

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN SESSION

Programme as Advanced by Speech from the Throne—Important Government Measures Promised—Act to Enfranchise Women—Better Housing Facilities—Road Building—Vocational and Technical Education—Excuses for Valley Railroad Delay—Amendments to Health Act—Liquor Question Bobs up—Mr. Dyrart Moves Address in Reply to Speech from Throne—Mr. Robichaud Seconder.

FREDERICTON, Mar. 6.—The third session of the Seventh Legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick was formally opened by His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor Pugsley at 3 o'clock this afternoon, with the usual ceremony.

The members having taken their seats, the acting clerk assistant, John Murray Keefe, announced the death during recess, of the clerk of the house, Henry Bartlett Rainford, and the appointment by order in council of George Young Dibbles, who was unable to take up his duties. Mr. George Bidlake has been appointed acting clerk for the session.

Hon. Mr. Foster, addressing the session, proposed the name of Dr. J. E. Hetherington, member for Queens for the speakership. He said that Dr. Hetherington's family had been identified with membership in the house for many years. His father, the late Thomas Hetherington, had been elected for Queens in 1858, and had given many years of useful service to the province. He felt sure that the son was faithfully following in the footsteps of his father.

Hon. Mr. Byrne seconded the motion. Mr. Baxter thought that as the speaker of the house had resigned the house should deal with his resignation before electing a successor. He was of the opinion that the house should maintain its rights, and he felt that the vacancy should not be filled until the resignation was formally accepted. He said that honorable members on his side of the house warmly approved on personal grounds of the selection of the honorable member for Queens for the speakership. It was to be regretted, however, that a proposal had not been made to advance to that office the gentleman who had in such a satisfactory manner, performed the duties of deputy speaker during the past two sessions. As the government did not propose to proceed on the principle of promotion it was not the intention of the opposition to suggest any other name. The motion was then put by the acting clerk and unanimously carried.

Speaker Elect Hetherington was escorted to the chair by Hon. Messrs. Foster and Byrne, and in a brief speech cordially thanked the house for the honor conferred upon him. The Lieutenant-Governor entered the chamber at this stage and being seated upon the throne delivered the following speech:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: It gives me much pleasure to welcome you to the Third Session of the Seventh Legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick. You meet for your legislative duties this year under far different circumstances. Peace is the keynote of the world instead of War. Thanks to the Almighty God, the splendid efforts of the Allied Armies have been crowned with success and the struggle for freedom and liberty ended in Victory for Great Britain and her Allies.

New Brunswick, as a Province of Canada, will for all time be proud of the part her sons and daughters played in this great event. Alas! will be the glory to those who died with those who have returned with honor and the realization that they played their part and did all that men could. It is a source of the greatest gratification that while New Brunswick's men were doing their duty at the front, the people at home generally supported their efforts in every possible way. Largely increased production of food, generous subscription to the Red Cross and other similar funds, indefatigable personal effort on the part of the women of the province, give some idea of the spirit which animated our people and inspired their sons to heroic deeds.

During the recess, two notable events were the visits of His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, son of the Duke of Connaught, who for some years was

the Valley Railway at Fredericton and the Transcontinental Railway at Mc-Givney Junction.

The Canadian National Railway, which will operate the Valley Railway, now includes the Transcontinental from Moncton to Winnipeg, and the Canadian Northern System from Montreal to the Pacific Coast. It is no reason to doubt, the pledges made by the people through Parliament, when public aid was given to the two great railways, as the routing of traffic originating on all parts of the two systems by Canadian channels, and through Canadian ports, are honorably carried out, there will be a very rapid and vast increase in the export and import business through St. John and other Maritime Province ports. The through traffic will, it is hoped, insure additional railway revenue which will provide a larger amount towards the payment of the very large sum which the interest on the cost of construction of this road calls for. My government has already presented its claims for the routing of the Saint John and Quebec Railway as a part of the government-owned Canadian National Railway by my government and the people of the province to those distinguished visitors who were most cordial and enthusiastic.

