

CANADA'S RAILWAY GIANT

A handsome tribute to Lord Shaughnessy was paid by the C.P.R. shareholders at the annual meeting to-day. Mr. Huntly R. Drummond moved the following resolutions:

Resolved:—That there be inscribed in the record of this meeting an expression of the appreciation of the shareholders of the great services rendered to the Company and to the Dominion of Canada by the Rt. Hon. Lord Shaughnessy who has recently retired from the Presidency and assumed the Chairmanship of the Company.

The outstanding position held by the Canadian Pacific Railway not only in the markets of the world but also in the respect and affection of the Canadian people provides the greatest of all tributes to the genius with which Lord Shaughnessy has directed the affairs of the Company, but the shareholders cannot let this occasion pass without the further tribute of their thanks for the services he has rendered during the thirty-six years with which he has been associated with this enterprise.

Through Lord Shaughnessy's financial skill and executive ability, an immense transportation system has been built up and consolidated with such efficiency and economy that the Canadian people have enjoyed efficient service at moderate rates, have seen their resources developed beyond all expectation and have been encouraged during normal years by a steady flow of immigration, while the financial returns of the Company itself have amply justified the confidence placed by investors in Canadian industry and management.

It is particularly gratifying to the shareholders that under Lord Shaughnessy's Presidency the Canadian Pacific Railway Company should not only have rendered such signal services to the cause of the Allies during the recent Great War, but should also have maintained its efficiency and financial standing in the face of the difficult conditions created by that war. The shareholders consider it due largely to his far-sighted policy that under such circumstances the Canadian Pacific Railway Company should not only have required no assistance from the Canadian Government but should

actually from its reserves have been able to provide substantial aid to that Government in maintaining the high standard of Canadian credit.

The shareholders deeply appreciate and honour the spirit of self-sacrifice with which Lord Shaughnessy maintained the arduous duties of the Presidency during the anxious years of the war in spite of physical disabilities. They rejoice that those disabilities have been ameliorated and that with renewed vision he can once more enjoy the beauties of that Canadian landscape which the Canadian Pacific Railway has made accessible to the world.

When the prospect of peace enabled him to hand over the more active duties of the Presidency with clear conscience to a younger man, it was with genuine pleasure that the shareholders heard of Lord Shaughnessy's decision to remain as Chairman of the Company, not only because they realized that the Company would thereby continue to have the benefit of his counsel and advice, but also because they are proud to retain in their titular head one who is held in such universal honour.

The shareholders trust that the indomitable spirit which has been so characteristic of Lord Shaughnessy's whole splendid career will be rewarded with many years yet to come of health, prosperity and happiness.

Moved by:

Huntly R. Drummond

Seconded by:

Colin Campbell

Lord Shaughnessy replied:

I appreciate most heartily and thank you, Mr. President and fellow shareholders, for the complimentary remarks referring to myself in the President's address, and in the Resolution adopted by the meeting. I would be lacking in candour if I failed to admit great pride in the progress of the Company during my Presidency and in its present splendid position, physically and financially, and equal pride in the faith and confidence of the shareholders who, with marvellous unanimity responded to calls for new capital by subscribing for additional issues of stock, even on occasions when in deference to popular clamour the issue price was less favourable to the subscribers

than it might properly have been. My predecessors, Lord Mount Stephen and Sir William Van Horne, who carried the responsibilities of the Chief Executive through the periods of construction and the first few years of operation, had a most difficult task as is well-known to our senior colleagues on the Board of Directors, Mr. Angus, Sir Edmund Osler and Mr. Matthews, but it was my good fortune to become President just when the tide was turning and when Canada was coming into her own.

The expansion in the country's business and the consequent increase of traffic compelled capital expenditure on a large scale to furnish improved transportation facilities presently required and to anticipate the future, and the money for these purposes was provided year by year from 1900 to the outbreak of war.

The policy of your Directors was bold and forward.

There was never any hesitation, and looking back over that period they are justified in the conviction that few, if any mistakes were made, and that conviction is, I am sure, shared by the great body of the Canadian people and of the Company's shareholders.

