

# POOR DOCUMENT

## MARCH 20 1915

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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1915

### THE LEGISLATURE

Two Hour Session of The House Yesterday

#### THE LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY

Inquiries by Members of the Opposition—Annuity for G. Hudson Flewelling—The Boys' Industrial Home

Fredericton, N. B., March 14.—Considerable routine business was disposed of during a two hour session of the legislature this afternoon. The morning was marked by a meeting of the government at which a delegation from the Federation of Labor was heard, and also by a caucus of the opposition party.

A desirable step towards securing greater uniformity of legislation in Canada was taken by the legislature this afternoon when the bill to promote this end was approved. The bill provides for the appointment of two members of the bar to act with others from other provinces to draw up uniform laws, relating to certain phases of commercial law and probate law. The act becomes operative only if the other provinces take similar action.

The committee of the whole also discussed an amendment to give towns and municipalities the power to regulate the sale of coal and wood, bills to increase the amount contributed by the province for support of boys committed to the industrial home, for pupils in the Halifax School for the Deaf, to grant an annuity to the widow of G. Hudson Flewelling, and to provide new regulations regarding county court stenographers.

The intention of the coal and wood bill is to abolish sales by the load and to require that wood be sold by the cord and coal by weight. Some doubts were expressed regarding provisions to maintain the standard for stenographers for the county court, but the attorney-general showed that this factor was fully protected. Mention was made of the difficulty experienced in finding sufficient capable stenographers.

**Valuable Books.** That the province has a standing offer of \$15,000 for a single volume in the legislative library, a work by Sir John A. Macdonald, was mentioned by Hon. Dr. Roberts in presenting the report of the library committee. There is now no instance on the books and only one policy mentions the library at all. The committee recommended that \$25,000 be allocated, that the reclassification and cataloguing be continued and that efforts be made to purchase the library.

The opposition members continue their search for information and a large number of inquiries were presented. The subjects included the brown tail moth survey, revenue from motor vehicle licenses, employees of the public works department, stipendiary magistrate of Brighton and registrar of vital statistics of Carleton Place. There was also notice of inquiry by Mr. Tilley, St. John, regarding an agreement between the province and the New Brunswick Power Company regarding payment by the company for the privilege of running cars over the highway bridge at St. John, and whether any such sums had been paid.

Hon. Mr. Veniot asked permission to explain that it was two years and not two months in which he hoped to have a highway patrol system in operation. The house adjourned shortly after 6 o'clock and will resume at 3 o'clock on Friday.

**(Official Report.)** Assembly Chamber, March 14.—The house met at 3 o'clock. The bill to enable cities, towns and municipalities to assess for aid granted to the city of Halifax was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Burchill presented the report of the committee on standing laws. The committee recommended that the work of re-cataloguing the books of the library, as carried on last year by Mr. Bidlake. It was pointed out that some of the books in the library are of great value and the committee recommended that insurance should be placed on them to the amount of \$25,000. The committee believes that some effort should be made to purchase the legislative library with the public and suggests that this

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### AT THE DAIRY CONVENTION, WINNIPEG



Best sweep stakes, butter and cheese exhibits on show and their producers, (left to right), J. E. Kough, Crescent Creamery, Winnipeg, winner of butter; Albert Galtier, Isles de Chene, Man., winner of cheese.

could be done by keeping a supply of up-to-date literature.

Notices of inquiry were given as follows:

By Mr. Murray (Kings), for Wednesday next, as to the number of men employed on the Brown Tail moth survey, and the number of nests found by them; also as to the revenue received from the sale of motor vehicle licenses and the disposition made of same.

By Mr. Smith (Carleton) for Tuesday next, as to the number of persons under salary in the public works department, the amount of salaries paid by the department and the persons temporarily employed; also as to whether or not the minister of public works or any members of the government gave a letter to H. M. Blair, relating to his salary and expenses.

By Mr. Sutton, for Tuesday next, as to the dismissal of Roy W. Cameron, stipendiary magistrate of the parish of Brighton; also as to why John A. Lindsay, registrar of vital statistics for Carleton county was removed from office.

By Mr. Tilley, for Wednesday next, as to the agreement with the New Brunswick Power Company for running rights over the Reversing Falls bridge. By Mr. Dickson, for Tuesday next as to the rebuilding of the Perry Point bridge.

