

The Carleton Sentinel.

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WOODSTOCK, N. B., FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1909.

WHOLE No. 3228

Board of Works Jan 07

George Washington

Quoted:

"I hate deception, even where the imagination is concerned."

SO DO I,

and so I always sell my goods with a guarantee behind them.

Remember!

Our REPAIR WORK is the best that can be done anywhere, and we always Guarantee it too.

Eyes Tested Free

and Glasses fitted in the best possible manner.

Marriage Licenses and
Wedding Rings.

JEWELER
H. D. Balling
30 MAIN ST.
WOODSTOCK, N. B.
OPTICIAN

KODAKS
and
SUPPLIES.

CURTAINS without frills, washed, starched and done up by hand for 40 cents per window.

GENTS' WHITE VESTS will be done from now on for 15 cts. a piece. Rough dry wash for 4c. per pound. Clothes collected on Monday morning will be delivered on Tuesday.

Woodstock Electric Laundry.

Telephone No. 8-11

A Few Interesting Facts!

THE SCOTTISH UNION & NATIONAL Fire Insurance Co of Edinburgh, Scotland, has Assets of \$46,230,784.42
The North British & Mercantile Insurance Co of Edinburgh and London has a capital of \$30,343,315.46
The Sun Insurance Co of London, England, is the oldest fire insurance office in the world. The London & Lancashire, The Hartford and the New York Underwriters are leaders. It would be impossible to find 6 more Reliable Fire Insurance Companies in the world to day than the above mentioned—no Technicalities, no Law Suits, but Honorable, Prompt and Satisfactory Settlement of all Claims
This is the established reputation of the above named companies of which

J. W. ASTLE is the Agent.

Spring Top Coats.

Spring Suits.

Fickle Spring time with its many changes is now upon us; the cool shades of evening that follow the warmth of mid-day makes the possession of a **SPRING TOP COAT** a necessity, besides it's the proper thing.

From the **Finest Stock of TOP COATS in this Town** we invite you to make your selection.

The **SPRING SUITS** are the best that ever came from the manufacturer. Made to Our Special Order. Good Fitters and good Lookers

NOBBY FANCY DRESS SHIRTS in all the Newest Colorings,
BOSTON DERBYS and late Shapes in **ORUSH HATS** in all the Swell Shades.

An Endless Variety of **GLOVES and HOSIERY.**

A complete line of

Railway Men's Supplies, Union made.

BOTTOM PRICES FOR EVERY LINE.

R. B. JONES Co., Ltd.
Manchester House,
Main Street, Woodstock, N. B.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

Want of Confidence Motions By Robinson and Copp.

The much talked of Highway Act came up for discussion last Thursday. This measure differs almost as much from the act passed last year as the act of last year differs from that of 1904.

Mr Hazen and his government promised to place the money for roads in the hands of municipal councils. The amendments brought down show that no attention whatever has been paid to this promise, and that the act is really a return to conditions which existed prior to 1904. When the summary of the act was published it was stated that it was doubtful how the government grant was to be expended. This doubt was set at rest tonight through a question asked by the opposition. The money grant is to be apportioned by the chief commissioner, who will indicate to the commissioner of the parish how and where it is to be spent. When the work is completed, the bills will be sent to the chief commissioner at Fredericton, who will cause a check to be issued by the department and sent to the commissioner under whose authority the work was done.

The chief commissioner will get his information as how the money is to be divided in each county by consulting with representatives of the county. Where there are no representatives supporting the government, dispensers of government patronage will no doubt be the persons who will apportion the money.

The secretary-treasurer of the highway boards, so far as handling funds will be concerned, is a purely nominal officer, as the only funds in his hands will be the few dollars collected from non-resident taxpayers. This, at least, is the statement of the provincial secretary tonight, which makes it clear that the new law is nothing more or less than a return to statute labor on the roads. The government have tried very hard to make it appear that this is not so, but there can be no other meaning to be taken from it.

The law as amended is not only a violation of every pledge made by the government, but it is retrogressive legislation and really repeats the principal features of last year's law. These facts were only elicited from the government after a three hours' debate on the first session.

Mr Lowell told the government that there was "a nigger in the woodpile" regarding the government grant and elicited the information that the government could spend as much money as they pleased under a section dealing with roads in sparsely settled districts. There is nothing in the act to compel the government to hand over money to either the highway board or the commissioners. They retain absolute control of the provincial grant and may do with it as they will.

THE INCREASE IN SALARIES.

Referring to the Bill to increase the salary of certain members of the Cabinet Hon Mr Hazen said it provided for paying the surveyor general and the chief commissioner the same salary as that paid the provincial secretary and the attorney general. He thought it was only reasonable as these two gentlemen had to give their whole time to the work of their office, which work had increased very much in recent years.

Mr Robinson thought it was not carrying out the idea of economy to increase the salaries of members of the executive. He did not say the members of the government were overpaid, but he thought the most poorly paid officer in the house was the speaker. He received only a pittance compared with the speakers elsewhere.