The problems of Peace are not less serious than many of the difficulties of War. To provide for those who have given the best years of their manhood for the safety of the Empire is the first duty of the Nation. Demobilization and repatriation must be naturally go hand in hand. The settlement of soldiers wishing to go upon the land and provision for financing their needs have been engaging the attention of both Federal and Provincial Governments, and I am pleased to note, applications from returned men are being dealt with as rapidly as possible. My Government will submit measures for your consideration to attract as many soldier settlers as possible to New Brunswick and to provide them with land splendidly adapted for agriculture. Agricultural returns show that in 1918 this province enjoyed its banner year of production. More than one million bushels of wheat were secured, an extraordinary harvest of other grains and roots. Undoubtedly the crop was due, in a measure, to the additional stimulus of high prices and war production, but there is great encouragement in knowing what our agriculturists can do when urged to effort.

During the recess there was an inter-provincial and Dominion Conference at Ottawa when several very important matters, which gravely concerned the rights of New Brunswick, were considered. The demand of the Prairie Provinces for control of their natural resources, which remained the property of the Dominion when these new provincial units were organized, was one of the questions raised and particularly interested New Brunswick. The question of public health, in ordinary times, of indispensable value, and the unfortunate experiences of the past year have doubly shown the inestimable benefit, the newly created Department of Health has been to this province, and I feel sure you will give this Department the well merited salary to make its work constantly effective.

The provincial programme for the improvement of the trunk roads has been given additional interest by the announcement that the Federal Government proposes to co-operate with and assist in road making. The notable improvement already made in the condition of the provincial highways can be supplemented by this federal grant so that in a few years a system of trunk roads between all the important centres of population will be possible. During the recess arrangements have been made with several of the owners of the branch lines in the province by the Dominion Government preparatory to their acquisition. Requests having been made by the Dominion Government for legislation confirming their title to the right-of-way of reasonable width, a bill is being prepared that will confirm their title. I regret very much that the owners of the Charlot and Fort Shore and Kent Northern Railways have not yet been able to come to an arrangement with the Federal Government that will enable them to be taken over by operation by the Canadian National Railways. These branch lines, which serve the northeastern shores of the province and the important centres of trunk roads, and it will be necessary in the interest of the people that some steps be taken which will secure their satisfactory operation.

Amendments to the Intoxicating Liquor Act of 1916 are under consideration, which will provide for methods of disposing liquor better suited to the needs of the people; establish a standard of quality necessary for medicinal use, and, as far as possible, regulate the price. The reports of Royal Commissioners

had severe cold and tickling sensation in the throat.

This trouble is most distressing, and is caused from a cold that has settled in the throat. How many people have lost a good night's sleep by that nasty, tickling, irritating sensation in the throat? The dry, hard cough keeps you awake, and when you get up in the morning you feel as if you had had no rest at all.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, which is composed of the most soothing and healing expectorant herbs and barks combined with the lung healing virtues of the world-famous Norway pine tree, will give you almost instant relief in all cases of this nature.

Mrs. G. C. Routley, Bright, Ont., writes:—"I take great pleasure in writing you of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Several weeks I was troubled with a severe cold and a tickling in the throat. I tried numerous remedies, but found no relief until I used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, which I had heard so much about, and on taking one bottle rest instant relief. I highly recommend it to those who need a quick cure."

So great has been the success of "Dr. Wood's" in curing coughs, colds, and croup, that it is only natural that many imitations have been placed on the market. The genuine is put up in a yellow wrapper; the name "Dr. Wood's" is on the wrapper, and the price is 50c. Manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

appointed to enquire into certain classes of professions in the Legislature, and also into other matters which needed a more complete investigation, will be laid upon the table of the House in due season.

You will be asked to consider the legislative measures of which the announcement will be made. The public accounts for the last fiscal year will be laid before you as well as estimates for the amounts required for expenditures during the coming year, all prepared with due regard to economy and to the requirements of the public service.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: I now leave you to the business of the session, having full confidence that your deliberations will be divinely guided to promoting the best interests of the province.

Hon. Mr. Byrne introduced a bill to confirm an agreement between the trustees of the Jordan Memorial Sanatorium and the Government, and the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment which was read a first time. Hon. Mr. Foster moved that Mr. John Murray Keefe be seated as acting clerk of the house, by having been promoted from the position of acting clerk assistant.