It was fortunate indeed that when the time arrived to transfer the responsibilities of Chief Executive to younger and more vigorous shoulders your Directors had available for the post a man so capable, so energetic, so conscientious and so well versed in matters relating to the Company's policy as the new President, Mr. Beatty. I shall not hurl back at him such compliments as he paid me in great profusion, but I may be permitted to say that he enjoys the complete confidence and respect of the Directors and of the Canadian people. The shareholders' interests could not be in safer hands.

After so many years of business and personal association it was somewhat of a wrench to my fellow-Directors as it was to me to alter our relations by permitting me to retire from the Presidency, but they felt as I did, and as I hope you feel, that it was best for the future of the Company.

How Vital Statistics Will Be Collected in Future

The Minister of Public Health calls attention to the following regulations under the provisions of "The Public Health Act, 1918."

VITAL STATISTICS

194. The Chief Health Officer, or in his absence the Chief Medical Officer, shall be, or act, as the Registrar-General.

195. It shall be the duty of the Registrar-General to organize and supervise the work of collecting vital statistics and to maintain such service in efficiency in collaboration with the sub-deputy registrars. He shall properly file, index, tabulate, and collate all returns made to him and shall publish them annually in such manner as shall be satisfactory to the Minister. His records shall be open to search by any person at all reasonable hours on payment by any person of a fee of thirty cents for every such search, such fee to be credited to the Department of Health.

196. It shall be the duty of each sub-district Board under the supervision and direction of the Registrar-General, to divide its sub-health district into sub-deputy registrar areas for the purposes of the collection of vital statistics, and the issuance of burial permits, and permits for transportation for burial. Such areas shall be coterminous with cities, towns and incorporated villages, or parishes, as the case may be.

197. In each such sub-deputy area there shall be appointed by the sub-district Board of Health concerned, a duly authorized sub-deputy registrar, such sub-deputy registrar to be paid a definite yearly remuneration by the Board of Health concerned. Such sub-deputy registrars shall duly register and make return of, to the Registrar-General, within two days after the close of each month, each birth, still-birth, marriage and death as shall be reported to them from, or as occurring in their sub-deputy areas respectively, and they shall make due entry and return of same in forms issued by the Minister, which forms shall be furnished to them as may be necessary from time to time by the Registrar-General.

198. Whenever the Registrar-General or any sub-deputy registrar shall have reason to believe that a birth, marriage or death has occurred without being duly reported in the proper registration area, it shall be the duty of the sub-deputy registrar to make diligent inquiry relative to the matter, to the end that the occurrence may be properly recorded and that due penalty may be imposed upon the individual or individuals responsible for such failure to report.

199. All births, marriages and deaths occurring in any sub-deputy area shall be credited to that area, whether the persons concerned in them are, or were, residents of said area or were there temporarily when the occurrence took place, and the yearly rates per thousand of such occurrence shall be calculated upon such a basis. Provided, that where any sub-deputy registrar area contains one or more hospitals, receiving inmates from other than the sub-deputy area concerned, due note shall be made of the fact in any published returns relative to vital statistics rates relating to such sub-deputy registrar areas.

200. Whenever it shall appear to the Registrar-General or any sub-deputy registrar that an error has been made in the return of a birth, marriage or death, or in case of a birth a change of name has been made, or the complete name has not been returned, such error or change or addition shall, if possible be corrected or made in the margin of the original of such record certified to by the officer making, with date of making such correction, change or addition, without altering the original entry, and the same corrections, changes or additions shall be made upon all copies and records of such original entry by the officer under whose charge they may be. Notice of such errors, with, if possible, their correction, or of such changes or additions, shall when discovered, be transmitted at once to all officers concerned, by the officer to whose knowledge they have first come.

201. When a birth, marriage or death takes place at sea, in case of marriage, the individuals concerned, or one of them being residents of New Brunswick, in case of birth, the parents or one of them being residents of New Brunswick, or as regards deaths in all such cases, the Captain of the vessel on board of which such occurrence took place, or the attending physician, if any, or the officiating clergyman, if any, as the case may be, shall transmit at the earliest possible opportunity, to the Registrar-General notice of the occurrence with all possible particulars, regardless of forms.

