that the population was not increasing, where all was going to end. He argued that the people did not want the money recklessly spent, and had but little favor for the Government's declaration that the people should have what they wanted, whether there was money on hand to pay the bills or not. He thought the people would show their disapproval of Government methods on the first opportunity given for an election. He thought there were too many auditors in Government offices. Price Waterhouse & Co. he thought, proved a solace for the Premier, while the Comptroller-General was a help and comfort to the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer. In speaking of teachers' salaries, he thought proposals should be considered in the plea for "equal pay for equal work." He believed there was work that lady teachers could perform much better than male teachers, and vice versa. It was his opinion, however, that the Government should make some inducement that would attract more male teachers to the profession. Of the 2,100 teachers in the Province he was sorry to learn there were only one hundred males. The speaker congratulated the Compensation Board on his work and thought the Government might well

(Continued on page three.)

HON. MR. TWEEDDALE'S LIME STONE POLICY

Deputation from St. John Waits on Government Regarding This Policy.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, N. B., April 6.—The representative of the St. John Commercial Club, was here today to intercede with the Government in behalf of the stone dealers of New Brunswick. If the Government carries its proposed plan to prepare lime for sale, it will be in competition with many dealers in placing their product on the market at a price cheaper than the regular dealers can give, will work a hardship on the regular trade, and will force many to retire from that line of business. It is not thought wise for the Government to force many from their legitimate line of trade.

It is understood the Government takes the position that their entry into the lime business is taken with the view of providing a supply which has never before been equal to the demand.

Mr. McEllan was not given any assurance that the Government would recede from its position of breaking into the lime business.

WOMEN PICKETS WERE ARRESTED

For Parading Outside British Embassy at Washington, With Objectionable Banners

Washington April 6.—(By Associated Press)—Barred from the streets surrounding the British Embassy, the Irish pickets today took to the air. From a flying machine, they rained down packages of leaflets, espousing the Irish cause and challenged the police to come up and stop them. There being no cops in the National Capitol, no arrests were made. Four land pickets however, who ventured out earlier in the day were arrested and held in the house of detention.

The bombing expedition attracted plenty of attention but it registered no hits. A low visibility and squally wind scattered the "bombs" every where but on the Embassy.

The propaganda leaflets whirled in a tiny snow storm about the windows of Dolly Madison's house, a mile off, circled Andrew Jackson's rocking horse in Lafayette Square, were almost wasted into the White House grounds by the gusty squalls of early April and showered down on groups of romping children in Dupont Circle. Somebody in the Embassy thought the pickets deserving of some reward for the survey they made in the afternoon, as official Washington was stream-lined and the pickets on the parade on Congress were out for promenade on the Mall. The women appeared in a front window of the Embassy one of the banners previously captured from the militants. Captain Robert Doyle and Inspector Daniel Sullivan asked them if they were aware they were picketing the British Embassy. Both pickets smiled and made no answer. They were informed they were violating a federal statute and would be arrested unless they desisted. The women resumed the picketing. The women took the banners and arrested them. As soon as word of the arrest reached the headquarters of the pickets another raid with fresh banners was dispatched to the Embassy. The police repeated the arrests, the land pickets and the aerial force came into action.

United States Attorney Lasker placed the bond for each arrested woman at \$1,000. It was not furnished and the women were locked up for a hearing in the police court tomorrow.

Frank P. Walsh, of Kansas City, Mo., who represented Irish independence champions in Paris in 1918, has been retained as their counsel.

The British Embassy has made no complaint of the picketing. "Down with Militarism" was the legend R. "blazoned out from the old-Victorian mansion all evening. It furnished the capital with a topic for discussion of British humor.

But quite behind the curtain of good natured banter which has accompanied the exploits of the pickets so far, is something more serious to which the Government is giving careful consideration. The international tinge of the affair, officials feel, makes it of more moment than the demonstration of the militant suffragists which were considered quite important a year ago.

The resumption of the picketing was marked early in the day by the arrest of four women pickets on charges of violating a Federal Statute making it a felony to offer an insult to diplomatic representatives of a foreign government.

The women who are arrested gave their names as: Mrs. Honor Walsh, Germantown, Pa., Miss Elaine Barrie, Philadelphia, Miss Helen O'Brien, St. Louis, Miss Kathleen O'Brien Philadelphia.

The arrests followed quickly the decision of United States Attorney Lasker that continued picketing would provoke application to the State Department.