Hon. Mr. Robinson presented the petition of the warden and vestrymen of St. Paul's church, Moncton, for the passage of an act relating to certain lands.

Hon. Mr. Smith introduced a bill authorizing the cancellation of a certain land grant.

Mr. Tilley introduced a bill to confirm an agreement made by the city of St. John to David H. Baker.

Mr. Michael introduced a bill to amend the act relating to Fraser, Limited, and the town of Edmundston.

Hon. Mr. Robinson introduced a bill to change the name of Fred. Leroy Swartz and William Alban Swartz.

Mr. Potts introduced a bill to amend the law relating to top and side wharves in St. John.

Hon. Mr. Potts gave notice of motion for Monday next of a resolution to amend the act relating to the appointment of a commission to secure uniformity of legislation in Canada.

The house then went into committee on Mr. Leger (Westmorland) in the chair, and took up the consideration of the bill for the appointment of a commission to secure uniformity of legislation in Canada.

Hon. Mr. Byrne explained that a bill had been met with the approval of that body.

Hon. Mr. Byrne explained that the bill would consist of three members of the bar who would serve without remuneration.

A sum not exceeding \$600 was to be paid out of consolidated revenue account for traveling expenses of the members incurred in attending meetings of commissioners from other provinces.

Mr. McGrath was pleased to learn that there were some lawyers in the province willing to work for nothing.

Mr. Burchill thought that under the terms of the bill it might be possible for the commissioners to incur considerable expense for printing and clerical assistance.

Mr. Mesereau thought the bill safeguarded the public interests.

Mr. Burchill wanted to know if similar legislation was being enacted by other provinces.

Hon. Mr. Byrne said he was unable to speak positively on the subject, but he presumed it was being done. For some time there has been a feeling in the different provinces that there was greater need of uniformity in laws concerning insurance companies, partnerships, probate of wills, etc., and the bill was being promoted with the object of bringing about that uniformity.

Mr. Baxter said that if other provinces did not pass similar legislation no conference would be held, consequently there would be no expense.

Mr. Magee thought that the bill might satisfy the ordinary layman if it fixed a maximum sum of expenses to be incurred.

Mr. Baxter thought his honorable friends opposite should be willing to trust the government a little longer. The bill was satisfactory to his side of the house, and the expense to be incurred would be a mere bagatelle in comparison with the great saving that would be effected by having uniformity of legislation.

The bill was agreed to.

**Towns Incorporation Act.** The committee then went into consideration of the bill to amend Chapter 166 of the Towns Incorporation Act.

Hon. Mr. Murray explained that the object of the bill was to give town councils power to better regulate the sale of coal and wood.

Mr. Baxter said that the bill would not interfere with dominion jurisdiction as to weights and measures, but he wanted information as to how the selling of coal and wood would be regulated.

Hon. Mr. Murray said that town councils now had authority to appoint weighers of straw, hay and fodder, and the bill proposed to give them the right to add coal and wood to the list.

The bill was agreed to.

The committee then took up the consideration of the bill to provide an annuity to G. Hudson Flewelling.

The amount of the annuity is to be fixed at \$800 per annum to be paid monthly from March 1, 1915.

Hon. Mr. Murray said that town councils now had authority to appoint weighers of straw, hay and fodder, and the bill proposed to give them the right to add coal and wood to the list.

The bill was agreed to.

The committee next took up the consideration of the bill relating to the Boys' Industrial Home, St. John.

Hon. Mr. Potts said as a result of the increased cost of living, the board of governors had found themselves without sufficient revenue to enable the home to be carried on.

Under the proposed amendment the governors would be allowed to collect \$800 per year from each municipality for the instruction and board of each boy, and a similar amount would be paid by the province.

The bill was agreed to.

**The Deaf and Mute.** The committee next took up consideration of the bill to amend the act respecting the education of deaf and mute persons.

Hon. Mr. Byrne explained that the province had the right to send deaf mutes to the school at Halifax.

The charge made by this institution was originally \$250 per pupil but in 1913 it had been increased to \$125. Now as the result of the high cost of living it was proposed to further increase it to \$150.

