

RESOLUTION FOR AID TO SHIPBUILDING PLANT AT ST. JOHN ADOPTED BY LOCAL LEGISLATURE

Possibility of Big Plant Here Considerably Enhanced by Premier Fleming's Action of Yesterday — Intimation that Blast Furnaces may also be Located Here — Review of Work at Jordan Sanatorium.

Continued from page one.

The house met at three o'clock. Hon. Mr. Grimmer introduced a bill to amend the towns incorporation act of 1903.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer introduced a bill to amend the New Brunswick Elections Act. He explained that the bill related to the form of oath taken by a party challenged at the polls and specified the qualifications required by the act to enable him to vote.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer introduced a bill to further amend the law relating to coroners' inquests.

Hon. Mr. Fleming moved the following motion: Whereas it is understood that a proposition is under consideration for the establishment of a shipbuilding plant and yards at the harbor of Saint John, in this province, on a large scale, which will involve the expenditure of large sums of money in the work of construction thereof.

And whereas the operation of such proposed works when constructed will add very materially to the trade of the said port of Saint John and to its importance as an industrial centre, and will also prove of undoubted advantage and benefit to the province at large, in that it will afford a large amount of employment to our laborers and artisans, and a greatly enlarged market for the products of our mines, forests and farms.

Be it therefore resolved that in the opinion of this house the construction and establishment of the said shipyards and shipbuilding plant as above referred to, and as proposed, is most desirable in the public interest, and this house recommends and will heartily support such reasonable encouragement of the said proposition as His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council may see proper and calculated to insure the construction and operation of the said works.

The Advantage Of It. Hon. Mr. Fleming said that it had been proposed to interest shipbuilding concerns in the project of establishing a shipbuilding plant at St. John. It went without saying that it would be of the greatest advantage, not only to St. John but to the province at large, to have such a great industry established at that port.

It seemed likely that shipbuilding plant would be established at some convenient point in Eastern Canada within the next few years, and once work was begun at one point, other places would be precluded for a good many years, therefore it was important that steps should be taken to secure the establishment of a plant at St. John.

St. John the Spot for It. It went almost without saying that there was no port on the Atlantic coast where there were greater natural advantages for the establishment of such a plant than at St. John. In addition to its easy access to the sea, it had a very large number of steamship lines and its winter port business had gone up at a most satisfactory rate. The city of St. John had a population of 20,000, and the railway facilities at St. John at the present time were good, they will be very much greater later in the coming years. St. John will soon have direct communication with every part of Canada by every leading railway system. Not only the C. P. R. and I. C. R. serve the needs of the city, but the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern will all find an outlet at the port of St. John. The city means a greatly increased traffic and will also enhance the advantage of St. John for the location of the shipbuilding plant which, it is believed, will be established.

The Province Will Benefit. The benefits of the province at large from the establishment of such a plant at St. John were very apparent and he did not propose to speak at length on that phase of the question as hon. members could readily appreciate the enormous advantages. The contract for the construction of a dry dock at St. John had been entered into between the Dominion government and the Norton Griffiths Co., and its construction was the first step and an important one, and gave St. John a distinctive advantage in dealing with the subject of a shipbuilding plant.

The establishment of a dry dock gave St. John the great advantage because a shipbuilding plant needs a dry dock beside it and a dry dock needs a shipbuilding plant beside it. Now the province had the dry dock assured, as it was already being constructed, and when completed it will be capable of handling large vessels. In order to take ships into the dry dock the establishment of a repair plant was necessary and it was step further was taken a plant of sufficient dimensions to undertake the construction of ships would be secured.

The Proposition. The Norton Griffiths Co., who were carrying on the construction of the dry dock, breakwater and the other work at St. John, had made proposals to the city of St. John the municipal government of the city and county of St. John and the government of New Brunswick in regard to the project for the establishment of a shipbuilding plant. The Norton Griffiths Co. had made a proposition that the City and County of St. John and the province should enter into the guaranteeing of bonds to a certain extent for a certain number of years. The government was supposed to enter into any agreement and would not interfere in any way with the contract of the Norton Griffiths Co. with the Dominion government to perform certain work at the port of St. John. The proposition was the advisability of securing a loan for the city and county of St. John to purchase plant and the subject of

this resolution was to secure an expression of opinion from the legislature which would strengthen the hands of the government in going ahead and dealing with the matter in what they felt to be in the best interests of the province, any definite plan decided upon to be submitted to the legislature.