GERMANY SURPRISED AT ACTION OF FRANCE

Berlin Gov't Thought Its Policy in the Neutral Zone Was Giving Every Satisfaction.

Berlin, April 6.—(By the Associated Press).—The French action in sending troops to the Ruhr district came as a complete surprise, according to German official circles, and it is believed that the manner in which the German troops were executing police duties in that region would convince the French that the Government was not contemplating violation of the Peace Treaty.

An official communication says that the attitude of the French Government towards French occupation is not known, as Germany only received a note from France on the matter.

"The German Government will most energetically protest against this measure, which renders all possibility of establishing a modus vivendi between France and Germany hopeless," says the communication, "and can only strengthen those elements in Germany which are entirely opposed to the execution of the Peace Treaty."

"We hope, however, that the rapid and smooth progress of the measures taken in the Ruhr region will shorten the martyrdom of the occupied towns. But there can be no room for doubt that the French action, which is justified by no real interest and which is contrary even to French interests, again endangers the republic and sets as months back in the establishment of orderly conditions."

SUN LIFE HELPS TO FINANCE GRAIN GROWERS

Few Shota Fired

Montreal, April 6.—Sun Life Assurance Co. has purchased three quarters of a million dollars of the \$2,000,000 6 p.c. first mortgage 20 year gold bonds, authorized by the United Grain Growers and will purchase the balance according as the funds are required by the Grain Grower. The bonds are secured on the elevators and are rated "A" by the Association in Western Canada.

REGULATIONS FOR DENTAL TREATMENT

Ottawa, Ont., April 6.—An order-in-council has been passed providing the necessary procedure to be taken by former members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who require medical treatment.

The time has now passed when the personnel of the Dental Corps, which was retained, must be demobilized, and when only a single officer will be retained in military uniform. Former soldiers requiring further dental treatment must apply to the dental officer in the district where they reside to obtain certain forms. The military operation contemplated against Frankfurt and Darmstadt was begun today in the early hours. The troops of the 30th Corps took part in the operation and met with no resistance. The encircling of the two towns and the occupation of important points of the circle were completed at eleven o'clock by our cavalry which in the afternoon occupied Hanau, previously evacuated by the German army.

ANNUAL STATEMENT ACADIA SUGAR CO

Special to The Standard. Halifax, N. S., April 6.—The annual statement of the directors of the Acadia Sugar Refining Company has been issued to shareholders. It shows that the net trading profit for the year was \$266,918, but after the deduction of interest on loan \$251,461, and directors' remuneration \$7,390, the net balance was \$8,067 for the year. The debt balance of \$221,544 a year ago has now been reduced to \$213,437.

The loan against bonds of the company are \$1,078,539 and from the bank (current) \$2,056,410, a total of \$3,134,949. The property and assets statement shows stock of sugar on hand at end of the year \$1,264,636 and trade debts due the company \$215,205.

The directors make the following announcement: Arrangements are now about completed with the banking house of Imbrie and Company, New York, for the flotation of our bonds and increased capitalization of the company in accordance with resolutions passed November 25th, 1919 confirmed December 10th, 1919. Substantial recoveries have been made from the Halifax Relief Commission and by sale of lands to the Halifax Shipyard against our claim for the destruction of our Richmond property in the explosion of December 8th, 1917 and further recoveries are expected.

EASTER VESTRY AT CANTERBURY

Canterbury, April 5.—Easter elections for the Parish of Canterbury took place this afternoon and resulted as follows:

Wardens—R. H. Scott, Edmund London.

Vestrymen—Thomas Cunningham, Harry Deakin, John A. Harbin, Alfred Wilberley, John Farrard, Harry Price, John A. Price, William Day, Edgar Spear, Chester Cunningham, James McMillin.

Representative to Synod—Edmund London.

Substitute—Harry Deakin.

POLICE REMOVE MACHINE GUNS

Belfast, April 6.—The police visited the Belfast museum today and removed the trench mortars, machine guns and other war trophies on exhibition there.

FRENCH FORCES NOW OCCUPYING PART GERMANY

Failure of Latter to Live up to Peace Terms Makes Occupation Necessary.

Frankfort, April 6.—(By the Associated Press).—The occupation of the French lines around the bridgehead of Mayence, a district of about 18 miles. The extreme limits of the advance form a semi-circle similar to, but larger than that of the original zone of occupation.

INHABITANTS SHOW LITTLE RESENTMENT

German Guards and Police Are Disarmed and Most of Them Interned for Safety.

The only German troops encountered in Frankfort by the French were Sichehshewer, or volunteers, who surrendered. They probably will be simply disarmed and released.

