

DAYLIGHT SAVING TURNED DOWN BY LEGISLATORS

Many Private and Public Bills Tossed to the Hopper—Premier Foster Censured for His Duplicitous in Thursday's Performances—Good Roads Again Threshed Out.

Assembly Chamber, March 28.—The House met at three o'clock. Mr. Burchill presented the report of the committee on standing orders. Mr. Leves (West.) rose to a question of privilege. He said that he noticed his name was omitted from the Division List of the vote of yesterday, as published in the morning papers, and he felt that he should call attention to the matter. He had cast his vote against the amendment and for the resolution.

Notices of inquiry were given as follows: By Mr. Murray (Kings): As to the assessment made on the municipalities last year for the patriotic fund as to the amount assessed and collected and as to municipalities, if any, which did not pay the assessment.

By Mr. Smith (Carleton): As to road expenditures in the parish of Peel, Carleton county. By Mr. Sutton: As to a road survey in the parish of Brighton, Carleton county.

By Mr. Tully: As to expenditures on the road leading from Memramcook Station to Memramcook west, and other roads in the same parish. By Mr. Leves (West.): As to the Estate of W. J. Saunders of Moncton. Mr. Sutton introduced a bill to amend an act relating to the town of Woodstock.

Mr. Dyart presented a petition of the Municipality of Kent for a bill to amend an act authorizing temporary loans. Mr. Campbell introduced a bill in amendment of an act relating to rates and taxes in St. John.

Hon. Mr. Veniot, for Mr. Roberts, introduced a bill relating to permanent highways in the parish of Lancaster. Mr. Murray introduced a bill to amend the Theatres and Cinemas Act, 1912.

Mr. Burchill introduced a bill to amend the Church of England Act, 1912. Mr. McGrath introduced a bill to amend an act relating to the town of Newcastle.

Hon. Mr. Murray submitted the annual report of the Miramichi Natural History Society. Mr. Smith (Carleton) gave notice of motion for Tuesday next, that the report of the Minister of Public Works on the Shippegan road inquiry be made by order of the day for Thursday next.

Mr. Smith (Albert) pursuant to notice, moved his resolution protesting against the adoption of daylight saving. He said that he brought the matter to the attention of the House at the request of officers of the Farmers' and Dairywomen's Association. He had hoped that the matter would be brought forward by the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, but he not having done so the speaker felt it his duty to place the matter before the House for an expression of an opinion.

The fact that his hon. friend from Sunbury was seconded of the party question. He trusted that hon. members would give an expression of their views.

Mr. Mesereau endorsed the remarks of the previous speaker, and thought it would be a shame to have daylight saving imposed on the province when 75 per cent. of the people were opposed to it. It gave him pleasure to second the resolution, and he hoped it would have the honest consideration of every hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Tweeddale said he thought a remark made by the mover of the resolution reflected upon himself, as it intimated that he was neglecting to look after the interests of the farmers. The Farmers' and Dairywomen's Association has passed a resolution on the subject and had forwarded the same to him (Tweeddale) with a request that he endorse it and transmit it to Ottawa. He wished to say that he had received a reply saying that it was doubtful if the question came up in Parliament this session. Knowing the sentiments of the farmers of the province he felt there was a strong objection among them to daylight saving. Mr. Donald Fraser, the largest employer of labor in the province, was in favor of it. Mr. Tweeddale expressed strong views against it. Men hired to work on farms worked a stipulated number of hours and had a much shorter day than their employers. The farmer, who had sons of his own could make money, but one who had to hire his help considered a good thing if not carried to extreme. He noticed that there were complaints in some quarters of the price of butter, but if the farmers, who produced it, did not work much longer hours than men in towns and cities, the price would be double. He wished to say that he was in favor of the resolution.

Hon. Mr. Foster said, that some years ago there had been an agitation for daylight saving, and an act to provide for it had been placed on the statute books. There was no doubt that it was a good thing for men like himself, and those he employed, but they were in the minority. The majority of the people were farmers, and with them daylight saving was unpopular, nor was it popular with other people whose work required them to rise early in the morning. If the cities and towns of the province wanted to adopt it there was no reason why they should not do so. But they should be prepared for some inconvenience in regard to train arrangements. He was in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Murray (Kings) said, he noticed that daylight saving had been discussed in Parliament, and that might make some difference in New Brunswick. He realized that there was a strong feeling against it among the

farmers of his own county. New Brunswick time was already ahead of the sun, and seemed ridiculous to change it and work a hardship on the rural sections of the province. He would support the resolution. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Budget Debate. Mr. McInnes, on the order of the day being called, resumed the debate on the budget. He complimented the honorable provincial secretary-treasurer on the able exposition of the finances, and expressed the gratification at the successful manner in which the government was administering the affairs of the province. This far honorable members opposite had apparently found very little on which to base their criticism. The honorable provincial secretary-treasurer had made no attempt to camouflage the issue, but had presented a plain and honest statement. In that respect he seemed to have departed from a long standing custom.

2-HOUSE 7:30 P. M. In the Department of Lands and Mines he noticed that there was a large increase in the revenue from stumpage while, according to the report, the lumber cut was much smaller in former years. A fair and honest calculation of stumpage would show the excellent showing in that department. Honorable members opposite gave no credit to the department for its splendid achievement and had confined their criticism to the administration of the game law. They must know that the honorable minister was doing his best to protect the game, yet they complained because he made the law too drastic. He held that if game was to be protected string laws were necessary, and he would say to his honorable friends that if they knew of violations of the law they should not wait to come to the House but should give the information to the honorable minister of lands and mines.