**CHILDREN NEED FOOD—NOT ALCOHOL**

How careless it is to accept alcoholic medicine for children when everybody knows that their whole health and growth depends upon correct nourishment. If your children are pale, listless, underweight or puny, they absolutely need the special, concentrated food that only

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gives, to improve their nutrition and repair waste caused by youthful activity. During school term all children should be given Scott's Emulsion because it benefits their blood, sharpens their appetite and rebuilds their strength by sheer force of its great nourishing power.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

The same rate would be charged the municipalities to which the pupils belonged. The bill was agreed to.

**Shortland in County Courts.** The committee next took up consideration of the bill respecting shortland reporting in county courts.

Hon. Mr. Byrne explained that, an act to provide for shortland reporting in county courts had been passed in 1913 but had not worked out satisfactorily, and it was now proposed to amend it.

Under the amended bill it was proposed that the party entering the suit shall pay \$2.50 to the clerk of the court, and when testimony was taken the other party to the suit shall pay in a similar amount, payment to continue daily during the progress of the trial.

It is provided that the stenographer shall be paid \$5 per day for attendance when there is no testimony and when employed in taking evidence the allowance shall be \$10 per day. Necessary travelling expenses are to be paid on the certificate of the presiding judge. It was felt that under the proposed arrangement the work of county courts would be greatly facilitated and the saving to the municipalities would more than offset the expense incurred.

Mr. Baxter said he understood from the bill that litigants were to contribute \$5 per day and the difference would be made up by the municipalities. He said that it was difficult to procure competent stenographers and he did not think the standard for county courts should be any lower than that of the supreme courts. It was useless to have a stenographer who was insufficiently expert to render the service for which he or she was being paid.

Hon. Mr. Byrne said that the work in the two courts being similar it was important that the standard should be the same.

Mr. Baxter thought it should be set forth in the bill that the qualification required should be the same as for supreme courts.

Hon. Mr. Byrne said he would act on the suggestion and see that progress be reported.

Mr. McGrath thought the section that empowered the presiding judge to give a verdict against the party of the suit who failed to pay the shortland fee was a little too drastic.

Hon. Mr. Byrne replying said that there was a similar provision in other acts relating to courts especially in regard to the jury funds. It might be considered a little harsh by laymen but no injustice was done.

Mr. Baxter said that since the committee had agreed to the bill amending the Towns Incorporation act he had given the matter some further consideration and would suggest that progress be reported.

It was important that the reconsideration of the bill and the committee should not conflict with federal statutes.

Hon. Mr. Murray said that he noticed by an Ottawa despatch that Sir George Foster intended to promote legislation this session fixing the standard of a cord of wood at 128 feet.

Hon. Mr. Robinson presented a petition for the passage of an act for the incorporation of the Women's Patriotic League of the city of Moncton.

**Two Years.** Hon. Mr. Veniot rose to a question of privilege.

He said he noticed that one of the newspapers which published a report of his remarks, on the highway act, had placed in the headline that he had pledged himself to have the patrol system in working order in four months.

It was impossible for such a thing to be done. What he had said was that probably by the expiration of the State of Maine he hoped to have the patrol system in working order in two years.

The house adjourned at 5:10 p.m.

A very enjoyable entertainment for the soldiers and sailors was held last evening in St. David's church with a good attendance. The following programme was enjoyed greatly by the audience:

Solos by Lance Corporal Wheeler, Miss Tweedie, E. R. Hendry, Stokers F. O. Wilson, P. O. Chaffin, P. O. Dwyer, P. O. Penkethlan, and a reading by Miss Maxwell. Heavy encores were called for from the miscellaneous four members who were served by the ladies of the church.

### ADDRESS TO THE CANADIAN CLUB

President McKenzie of Dalhousie University Speaks on Co-operation of Scientists and Business Men

The advantage to a country which comes from the co-operation of its scientists and business men and the great need of the co-operation in which Canada stands today, formed the subject of a most interesting lecture before the Canadian Club at a dinner in Bond's last evening by Professor A. Stanley McKenzie, president of Dalhousie University, Halifax.

The speaker opened his address by saying that the war had caused a great call for science. Since the beginning of the war, there has been a great moral elevation in the Allied countries engaged in it. The people of England and France have in perpetual strain of food shortage and air menace, and yet they bear this strain dry eyed, showing a great courage and a great percentage of what would have been common labor, to stand in the front lines, against the enemy.