Hon. Mr. Foster announced the resignation of Rev. J. L. Fush as chaplain of the house, and on his motion Rev. Z. L. Fush was appointed to the vacancy.

Mr. Dyrart's Speech. The address in reply to His Honor's speech was moved by Mr. Dyrart of Kent, and seconded by Mr. Robichaud of Gloucester and was as follows: "May it please Your Honor, "We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, now in session, beg leave to extend our humble thanks to Your Honor for the gracious speech which he has addressed to us, and we assure Your Honor that all matters which may be submitted to us during the session will receive our careful attention and consideration."

Mr. Dyrart, speaking to the motion said: "In arising to move the address in reply to the speech from the lips of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the representative in this province of His Majesty the King, I desire to congratulate you, sir, upon your elevation to the position of honor and dignity which you now occupy in the presence of the deliberations of this House. It is a well merited reward, and one for which I feel you have special qualifications. May you, sir, continue for many years to continue with dignity, justice and impartiality, to fill the speaker's chair. I anticipate, sir, that in the discharge of the duties now placed upon you you will receive the good will and best consideration of all members of the House, and that they will do their utmost to support you in your office."

Race and Creed. "The history of Canada shows us how Canadian and Great Britain and English speaking, have united their generous efforts to retain Canada for the British Empire. It is, likewise, in the present war we see Canadians courageously sacrificing their lives to conserve for the civilized world that precious heritage of liberty which forms the principal basis of British unity."

Jury System. Another matter of the utmost importance to the legal profession, as forecasted in the speech, gives promise of the long looked for remedy that will be approved, not only by the legal profession, but by the general public as well. A reform of our jury system has been advocated for years by many of our leading jurists, but apparently, like many of the other long desired and much needed reforms, it has been left to the present and businesslike government of the day. I desire, sir, to congratulate the Honorable Attorney-General of this province for his courage in bringing about this much needed reform.

Greater Production. Another very important paragraph in the speech is the one referring to the success of the greater production campaign throughout Canada, yet we the success attending our efforts in the province. Ours is essentially an agricultural province, possessed exceptionally fertile farms, and owned by as thrifty, prosperous and loyal farmers as it is to be found within the confines of our far-flung British Empire. As Canada was at war, so were the farms of New Brunswick at war, and when the very important matter of increased production of food stuffs was brought so effectively home to them, through the department of agriculture by its staff, headed by its active and energetic Minister of Agriculture, in co-operation with the farmers took up the call and with untiring energy harvested perhaps the most successful crop of which this province has record.

I notice, Sir, another significant item in the speech which anticipates real action of the government by endeavoring to assist in a material way our returned heroes in getting back to civil life. Too much cannot be done for them, and in response to noble impulses, they risked their all in the great cause of humanity. While many of these men may be capable and vigorous of taking up farming as a means of livelihood, there are, undoubtedly, those who are fortunate in coming through the great conflict without bearing the scars of battle, who will doubtless desire to take farming as a life work. The government, in active co-operation with the Federal authorities, hope, I believe, that a scheme may be worked out whereby new tracts of splendid farming lands will be set apart for these men, and material assistance will be rendered to them to start life anew. It is further hoped to place at the disposal of these men many of the vacant farms, all too many of which, unfortunately,

being made for the smiting of a well within one mile of Bouchette, Kent County, I am confident, Mr. Speaker, that if these men go about this matter in a systematic and whole-souled manner, as I have every confidence they will, and go deep enough, they will be well rewarded and the Province substantially benefited.

Housing Conditions. And still another paragraph introduces to us a proposition primarily intended to relieve overcrowding and improve general housing conditions throughout the province. The Federal Government has placed at the disposal of the provinces of Canada for this purpose certain specified sums of money at a low rate of interest. The amount set apart for this province was \$1,250,000. Legislation will be introduced at this session empowering the Province to borrow the money from the Federal Government for a period of years, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum. The Province may then loan this money to municipalities, corporations or individuals on similar terms. This money is to be devoted to the general improvement of housing conditions, along clearly defined lines.