202. The still-born, that is to say children who do not respire after complete birth shall not be reckoned as a birth or as a death. The notice of both the birth and death of still-born children shall be filed with the sub-deputy registrar on the regular forms, noting the fact that the child was still-born under inquiry No. 5 in the "Certificate of the Registration of Birth." All the requirements of these Regulations and of the law relating to the burial of deceased persons shall obtain in cases of the still-born.

203. In case of a living abandoned child whose birth has not been registered, it shall be the duty of the person or the head of the institution to whom or which the child has been consigned for care, within one week after receiving the child, to report the birth of said child with all available particulars, to the sub-deputy registrar in whose registration area the child was found.

204. In case of a death in any sub-deputy area, no burial

nor other disposition of the body of such deceased person shall take place until a permit for burial has been granted by the sub-deputy registrar, whose duty it shall be to issue same, upon all particulars and returns required by law or these Regulations regarding such death having been properly recorded with him. Such burial permits shall be in the form provided by the Minister of Health for that purpose. Such permits shall be valid for burial in any lawful place in the Province of New Brunswick.

205. Whenever it shall appear to any sub-deputy registrar that reasonable cause exists, notwithstanding any certificate of cause of death that may be given in the case, that the body of a deceased person should not be buried in or removed from his registration area before further investigation be had relative to the cause of death, he shall not issue such burial or removal permit, but shall at once notify a Coroner, and no burial or removal permit shall issue until permission for burial be obtained from said Coroner.

206. When any burial necessitates the removal of the body of a deceased person by means of any public transportation company or organization, said body shall be accompanied by a transportation permit issued in accordance with these Regulations by the sub-deputy registrar of the registration area in which the death took place, in addition to the ordinary burial permit. Such transportation permit shall be in the form authorized by the Minister of Health. Such transportation permit shall, during transportation, be securely and prominently fixed to the outermost casket containing the body, and shall specify the name of the deceased, the nature of the cause of death, whether communicable, or non-communicable, and the destination of the body so far as it may be in the hands of the transportation company.

207. When a burial permit is issued in consequence of a death from a notifiable disease, it shall be the duty of the officer issuing such permit to at once notify the sanitary inspector of the sanitary inspectorial area concerned, whose duty it shall be to see that the funeral in said case is conducted in accordance with these or other Regulations regarding such funerals, and to immediately notify to the District Medical Health Officer through the Secretary of the sub-district Board of Health concerned, the circumstances, if case has not been already reported.

208. No body of any deceased person shall be disinterred (except in cases where such disinterment is ordered by the Crown) without a permit from the sub-deputy registrar in which permit shall be stated the disposition to be made of the body, whether re-interred, cremated, placed in vault or otherwise, as the case may be. Such permit shall be in the form authorized by the Minister of Health.

209. It shall be the duty of all sub-deputy registrars to keep a record revised to date, of all registered physicians residing and practising in such registrar's area, with their post-office addresses, and a copy of the "Royal Gazette" of the current year containing the medical register of New Brunswick shall be a sufficient record.

210. It shall be the duty of all undertakers now acting as such and of those who shall at any time act as such in any Health District, to register with the sub-deputy registrar or registrars of the sub-deputy registrar area or areas in which they do, or shall do, business, giving their personal or incorporated names, addresses and places of doing business. It shall be the duty of the undertaker to furnish the particulars required concerning a deceased person, before the issuance of the burial permit. A copy of such registration shall be transmitted annually by the sub-deputy registrars to the Registrar-General. Such registration and returns shall be in the form approved by the Minister of Health.

211. Every sexton, caretaker or other person in charge of any premises in which interment or other disposition of bodies are made, shall not inter or permit the interment or other disposition of any body unless it is accompanied by a burial, removal or transit permit, as herein provided, and the person in charge of any such burial-place shall endorse upon the burial permit the date of interment, or other disposition of the body over his signature.