Hon Mr Hazen said it was true the speaker was underpaid, but his duties, unlike those of the members of the government, terminated at the close of the session. Members of the government in New Brunswick were paid much less than in other provinces. The house was not asked for any general increase of salaries, though it might be fair to do so. The attorney general was now partly paid by the commission on succession duties, a system which he thought was pernicious and wrong. He should have a fixed salary and do all the work for that. The matter of the speaker's salary might be considered later on.

Mr Leger (Westmorland), said he did not wish to criticise the position of the Premier, as he did not say the salaries were to high, but in view of the promises made by supporters of the government to the people of

Westmorland he did object to the violation of pre-election pledges.

Hon Mr Hazen thought the province would have much better government if the members received sufficient salary to move to Fredericton, be in their offices every day and give all their time to public duties. The opposition, while he was leader, never put themselves on record as stating the salaries of the members of the government were too high, and he could not be held responsible for utterances of his friends.

Mr Sormany did not find fault with paying good salaries to ministers; but this bill was a violation of the promises made to the people of Gloucester. He thought it queer the commissioner of agriculture did not also get an increase. His department had charge of the most important industry in the province, and he thought the office of solicitor general might well be dropped and (thus leave \$1,200 to divide among the other three members.

Mr Currie hoped the provincial secretary would prevent this raid on the public treasury. He remembered a speech of the solicitor-general claiming this was a democratic and economical government. Members of the executive now received about \$2,800 a year, including travelling expenses and sessional indemnity. The time had come when expenses should be reduced. New Brunswick had seven men to handle about \$1,000,000 of revenue, while Nova Scotia with three executive heads took care of \$1,500,000 of revenue. This government was giving away all the franchises and assets of the country and still they came here and asked the legislature to vote them increased salaries. Why not do away with two or three members of the government and make the others reside in Fredericton and give all their time to the province?

Mr Copp did not so much object to members of the government being adequately paid as to the manner in which the government had broken faith with the people. After all their promises and speeches when in opposition something different would have been expected. Members of the government do not give their full time to the business of their departments, but the great bulk of the work is done by deputies. The present premier and provincial secretary opposed an increase of salary to the commissioner for agriculture in 1901. The surveyor-general and chief commissioner knew what were the salaries when they accepted their positions, and if they were not satisfied with the salary he had no doubt there were plenty of men in the government party who would be glad to take the position at \$1,700 a year. The present premier had also said, when in opposition, that there were too many members of the government, but instead of carrying out his pledges of retrenchment in that regard he filled up all the offices and now wanted to increase the salaries. He believed if increases were going to be made the commissioner of agriculture should be put upon the same basis as other members of the government. He desired to place himself on record as opposed to any increase in expenditure and entirely opposed to increase in salaries at the present time.

Hon Mr Flemming said that instead of being a raid upon the treasury the proposed increase of salary was only a matter of common justice to men who were giving valuable services to the provinces at salaries not commensurate with the service they were rendering.

Mr Tweeddale said that when in opposition the present provincial secretary was great on reform and retrenchment, as was also the president of the council. Members of the government were heads of departments only in name and all the work was done by a large staff of officials. The revenues of the province were fixed and the administration of the same called for the exercise of no special statesmanship. The only thing the present government had done was to evolve an audit act and school book policy that was impractical. The country could not stand for increases in salaries and people would be sadly disappointed with this government which obtained power on pledges of economy. The average business man thought he did well if he made a net profit of \$2,000 by devoting his whole energy to his business. Members of the government gave very little of their time to the service of the country,

but they carried on their own private business at the same time and some of them had large business interests. The provincial secretary was engaged in several lines of business, as well as holding his position as a member of the government.

The committee took recess until 8 o'clock.

Resuming after recess, Mr Tweeddale said the government had put its followers in a very bad position before the country in making them support an increase of salaries.

Mr Upham said he was surprised and almost paralyzed when such a bill was brought in. The attitude of the provincial secretary was not now the same as it was last winter and he seemed to have different views before and after an election. He wished to go on record as distinctly opposed to any raise in salaries to members of the government.

Mr Burchill said he felt that at the present time he could not support the measure before the committee. He took a decided stand some years ago on this very question, and in view of the financial position of the province he felt the time was not opportune to increase the salaries of members of the executive. Although he was not in the house a few years ago when the sessional indemnity was increased, his view at that time was that it was not adjusted and it would not now be consistent for him to vote for increased salaries to members of the executive.

Hon Mr Robinson thought the question was one of general policy and principle. The government promised to lessen expenditure and those promises were not being carried out. The provincial secretary had referred to a former attorney-general who, he said, got \$40,000 out of the province in five years. If they considered the services this gentleman rendered the province perhaps that was not too much. He noticed that the present attorney-general also drew pretty liberally from the provincial treasury. He received \$1,081 for settling succession duties; \$355 travelling expenses; \$215 and \$45 as other items; total of \$2,098 in seven months, or at the rate of \$5,734 a year. The premier was as yet only in the primer class and when he had been in office for about twenty-five years the salary of the former attorney-general would look very small beside what he will be getting. There were too many demands upon the public services of the province to warrant any increase in salaries at the present time.