Franchise for Women. Another very important matter referred to in this speech will be of special interest to the ladies. I refer to the proposed amendment to the Election Act, whereby the Franchise Act is extended to the women of the Province. For the full nine years, Mr. Speaker, and while the gentlemen of the political leaning of those who are to be extended to the women of the Province, through their councils, made annual pilgrimage to the Capital in quest of a measure providing for the franchise to be handed. The changed condition in the status of women created by the war, it was agreed, entitled her to a voice in the affairs of this country.

Oil Shales. Among other important matters touched on in the speech is one relating to the further development of the oil shales of the province. It is a highly significant fact that these English capitalists should first go to the country from which all good things emanate. At the present moment, extensive preparations are

power and those associated with her. Ourselves have hung over Britain and her Allies, but unfortunately, the end they held fast. All sections of the long line from the North Sea to Switzerland trembled, awayed and bent. And where in Canada, it may be asked, during all these long years, were the cubs when the lion was attacked? The peace-loving Canadians surprised the world. Twilight settled and left them pursuing their peaceful avocation in life. The regular army of 3,000 men became as if by magic a powerful factor and strengthened to upwards of a half million fully equipped, proud fighters, to stand by the side of the crack regiments of Britain and old France that in the past have made history. So rapid was this transformation within Canada, from civil to military life, that one wonders whether the surprise which the Germans met the Canadians at Ypres, St. Julien, Langemarck, St. Eloi, or Vimy Ridge was greater than that with which Montebello, Scheldt, Wolfe and his victorious forces at dawn on the Plains of Abraham. Our men knew no fear. They would not retreat. The numberless dead who at this moment sleep yet speak so eloquently through that slender delicate messenger, the poppy of old Flanders, I can find no words more appropriate than those of great Lincoln, who delivered at the dedication of the cemetery of Gettysburg: "But in a large sense," says this great lover of mankind, "we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will not forget them; nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. With these few simple words I leave them."

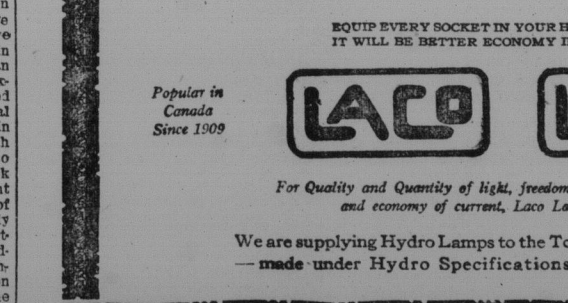
Mr. Robichaud, in seconding the address, said: "It affords me much pleasure, Mr. Speaker, to second from my place on the floor of this House the motion of my Hon. friend from the County of Kent. I believe it is my duty to offer the Hon. member my most sincere congratulations."

(Continued on page 7)



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BE it ever so humble, or an expensive mansion, good lighting makes all the difference in the world. Good light in your home spells comfort to yourselves, and good sense all round. There are two ways to ensure proper lighting in your home. The first is to have the lights well arranged and the second is to select only the best lamps.

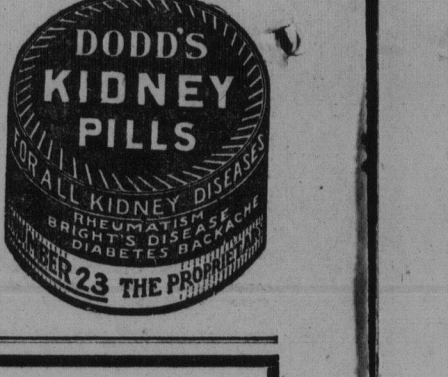


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Gilmour's, 68 King St. Soldiers' first outfit at 10 per cent discount. THE WEATHER. Washington, March 6.—Northern New England—Fair Friday; Saturday partly cloudy with rising temperature. Toronto, Ont., March 6.—An area of high pressure with fair, moderately cold weather covers the country from the Great Lakes to the Maritime Provinces, while in the west it turned considerably milder. Maritime—Moderate winds; fair and moderately cold.



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