212. Each sub-deputy Registrar shall supply to every clergyman, physician, undertaker and other persons upon request, blanks in the prescribed form upon which to make returns of births, marriages and deaths and it shall be the duty of every clergyman, physician, undertaker or other person to apply to the sub-deputy Registrar concerned for the issue of such forms when he may require them.

213. Every person authorized to issue marriage licenses shall, within forty-eight hours from and after the issuance of each marriage license, deliver or forward to the Registrar-General full and complete particulars thereof in the prescribed form.

The Honourable the Minister of Health now recommends that the said regulations be approved and adopted to come in force and be effective on, from and after the first day of January, A. D. 1920, in all parts of the Province of New Brunswick with the exception of the County of Kent.

And the Committee of Council concurring in the said report and recommendation, it is accordingly so ordered.

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NOTED REDS HAD STORMY CAREER IN UNITED STATES

Emma Goldman and Alex. Berkman Have Been in Uncle Sam's Domain for Thirty Years — Have Spent Much of Their Time in Jail—Berkman Once Tried to Kill the Late H. C. Frick and was Given a Sentence of Fourteen Years.

(New York Herald)

The deportation of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman ends a joint career of thirty years in the United States during which they preached the overthrow of the government by violence. Berkman spent thirteen years in the goldman woman three years in jail but they were never punished for the part their teachings played in attacks by others on life and property.

Berkman served fourteen years for shooting the late Henry Clay Frick and two years for urging young men to abstain from registering for the draft early in the war. Emma Goldman was in prison two years for opposing conscription and one year for inciting a riot. Berkman was never brought to trial on an indictment for murder in connection with the Preparedness Day bomb outrage in San Francisco. The Goldman woman was acquitted of illegal distribution of birth control literature.

Their joint activities as publishers of the anarchist magazine Mother Earth and the Blast, suppressed during the war, combined with their addresses at anarchists' meetings, helped cause the assassination of Presi-

dent McKinley, the government charged in its deportation proceedings. The confession of McKinley's assassin described the influence which the Goldman woman's writings had on him. Their influence was traced in the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times, Matthew Schmidt and David Caplan, now in prison with others for that crime, were "of the Goldman clan" Attorney General Palmer has said.

Berkman and Goldman were suspected of receiving Gesman money to oppose preparedness by the United States before the United States entered the war.

Cooperated With German Spies They co-operated with German spies in endeavoring to promote a revolution in India during the war.

They were the pioneer radicals in the United States. Now there are 60,000 "Reds" here and 472 disloyal foreign language newspapers, according to Attorney General Palmer.

Denounced by judges and other public officials from President Roosevelt down as enemies of the country seeking to destroy it, but regarded by woman anarchists who greeted them with kisses as "beautiful characters, one

hundred years ahead of their times" they so increased their following that it was easy for them to provide \$15,000 or \$25,000 bail in cash or Liberty bonds. Yet fines of \$10,000 each for opposing the draft were unpaid. They had no property they said.

For more than ten years their deportation had been agitated and at times seemed near, but no formal proceedings for that purpose were instituted until the alarming radical activities of 1919 including the Seattle and Winnipeg general strikes, the sending of bombs through the mails to Attorney General Palmer and other prominent men, the formation of branches of the communist party and plans for an anarchistic demonstrations on the anniversary of the formation of the Soviet republic of Russia, which were frustrated by countrywide raids in November. Those raids brought to 697 the total anarchists seized by the United States on deportation proceedings in the last two years.

When their co-workers, the Nihilists in Russia, whence they came in youth became the Bolsheviks and formed the Soviet government after the downfall of the monarchy, Berkman and the Goldman woman championed a similar government and social order for this country. Berkman when surrendered for deportation predicted that he would return to the United States as Soviet ambassador and Emma Goldman prophesied a revolution here within five years.

"American capitalists are the most greedy in the world," she said, "and when the time comes they are going to pay a terrible price for it. A thunderous storm is brewing in the United States."

Yet when given opportunity during their many appearances in court to air their views they repudiated violence.

"The anarchist never advocates a

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