The French occupying force is estimated to number from 15,000 to 18,000 men. It is composed largely of cavalry with detachments of infantry for occupation of the various centres and artillery merely as a precautionary measure. The actual force occupied presents no interest whatever from the point of view of military strategy and hence the force has been limited to the number necessary for occupation alone.

Mayence, April 6.—The only incident of the occupation of North Frankfort by the French consisted of a few shots fired. According to reports by aviators German gun detachments fired two or three shells over a French cavalry patrol before which detachments of the Reichswehr and the Security Police were retiring. The latter, after knowing yesterday that occupation had been decided on refused to believe that it would be carried out, one of the officers saying that the British would not let the French come in.

At Darmstadt the reception of the French troops was almost cordial and the population at Frankfort was inclined to be friendly to the French.

QUIET DAY IN PARLIAMENT

Minor Matters Only Occupied Attention of Commons Yesterday.

House of Commons, Ottawa, April 6.—(Canadian Press).—A bill to amend the Government Printing Act, which would provide against misbranding packages of food and drugs, and also guarantees that the contents of any package of food or drugs shall not be offered for sale as a genuine article if the contents were only a substitute kept the Commons busy most of the day.

Revenues in the return were prepared by the Department of Finance. The gross debt on February 28, 1920, was \$3,149,989,889.87, according to a return tabled in the House today by Hon. A. L. Sifton, for George Parent, Quebec West. The national net debt on the same date was \$1,915,990,225.88; assets at the end of February were \$1,233,103,065.89.

The yearly interest paid on the debt to February 28, 1920, was \$93,490,150.26. The estimated "interest" charges for the fiscal year was \$100,000,000. The yearly interest or revenue collected by Canada in respect to the property or securities constituting the assets of the public debt to February 28, 1920, was \$14,034,038.75.

Total amount of the floating debt of Canada on February 28, 1920, was \$205,758,090.88, an 8th year interest payable on this floating debt at the same date \$4,885,100.

MAN WHO FORGED "PERS" FOR LIQUOR

Committed to Take His Trial at York County Court.

Fredericton, April 6.—The case of the King, on the information of Inspector Fraser Saunders, against A. England, was charged with forging the name of Dr. G. W. Bailey to prescriptions for liquor, appeared before Police Magistrate Limerick today, and elected to be tried before a jury. He was remanded to jail until April 12th.

POPE WILL IGNORE IRISH QUESTION

Rome, April 6.—The Vatican authorities state positively that, contrary to recent reports, Pope Benedict will not allude to the Irish question on the occasion of the beatification of Oliver Plunkett, Primate of Ireland in the 17th century.

WINNIPEG STRIKE LEADER SENTENCED

In Address to Court Declared That He Had Not Had a Fair Trial as Judge Was Biased.

Winnipeg, Man., April 6.—(Canadian Press).—A sensation was caused in the court today when Mr. Justice Metcalfe interrupted H. E. Bray, who before being sentenced to imprisonment along with the other strike leaders, stated that he had not had a fair trial. That the trial and the verdict were a travesty of British justice and referred to Mr. Justice Metcalfe as being biased.

Bray continued by stating that the chess struggle had been plainly shown in the trial when well-dressed women had been given reserved seats in the court to float over the suffering of himself and comrades.

Mr. Justice Metcalfe stated that he had just committed a more serious offence than that for which he was about to be sentenced. He had, in his reference to the court as being biased, laid himself open to summary sentence for an indefinite period.

Crown Counsel at the conclusion of himself and comrades. Mr. Justice Metcalfe told Bray that he had just committed a more serious offence than that for which he was about to be sentenced. He had, in his reference to the court as being biased, laid himself open to summary sentence for an indefinite period.

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MONCTON VERY SHORT OF PAINTERS

Failure to Make Terms With Their Employers, Causes Many to Leave Town.

Special to The Standard. Moncton, N. B., April 6.—The Master Painters and stainers members of the Painters' Union have been unable to reach an agreement and negotiations for the present at least have been de-chared off. A number of the painters and paper hangers on strike have started in business on their own account, while others, it is stated, are seeking employment in other cities.

The result is that householders who desire painting and papering are experiencing great difficulty in getting their work done as the master painters have a very limited force of men available.

CANADA'S REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

As Shown by Returns Tabled in House of Commons Yesterday.