Must Act at Once. It was necessary that this matter should be dealt with within a very short time, as it was proposed to reclaim about 50 acres of the foreshore at Courtenay Bay and make that the location for a shipbuilding plant. Those who had seen the plans would remember that inside the breakwater was the location of the drydocks and the location of the blast furnaces. It would be necessary to build a retaining wall and for materials taken out in dredging would be placed behind this retaining wall and thus make a site for the shipbuilding plant.

He would not take time to discuss the great possibilities for development in increasing the general business and prosperity of the province, as well as by the large number of men that would be employed and the increase in population in the City of St. John which would result from this project being successfully carried out.

Blast Furnaces Too. It was well within the range of possibilities, however, that in addition to the drydock and shipbuilding plant there would also be large blast furnaces established alongside of the great industries and that New Brunswick would have all the advantages of having the coke taken from the earth and made into ships all within the confines of the province. It was not too much to ask, and not too much to expect, that the government should have the assistance of every member of the house and of the province in bringing about such a desirable end.

Attorney General Secured Motion. Hon. Mr. Grimmer in seconding the resolution said that he was here to endorse the resolution which had been introduced by the hon. premier in introducing the resolution. He had feared that the premier might forget to mention the strong possibilities for the erection of blast furnaces as one of a group of industries for St. John. He felt free to tell the House and country that the Canada Iron Corporation was seriously considering removal of the coke ovens and blast furnaces, an immense plant, from Londonderry, N. S., to a place which would be more closely associated with a big shipbuilding industry, and if the land which the premier referred to, is reclaimed it would offer excellent opportunities for the erection of such a plant.

The Canada Iron Corporation plant was of such immense proportions that the whole province would benefit from its establishment at St. John, and it would mean a complete realization of the hopes which had been expressed for an iron industry in this province. In addition to the Drummond mines, in Gloucester county, there were deposits of iron in this province unusual in value, and productive of an even better quality of ore than was won from the mines in Gloucester.

While St. John would get direct benefit from the carrying out of the great project of establishing the associated industries, the rest of the province would all get its share of the benefit. He had much pleasure in seconding the resolution which he hoped would meet with the unanimous support of the House.

Hon. John E. Wilson. Hon. Mr. Wilson said that it was needless for him to say that he was heartily in accord with and strongly endorsed the resolution which had been moved. After what the hon. premier and hon. attorney general had said there remained little that he could add any more than that he hoped that the House would give its support to the government in this matter and that the resolution which had been moved would receive the unanimous endorsement of the legislature. If the province desires a shipbuilding plant it is necessary that the government should take action at once.

Government's Businesslike Action. Mr. Baxter said he was glad of the opportunity to express his pleasure at the businesslike action of the government in this matter. While, technically speaking, the location of the proposed industry would be within his own constituency, its real location was in the province of New Brunswick, for he could imagine nothing which would do more to stimulate every industry within the province than the establishment of a shipbuilding plant within its confines. Every member of the House, and every citizen, would approve of the businesslike stand of the government in refusing to grant a subsidy to the building of the dry

dock in view of the fact that the company entered into a contract for building that structure had done so without asking either the government of the province or the city of St. John for assistance.

For many years both the province and city had stood ready to give assistance to dry dock construction, ambassadors had been sent to the old country to see whether political or commercial conditions had previously been ripe for the project. Now that a contract had been entered into with the Dominion government, the promoters should not expect further assistance to be given by either the city or province where there was no further consideration. On the other hand, it was idle to expect that a shipbuilding plant could succeed without some assistance from outside. Some years ago the capital in St. John, which had formerly been invested in wooden ships, was transferred to steamships. These were built as cheaply as the yards on the Clyde could turn them out, and were of modern construction. Through remarkably successful management, the conditions of commerce had changed, and for years they have not paid an adequate return on the capital invested.

Need for Subsidy. When, therefore, the modern tonnage of English manufacture was unable to pay an adequate return it would not be reasonable to expect that Canadian construction, which must necessarily be at a higher cost, would be able to earn dividends unless it received considerable assistance by way of subsidy.