They have tasted the sweets of mental and physical work, and the power that comes from their co-operation. After the war they will not be willing to ease work. This labor will all be changed to the war, and utilized in a way in which it has never been utilized before.

When war was declared in 1914, England woke up from her old indifference to scientific research, and called all the greatest scientists in the kingdom to the aid of the government. The greatest scientists in England are the greatest scientists in the world, and have been so for over a hundred years, although Germany has shifted the world for the last half century into believing that she has the greatest scientists.

**Interests Pooled.** The problems before these men were great ones. They were told to collect their forces into their laboratories. They were asked to utilize all the forces at their command and to secure co-operation. Their task was to get the manufacturers to see the value of scientific methods in business, to ask them to pool their interests and work together, to give out the secrets, which might have been kept in their laboratories for a hundred years, for the good of the country.

They were successful, and, as an instance, the shipbuilders of the world, on the Clyde share their methods, and there are no secrets at all. This change in the attitude of the world has been a great one, and it has come only through necessity.

France soon followed England. They have arranged for a system on which all the factories in the republic will work after the war. When peace has been signed, the men will walk out of the trenches into the factories and the work there will start again. After the war, there will be the greatest and bitterest competition for trade among the different countries that there has ever been. It will not be like the old pre-war conditions. It will be a struggle for the last man who goes under. All the Allies have contracted huge war debts, so great that it seems an impossibility to pay them. But they must be paid, or at least the interest on them. The only way to do this is to increase the productivity of the country to the greatest extent and to do this scientists have been called in to save the situation.

**Canada Squandered Resources.** Before the war, Canadians were spendthrifts. They thought that the country was prosperous, but one has only to look into the dwindling forests and the depleted fisheries to see that Canada was not living on her interest but on her capital.

The problem before the scientists is to increase the trade of the country, and to conserve its natural resources. Canada and the United States followed the example of England and France in regard to the Board of Scientific Research. In Canada there is now a competent board that is working hard on the problems before it. The speaker was a member of the board. He told the members of the club that science is very expensive, that it cannot be carried on like business, it consists of experiment, but that it always pays big dividends in the end on the money invested in it.

In conclusion the speaker said that there is need for a change in methods in Canada. First there must be less waste, then there must be some sort of ordering of the proper utilization of the natural resources of the country. He said that the only way to get the war debt of the country paid, is to have the business men and the scientists co-operate to place Canada in a position to get all the trade after the war that is possible.

Lieutenant Harold Manning, who was invalided home from the front some time ago, left for Montreal last evening on the C. P. R. to have an operation performed on his left hand.

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**INCREASE IN RAILROAD RATES NOW IN EFFECT**

Ottawa, March 14.—The judgment of the railway board, granting the railway an increase of approximately 15 per cent. in freight and passenger rates, goes into effect at midnight. This is the decision of the cabinet council, which heard the appeal of the western provincial governments, the Winnipeg board of trade and other public bodies, against the judgment.

The judgment is modified, however, by the provision that the new rates, instead of being permanent, shall cease to be effective one year after the declaration of peace, following the present war. The order-in-council providing for the special taxation of the C. P. R. declares that the company shall pay:

1. One-half of its net earnings from railway operation in excess of seven per cent. of its common stock (after paying fixed charges, appropriation for pension fund, and dividends on the preferred stock).

2. Income tax on the company's special income (inclusive of all the company's income, except earnings from railway operations) under the provisions of the income war tax act 1917, or any amendment thereof hereafter enacted.

Provided that the total amount to be paid each year by the company shall not be less than:

1. The company's net earnings in such year from railway operations and from special income, as defined above, in excess of ten per cent. on its common stock (after paying fixed charges, appropriation for pension fund, and dividends on preferred stock), up to seven million dollars or

2. The amount by which its net earnings from railway operations exceed the net earnings from railway operations for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1917, due to the increase in the freight passenger rates granted by the order of the board of railway commissioners dated December 24, 1917.

The government-general-in-council may make such regulations to provide for the full and effective carrying out of the provisions of this order and for the collection, payment, and enforcement of the same.

