

DEVELOPMENT WORK AT GRAND FALLS HAS BEGUN

(Continued From Page 2)

within their own borders—the exodus of our young people in search of employment—all of these have disheartened the people of this province. The future has not been bright. While we have claims upon the great Confederation of which we form a part, for more assistance than we have yet received, there remains something to be done by ourselves. It is for us to take stock of the natural opportunities of this province, and to create conditions favorable for this development. It is not in my judgment, best for this province to go into business on its own account. It is better to make it possible for others, especially outside capital, to undertake the work of development without risk of loss to the taxpayer.

The Valley Railway.

I cannot give you a better illustration than the Valley Railway, a project designed to help all the localities along the Saint John River, and to supplement the great National Railway undertaking by connecting it with the port of Saint John. The province pledged its credit and latterly assumed direct liability of this road, and what is the result today? We have an annual burden of \$250,000 to \$270,000, upon the slender resources of this province. The project was a good one, but the reason is that it should have been undertaken by others.

Power Development.

The enterprise which is begun here today cannot by any conceivable possibility entail a burden of one single dollar upon the people of New Brunswick. Should failure come from any unforeseen cause the exchequer of the province will not sustain any loss. On the other hand, if it succeeds in the measure that we constantly anticipate the province gains by increased population and increased ability of the people to support the legitimate enterprises of the government.

A Big Project.

Apart from the millions which must be spent to develop this water power many more millions will be invested in pulp and paper mills which will use the entire power which can be produced. Thousands of men in the lumber woods, on the drives, in the yards and in the mills, earning wages which will not only support their families but will turn despairing hamlets into thriving communities—this is what today's events means to our province.

A Worthy Emblem.

Our predecessors who founded this

province chose an emblem representing a forest on the banks of a river, and chose for its motto the words "Spem Reduxit," that is to say, "he brings back hope." In our dealing with this today we have been inspired by the motto chosen by those who founded our province, and the return of hope is ushered in by the event in which we participate today.

Since the turning of the first sod of the European and North American Railway in 1853, no public gathering has witnessed the commencement of work of such importance to this province as that which is undertaken today.

Difficulties Overcome.

It has, I assure you, been no small task to bring together all the agencies required for this development. At the outset we found our friends of the International wishing to keep the entire field to themselves. This we felt could not be permitted. The energy and the enterprise of the Frasers demanded that they should share in the opportunity for cheaper power. At first the Bathurst Company was also an applicant. The questions were vital—sufficient quantity of power for each and a price which would be commercially advantageous. To obtain the power the province had to deal with interests beyond its borders, both in the State of Maine and the Province of Quebec in order to obtain the maximum of storage. Today a private company has to fight these battles and find the money to do so. The price has been determined, not by governmental speculation but by letting the interested parties bargain with each other. The surest and best method of adequate price fixing.

The Bathurst Company.

It since developed that sufficient dependable power could not be developed at reasonable cost to satisfy the demands of all their claimants. The Bathurst Company withdrew and left the field to the International and Frasers. The Bathurst Company has found a solution of its own, but in that case also it was necessary for the government to create conditions which would enable them to make their development. We have done so, and have given such rights on the Nepisiguit River as will ensure success.

Were Brought Together.

After a long and difficult negotiations we brought the International and Frasers together. The result will be that this power will be developed to its utmost capacity, consistent with

the economic factor and that both these large concerns will build mills which will utilize the power produced.

The Lumber Industry.

While there will still, for our local and some other markets, always be in this province, I trust, the production of sawn lumber, yet it is recognized that we cannot expect to equal the production in this line that we have made in the past. The future of New Brunswick lies in the application of power to the forest for the production of pulp and paper.

An Inspiration.

Some years ago I was standing in Montreal looking at the rapidly revolving presses of that great newspaper La Presse. Partly closing my eyes I could vision the forest. Looking again, I saw the newspapers rushing from the press by hundreds, until the two visions seemed to blend, and I could almost see a tree transforming itself into the printed sheet. This is what this enterprise will do, and all along the path of the wood fibre from the tree to the daily paper you will find hundreds of men in the northern portion of this province will get down to profitable remuneration and find work which will keep them at home.

The Fire Menace.

Upon what does this employment, this industry, this prosperity, depend? Upon the life of the tree in the forest. Remember, people of New Brunswick, that your risk of losing this wonderful prospect lies in one thing about all else—the danger of fire. A careless moment in the forest, when the woods are tender and the heavens are brass may destroy for two generations our ability to live. Remember this when you think, our regulations the interfering with your individual liberty. Remember this when you think the government is too hard in its prosecutions. Remember the men, women and children whose bread will come from this forest if it is not wantonly destroyed.

Fair Play For Capital.