With regard to the Department of Public Works he could say that it was well administered, and the appropriations were well expended. The only reproach he had against the honorable minister was that he did not distribute the money as some of them would like and give a larger proportion to counties that had long been neglected. He hoped that, during the coming year, there would be a larger appropriation for Madawaska. That county was situated between Maine and Quebec where the people had good roads. There had been a marked improvement in Madawaska in recent years and he hoped before they would be able to compete successfully with Maine and Quebec for automobile traffic.

The Department of Agriculture was rendering good service. It had a capable head who devoted all of his time to its affairs. He believed the government was to be congratulated on the success of its administration in general. He was glad to know they were grappling with the great problems connected with re-construction. The resources of New Brunswick were capable of great development and, in that respect, he thought more attention should be given to the subject of colonization. Good roads were also a necessity. Success could only be brought about by co-operation, not only between capital and labor, but between the different elements composing the population. All should work together for the common good.

His honorable friend from St. John (Potts) had stated that he was in favor of revoking the treaty of Paris, but it was well perhaps that nobody paid much attention to what that member said. It might be a good thing to grant him leave of absence so that he could airplane over to the peace conference where he might consort with the delegates from the Balkan states among whom he would feel perfectly at home.

More Money for Teachers. Mr. Potts—"Don't forget they are going to use the English language over there." Mr. Michaud said he thought all languages were being used over there. The honorable member, in a previous speech, had cast reflections on the Province of Quebec. He (Michaud) held no brief for Quebec, but he would say that in political matters and in the moral fibre of its people it compared favorably with the other provinces. The honorable member had said that the English language should be used in the country. He thought it would be like to join him in that, but he did not think it would be in the interest of the province at large. He would not have referred to the matter had his friend not brought it up, and he hoped it would not be necessary to do with it again. He spoke to both sides of the House to do what they could to bring about unity among the different elements and in that respect they should not forget that it was men of different languages serving under Marshal Poch who had achieved the greatest victory of modern times.

Mr. Potts said he was privileged on a second occasion to follow a speaker from the other side who had raised a question of languages. The minister of public works in his speech on the address had said that the English was dying out and that the French population was increasing. As an independent member he (Potts) was prepared to give his views and, if necessary, to go down for the principle which he stood for. He was honest when he said that he was preserving the English language in the province. If what he had heard from the other side was to be the sounding trumpet he wanted his honorable friends to know that there were others who would heed the signal. He thought that the English language was the official language of New Brunswick and there was no law for any other. If a man went to Quebec to sell goods he was told that they would not buy from him because he was not French. They were also told that if they did not have a French representative they could not do business in that province. Mr. Mesereau said he would not have a French remark made by the honorable member. He had done business in Quebec and knew that what the honorable member stated was not a fact. Mr. Potts continuing, said he could give concrete cases right in New

Brunswick similar to what he had described as occurring in Quebec. He did not have to go outside of the legislature in order to prove that what he said was true. Some honorable member had placed on his desk a notice, printed in French, bearing the name of the Minister of Lands and Mines, which was squandering public money to have to print public notices in both languages.

Mr. Burchill asked if the C. G. R. railway crossings in both languages. Mr. Potts remarked that what the honorable member had said was as true as what he (Potts) had been saying. That was a reason why they should work together. His honorable friend opposite (Michaud) thought, today, that he had found a weak point in his armor and had tried to put the probe in. He was glad he had. The more he probed the better he liked it. He had nothing to withdraw from what he had said previously. He believed that the mother tongue in this province should be preserved and he had as much to commend to think that his honorable friend opposite had to want his own mother tongue preserved. He had said what he had in no personal spirit, and believed that he could meet his friends, French or English, in the same spirit as ever.

He was proud that he was on the side of the House where could be seen some of the most honorable men who ever legislated for the province. He would not have said that yesterday, but he could today. It had been the unpleasant duty of his colleagues and himself to sit in judgment on his honorable friend opposite, and he thought credit was due to members of the opposition for going the length they had. On the other hand the government had come in with a resolution, not to purify and improve political conditions, but in order that its members and supporters might say to the country that they had asked these men to resign their seats. There had been an incident to which he might refer. When his honorable colleague (Campbell) had asked of the premier a certain question, it had been the honorable minister of public works who had got to his feet and mumbled out an explanation. At that time the face of the honorable premier showed plainly that he could not get on his feet. His honorable colleague had asked when the resolution league had asked when the resolution with regard to the honorable members of the House had been prepared in advance, and it had been the permanent roads minister who had leaped to his feet and given the answer which transparency had prevented the premier from giving. He (Potts) afterwards had asked the honorable premier if the resolution had been printed in advance of the hearing of the honorable members in the House, and in

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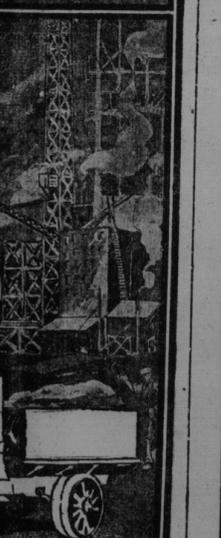
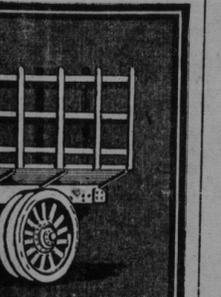
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