Pay in full payment of special tax on this order shall, in respect of all bills from and after January 1, 1918, leave the company of liability under Business Profits War Tax act, 1916, any other dominion act of like nature hereafter enacted, and (save as set before provided) under the Income Tax act 1917.

This order shall be deemed to have come into force and effect on the 1 day of January, 1918, and to continue force and effect during the present war and until further order.

**THE FARMERS' PARLIAMENT**

Fredericton, N. B., March 14.—Much discussed farm tractors were little support from J. S. Grisdale, of laws, director of dominion experience farms, who addressed the Farmers' Dairyman's convention this evening. He did not believe they would prove a failure. Instead he advocated the use of larger horse-drawn machines with more horses, thus increasing the product with the same amount of labor. Lat fields are another pressing necessity. Speaker also strongly recommended using machines with herts of a dozen more cows. Late planting of potato advocated by W. W. Hubbard for late crops, and better seed, was a subject which deeply interested the gathering. Every subject seemed to do this, however, and the speakers frequently interrupted with keenly put questions which frequently led to brief discussions.

Indicative of the wave of crime sweeping Detroit is the announcement that 789 felonies were committed between Jan. 21 and Feb. 18, and lost \$171,688.88 secured.

U. S. Railroad Director McAdoo plans to spend at least \$500,000,000 on developing railroads east of Chicago.

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you can have it, by heeding Nature's laws. Keep the stomach strong, the liver active, the blood pure, and the bowels regular, and you will seldom be ill. Take good care of these organs, and at the first sign of anything wrong—promptly take Beecham's Pills.

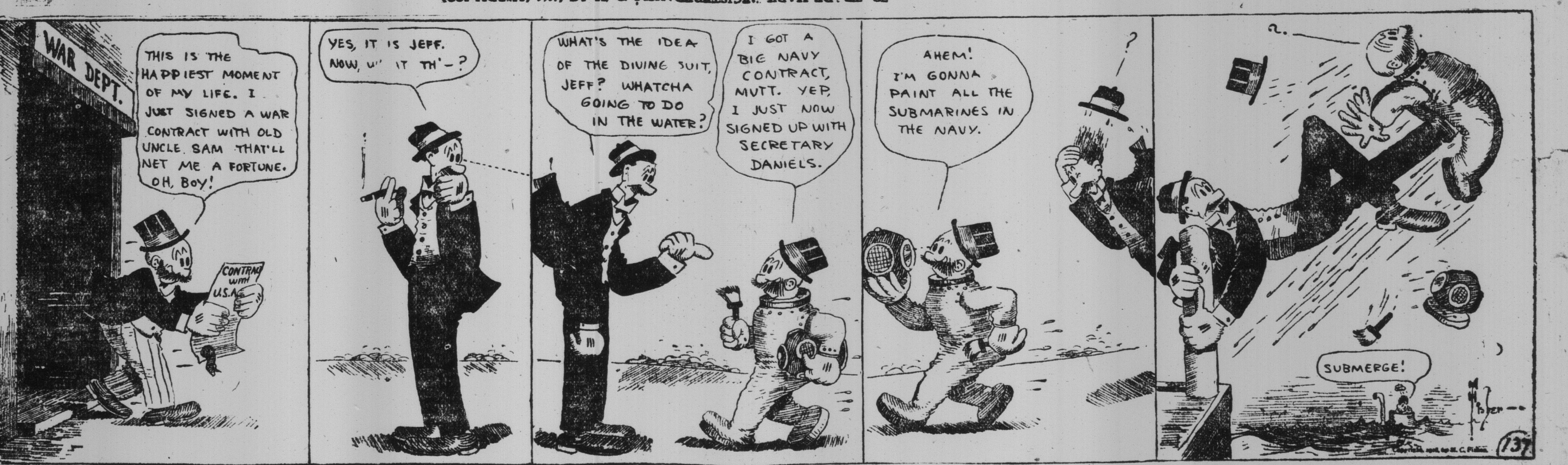
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the help and relief of this world-famed remedy, to keep the body in health. They quickly establish normal conditions, so the organs perform their functions as Nature intended. No other remedy will so surely strengthen the system, stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels and quickly improve the general health as

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Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.  
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### MUTT AND JEFF—JEFF OUGHT TO MIX SOME BRAINS WITH HIS PAINT

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