Permit me to impress another thought upon your minds. Outside capital begins today to work for us. It asks nothing but the opportunity to do the work under fair conditions. May I impress upon you as the policy of this province that such capital has a right to expect good faith and fair dealing on the part of the government and the people. Let us encourage capital to work with the province and for the people and not in spite of them.

HON. R. J. MANION,

Postmaster General of Canada, who was next introduced, expressed his pleasure at being present on such

an auspicious occasion. He was proud to have been associated with the brilliant Premier of the province who had been his deskmate in Parliament, and he was also glad to have been associated with Hon. George B. Jones and with Hon. J. K. Flemming. During the day he had driven up the Saint John Valley with his friend Dick Hanson and had enjoyed it very much. He was pleased to be able to present a message from Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, who had asked him to convey his very best wishes for the success of the great undertaking. He wished to heartily congratulate the International Paper Company on the great work they were doing. He had been a witness of the development work carried on by this company on the Gatiueau, and was sure New Brunswick would have growth and prosperity as a result of their enterprise. He came from Northern Ontario which like New Brunswick was noted for its minerals and water powers. The development of its resources was going ahead by leaps and bounds, and he hoped the same would happen in New Brunswick. Canada was a wonderful country with enormous territory and rich resources which should be developed in order to provide employment for the people and prevent them from going to foreign lands. While there was a tendency to discriminate between the east and west, he was sure that the people of Central Canada wanted to see the Maritime Provinces go ahead.

HON. GEORGE B. JONES,

Minister of Labor, who was next called upon spoke briefly. He said he was glad to be present and to see such a large turnout of people. He wished to congratulate the International Paper Company on the enterprise they had shown in Canada, and he also wished to congratulate Premier Baxter on his success in arranging with the Company to carry on the development work at Grand Falls rather than have it done at the expense of the province. He regretted that the large audience did not have the opportunity of listening to a political speech from Dr. Manion, but would say that he was to speak at Campbellton on Saturday evening and he hoped as many as could do so would arrange to be present.

The Work Begins.

Hon. Mr. Baxter at this stage arose and pressing an electric button, which was the signal for the explosion of a huge blast on the river bank. "The work begins," quoth the Premier and the crowd expressed approval by an outburst of applause mingled with cheers. The National Anthem by the band brought the proceedings to a close. The special train with the down river contingent on board embarked for home at five o'clock. At McAdam President Graustein and party boarded the Boston train, the band rendering Auld Lang Syne from the station platform. The Fredericton contingent left the train at Fredericton Junction and were brought to the city by a special arriving at 11.30. All voted it the most enjoyable holiday trip of the season.

International Paper Company.

International Paper Company, with its subsidiaries, is the largest manufacturer of paper in the world, and one of the largest holders of water-powers and timber limits in North America. The capacity of its paper mills is more than twice as great as that of any other company on this continent. Its timberland freeholds and Canadian Crown timber limit leases cover over 12,000,000 acres or an area substantially larger than the combined areas of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Long Island. It owns and operates twenty-two paper and pulp mills located in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Louisiana, and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

It is now engaged in an expansion program which has already resulted in the doubling of the capacity of its Three Rivers mill to a present capacity of over 600 tons of newsprint per day; the acquisition of the Kipawa and Hawkesbury bleached sulphite mills and the expansion of the former in pulp capacity from 165 to 250 tons per day, and in hydro-electric capacity from 7,000 horsepower to 24,000 horsepower. The Kipawa mill is now producing over one-half of the world's supply of the pulp used for the manufacture of "rayon" of artificial silk.

On the Gatiueau River, the Company is carrying out one of the largest construction programs on the continent. The Gatiueau newsprint mill of over 600 tons daily capacity is being built, and three waterpowers on the river are being developed to an initial capacity of about 375,000 horsepower. Upon completion of this development, International Paper Company, with its subsidiaries, will have in the United States and Canada a total installed capacity of almost 600,000 horsepower, of which 500,000 will be electric and

100,000 hydraulic, capable of being increased, through further development and through utilization of undeveloped sites, to about 1,400,000 horsepower. The initial installation at the Gatiueau mill will include four paper machines, each of which will produce a sheet of newsprint 256 inches wide, and will be designed to operate at speeds up to 1,200 feet a minute. These machines will be the largest single unit producers of newsprint paper in the world.

Has Coal Mine.

In New Brunswick, International Paper Company has heretofore carried on its operations through two subsidiaries, Miramichi Lumber Company and Dalhousie Lumber Company, these companies being under the supervision of Mr. J. W. Brankley. The Company also owns and operates a coal mine at Minto, New Brunswick, which is under the supervision of Mr. A. D. Taylor.