Hon Mr Hazen said he would have taken no further part in the discussion had not the leader of the opposition made personal references to him. He had referred to his travelling expenses of \$355 for seven months, and he could show a detailed statement for every dollar of it. Under the old regime, members of the government drew travelling expenses in bulk, and one member charged \$1,000 travelling expenses every year for a number of years and never rendered a detailed statement. His predecessor in office charged \$360 for traveling expenses for five months, as compared with his \$355 for seven months.

The bill was agreed to and several bills were reported.

TOBIQUE DAM BILL WENT OVER.

In the corporations committee this morning the Tobique Dam Bill, which has been a matter of contention for two sessions, was sent over for another session, to permit of a more careful examination of the spawning beds of the Tobique and the effects of the dam on fish getting up and down the river.

The bill to incorporate the Valley Railway was also considered. While this bill was being considered Mr Hazen made some reference to the possibility of a new company effecting an arrangement for running rights over the C P R between St Leonards and Woodstock. It has been known for some time that strong influences were at work against the Valley Railway. This, with the fact that Mr Flemming deserted the delegation which went to Ottawa to become the guest of Sir William Van Horne and the suggestion by the premier of the inadvisability of paralleling the C P R on the upper St John, gives a clue to a source of influence.

The delegation was not satisfied with the course pursued by Mr Flemming at Ottawa, regarding this measure, and they will not be pleased when they learn that Mr Hazen has completely surrendered to the Canadian Pacific.

It is just as essential to the growth and development of Carleton County that the line from Woodstock to St Leonards should pass through Centerville as that the lower end should go through York, Sunbury and Queens counties.

Hon Mr Robinson and Mr Copp Saturday gave notice of smashing want of confidence motions for Monday and Tuesday which will place before the public in the clearest possible manner the Hazen government's betrayal of the people who trusted its promises.

Never in New Brunswick's history has a government been confronted with such a list of broken pledges, Mr Copp's motion is as follows:

Whereas, the present administration were returned to power at the last general provincial elections upon certain promises and pledges made by them to the people, some of such promises being:

(a) That they, if returned to power, would put all public works to tender and give contracts for same to lowest tenderer.

(b) That they would conduct and carry on a government free from all party political bias and prejudice.

(c) That they would repeal the present Highway Act, and enact a new law in its place that would vest the management of the roads, and the appointment of all officials absolutely in the county councils.

(d) That they would have a survey and valuation of our crown lands made so that this valuable asset might be conserved.

(e) That they would inaugurate and establish a new agricultural and immigration policy, giving particular attention to the promotion of the settling of our own lands by our own people.

(f) That they would improve the quality and reduce the price of our school books, so that our people would not be robbed of hundreds of thousands of dollars, etc.

(g) That they would extend and encourage local schools so that every parent would have an opportunity to give his children an elementary education.

(h) That they would increase the provincial allowance to school teachers.

And whereas, the electors of the province accepted the aforesaid promises and pledges in good faith and did return the present government to power.

And whereas, two sessions of the present parliament have passed and the government have acknowledged that they have in a very great many instances given contracts for public works without tender, and also the performing of a great deal of work by day labor, nor has the public printing been left by public tender.

And whereas, in the passage of their highway act they have placed the management of the roads and the appointment of the officials in a highway board created by themselves, and not by said county councils.

And whereas, they have carried on and conducted the affairs of the province more in the interests of the Conservative party than of the province, as shown by the numerous dismissal of Liberal office holders without cause shown.

And whereas, they have failed to make a survey and valuation of our crown land as promised.

And whereas, they have failed completely to inaugurate an agricultural and immigration policy as promised, and have likewise failed to promote the settlement of our own lands by our own people.

And whereas, while they have reduced the price of a small number of our school books, such reduction on the one hand is more than offset by the increased cost to the government in handling said books and the loss that must be sustained by them by vendors all over the province failing to make returns for books furnished;

And whereas, they have not given the least encouragement to local schools, nor have they given the increased provincial allowance to school teachers, and failed to give any consideration to a scheme for the granting of a pension to aged school teachers.

And whereas, the premier when in opposition advocated the abolition of the office of solicitor-general and the amalgamation of other departments of the government tending to the decrease of expenditure for executive government.

And whereas, the premier when in opposition advocated the appointment of the third revisor by the county council, instead of by the lieutenant-governor-in-council.

Therefore resolved, that in the opinion of this house the present government have failed in a very large measure to keep their said pre-election promises, and that they have used their influence and prestige as a government in the interest of the Conservative party in this province and to the detriment of the Liberal party.

And further resolved, that in the

(Continued on fifth page.)