Ottawa, April 6.—(By Canadian Press).—Canada's population is estimated for 1920 at nine million people. Her total revenue per head for 1920, \$38.11; total expenditure per head for 1920, \$38.01, and consolidated fund expenditure per head for 1920, \$30.90.

These figures were brought down in a return, tabled in the House today at the request of Hon. W. S. Fielding, former Liberal Minister of Finance. Mr. Fielding asked for details as to revenue, expenditure and population for the years 1891 to 1920 inclusive.

The return showed that in 1891 Canada's total revenue was \$38,579,310.87. Expenditures chargeable to consolidated fund were:

1891, \$36,343,567.00; 1919, \$232,731,323.88; 1920 (estimated) \$270,000,000. Expenditures chargeable to capital:

1891, \$3,115,860.00; 1919, \$25,031,266.20; 1920 (estimated) \$55,000,000. There is no estimate under this heading for 1920.

Total expenditures for the years named were:

1891, \$40,789,208.19; 1919, \$697,042,212.47; 1920 (estimated) \$675,125,000. Estimated population in each of the three years follows:

1891, 4,832,239; 1919, 8,835,000; 1920 (for the purpose of this return), 9,000,000.

Revenues per head of population—1891, \$7.86; 1919, \$35.82; 1920, \$38.11. Consolidated fund expenditure per head—1891, \$7.50; 1919, \$26.34; 1920, \$30.90.

Total expenditure including war per head—1891, \$8.44; 1919, \$78.90; 1920, \$75.01.

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BOARD OF COMMERCE CASE TO BE RE-HEARD

Application to Have the Points Raised Re-argued Has Been Granted.

Ottawa, April 6.—A re-argument has been granted by the Supreme Court of the application to test the jurisdiction of the Board of Commerce and the constitutionality of section seventeen of the Combines and Fair Prices Act, under which the Board of Commerce is given powers as a price fixing tribunal. A re-hearing will take place in the Supreme Court on May 4 next.

The application was brought on March 15 by Counsel for the Retail Merchants' Association, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Attorney General of Alberta and others, to question the intra vires of the Act in forbidding hoarding of commodities in appointing the Board of Commerce to impose penalties for offences against the Act, and request provincial courts to enforce them in giving the Board power to decide unfair trade in purely provincial transactions an din prohibiting export of commodities from Canada.

HARTLAND BRIDGE GONE

Hardland, N. B., April 6.—The west pier and two spans of the bridge here were carried away this afternoon when the ice ran out. The remaining piers are in considerable danger of following.

CANADIAN PAPERS WILL HAVE TO PAY

The Same Price for Newsprint as is Paid by United States Concerns.

Ottawa, Ont., April 6.—The full effect of the Supreme Court's decision today in the Price Brothers' case on the newsprint control as exercised by the Board of Commerce, cannot be learned at present, but, it is generally felt that the decision of the judges that the Board of Commerce lacks the power to regulate price and shipment of the products of Price Brothers' mills will tend to make the newsprint control ineffective. W. F. O'Connor, K. C., acting chairman of the Board, today declined to discuss the matter.

UNDER COURT'S DECISION

Board of Commerce Had No Power to Fix Price of Paper, That Not Being a Necessary of Life.

The power rested in the Board by the Combines and Fair Price Act to declare a necessary of life such commodities as they may deem advisable, is not held by the Supreme Court to extend to such articles as newsprint. It is not necessary to the physical health of the individual, the Court rules, and the decision of the bench reflects its attitude during the hearing of the argument several weeks ago.

The effect of the judgment will be that Price Brothers will be able to charge the current United States price for its newsprint supplies to Canadian firms, not only on future shipments, but also on those which it has made under the order.

The difference between the Canadian fixed price of \$80 per ton and the United States price of \$90 per ton has been deposited with a Trust Company in Montreal by the consumers, pending the decision of the Supreme Court.

LABOR CONFERENCE IN OTTAWA SOON

In Which Representatives of the Provincial Governments, Labor and Employers Will Take Part.

House of Commons, Ottawa, April 6.—(By Canadian Press).—There will be a conference in Ottawa, probably before the end of this month, of representatives of the different Provincial Governments, Labor and the employers in each Province, who will take steps to discuss the various provincial laws affecting labor, and at the same time will consider extending the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act. This announcement was made in the Senate tonight by Senator Robertson, Minister of Labor, in introducing the amendment to the Act which provides for the settlement of disputes between employers and employees in public utilities.

Senator Robertson stated that the proposed conference was in accordance with the action taken at the Industrial Conference last year. The question of extending the Lemaire Act to cover private industries, which