It would be just as absurd as the suggestion of our friends who are heard in almost constant chorus nowadays saying that the best way is to start building a Dreadnought in order to learn how to build a coal barge. In this, as in all other things, there was an order of progress which must be observed. It would be necessary to commence with a barge, schooner, etc., and in time, as economies were developed, it might be expected that the plant would be able to turn out vessels of a more military character. He trusted that the Premier's promise of assistance would result in the bringing into existence of a steel plant and shipbuilding industry which would not fall to be of the greatest value in developing, not only, but all the resources of the province. To this end he hoped that the assistance of the city and county of St. John would be directed in view of the special local benefit which that constituency would receive from the project.

The motion was adopted.

The Jordan Sanatorium. Hon. Mr. Fleming said he desired to give the honorable members statements of amounts received in connection with the erection of the Jordan memorial sanatorium at River Glade. At the start of the enterprise Mrs. Jordan gave a very valuable gift of new foundations, many thousands of dollars, but Mrs. Jordan's giving did not end there. The Board of Commissioners had since received a considerable amount of money as large expenditures had been made. Mrs. Jordan had given very generously and she will give more before the work is done. The institution opened during the coming summer.

In addition to the valuable gift of the property many improvements had been undertaken as follows: Water tower, including fire protection to the buildings and grounds, \$3,000; building with electric light and heating plant, also lighting the grounds and buildings, \$1,400; free ward, \$10,000; moving of ward, \$1,000; new foundations, \$2,000; screening pavilions, \$195; land, \$950 (of this amount the government has paid \$450); heating cottages, \$1,000; dam and bridge, \$1,300; beautifying grounds, \$1,000.

Since Mrs. Jordan had given this valuable property to the province she had built three cottages, the property opposite the sanatorium of which she possesses only a life lease and at her death these also would become property of the province, in connection with placing the road to the sanatorium in proper condition Mrs. Jordan proposed, also, to erect a dam and bridge, and it was estimated that these improvements would cost \$15,000. Mrs. Jordan had intended her willingness to pay at least \$15,000 and even if the expenditures did exceed that amount, he did not think the province would be called upon to make up the difference. There were one or two other items that would aggregate about \$4,000. He thought that Mrs. Jordan's provisions outside of her first magnificent gift would reach \$50,000.

The Expenditure by Province. The expenditure by the province up to the present time amounted to \$20,570.47, which amount, however, was in excess of what the province had actually to pay. Provision was made under cap. 49, ch. VII, for an expenditure of \$15,000 in connection with the Jordan memorial sanatorium and he did not think the actual expenditures would exceed that amount. The commissioners had undertaken the erection of two pavilions at an estimated cost of \$10,000. The total amount was \$15,000. The erection of each pavilion for ten patients.

Mrs. Jordan had intimated that Mr. Jordan would have to pay \$25 for each permit for each animal, but in the event of his being unsuccessful in capturing as many animals as he had taken permits for, it would then be a matter for him to apply for a rebate on the unused permits.

Mr. Swin asked whether it was the intention to do away with the chief game warden for the various counties. Hon. Mr. Fleming said it was his intention to have one chief game warden for the province and when that official was appointed it was his intention to consult with him and arrive at some plan which would give more protection for game for the same expenditure as at present. It was likely there would be one man in each county to whom the chief game warden could look in connection with the work in that particular county.

Mr. Sheridan thought it would be well to have provisions in the law making it necessary for anybody when hunting to have his license with him and also to make it necessary for any hunter to show his license upon demand from any person.

Hon. Mr. Fleming said he could promise that an honest effort would be made to secure even better protection for game than at present with the expenditure of more money. One thing that he had under consideration was to swear in every foreman

might be taken from the streams where they were numerous and placed on rivers such as the Oromocto where they are not found at the present time. This section of the bill, however, is to meet the demand for the taking of fur-bearing animals alive to be kept in captivity for breeding purposes. The department would undertake to look into the matter thoroughly and see if arrangements could not be made to transfer some of the beavers to the Oromocto river and if they were successful the changing of beavers might be carried on to a much greater extent.

Sections of the bill were discussed at some length and it was decided that the section would be redrafted so that the amendment would apply to the original statute.

The Question of Permits. Dr. Moorehouse asked as to the issuing of permits for the capture of beavers.

Hon. Mr. Fleming said that if a man secured permits to capture 25 beavers he would have to pay \$2 for each permit for each animal, but in the event of his being unsuccessful in capturing as many animals as he had taken permits for, it would then be a matter for him to apply for a rebate on the unused permits.

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