The position of International Paper Company with regard to pulpwood resources is particularly strong, and it is working to perpetuate its forests and build up its forest reserves by balancing mill construction with adequate timber reserves to the end that the Company's mill properties will be assured of permanence. The contrary policy of building or expanding mills beyond the economic capacity justified by available timber reserves has in the past been productive of serious injury, not only to the industry, but also to the communities in which it is located.

The protection of forest resources against fire is of growing importance. Cutting of timber for pulp and paper mills where the tributary woodlands are adequate in size presents only operating problems, as growth should equal the quantity of timber cut annually. The real problem is that of protection against loss from forest fires.

International Paper Company is co-operating with governmental authorities and private associations in the matter of fire protection for its timberlands, and is engaged in much pioneer work on its own initiative. The Company looks forward to a time when forest fires will be reduced to a minimum.

Frasers Companies, Limited.

The Fraser family has long been an important factor in the economic life of New Brunswick. Donald Fraser commenced operations as a lumber manufacturer at River de Chute on the Saint John River, New Brunswick, in 1877. As the business grew, earnings were utilized in the acquisition of enlarged timber holdings and the erection of additional saw mills, resulting in the incorporation, in 1917, of Fraser Companies, Limited, to control all these properties. This company is now carried on by the two sons of Donald Fraser—Archibald Fraser, the President, and Donald Fraser, Vice-President.

In 1919, Fraser Companies erected at Edmundston, New Brunswick, a bleached sulphite pulp mill, with a present annual production of 42,000 tons. The Company also owns an unbleached sulphite pulp mill of 16,000 tons annual capacity at Chatham, New Brunswick.

As there is a heavy duty on fine paper, but none on sulphite entering the United States, Fraser Companies recently erected a fine paper mill on the American side of the St. John River, directly opposite Edmundston, with an annual capacity of approximately 20,000 tons of high grade sulphite paper. For manufacturing purposes, the paper mill is practically an integral part of the Edmundston pulp mill, because wet pulp flows through a pipe line, less than a mile in length, from the pulp mill directly to the paper mill. This gives the Edmundston pulp mill a continuous outlet for a large portion of its output, and the paper mill is obtaining its raw material under unique and economical conditions.

While Fraser Companies have now become established as one of the leading high grade pulp manufacturers of the Dominion, the Company also is the largest manufacturer of spruce lumber and cedar shingles in Eastern Canada. The annual productive capacity of its twelve mills is 124,000,000 feet, board measure, of lumber and 158,000,000 shingles.

Fraser Companies own 210 square miles of freehold timberlands, located mostly in the eastern part of the Province of Quebec and in the Province of New Brunswick, and control 859 square miles by lease from the Province of Quebec, and 1,120 square miles by lease from the Province of New Brunswick. These timber holdings have a total area of approximately 2,189 square miles.

Peggy—How does she keep her servants?
Polly—I don't know. There must be some scandal in her family.

Milford—Oh, I forgot to send you a copy of my new book of poems!

Gaylord—You are always so thoughtful.

WHEN FLOGGING PREVAILED IN BRITISH ARMY

(Halifax Recorder.)

Flogging, in the British Army, was quite common in the early part of the last century. One of, perhaps the last, case of "flogging" in the Halifax garrison, occurred during the command of Major General Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, in the early fifties. Two soldiers were tied up and flogged on the bare back with a cat-o'-nine tails. The press of the period spoke out strongly in the matter. There had not occurred an instance of flogging in the province for 25 years at least. It had been supposed that flogging had been practically abolished in the British Army. God knows, said one newspaper, it is time that it was abolished. No officer of any humanity, or of any common sense, would ever order a soldier to be flogged. If the soldier, it was contended, was as bad as he could be, and incorrigible, he was not fit to be in the army at all, and had better be discharged. If he was not of that low standard, flogging would only make him worse. When flogging was customary in the army, it was proverbial that no man was ever any good after being flogged. Either his spirit was completely broken by such a degradation, or it raised within him such a fierce hatred of the army, his officers, and perhaps his country too, or such a loss of respect for himself, that he either deserted the first opportunity or committed crimes for which he was turned out of the service. It was not pretended to say that there were not crimes for which a man should be flogged. There were some crimes of so mean and brutal a character that flogging seemed to be the only suitable punishment to inflict in such cases; and it was felt to be a matter of regret that the species of punishment had been excluded from provincial statutes. It was admitted that it was a suitable punishment for crimes—acts which, in legal phraseology, were termed mala in se not mere mala prohibita, or statutory offences. But if a soldier was flogged it was not for any act that was criminal at common law. If he committed any such act the civil courts took him away from the military authorities, and dealt with him according to the law of the land. When a soldier was flogged, then it could only be for some comparatively paltry breach of military discipline. Yet for an offence of that character the British soldier was subjected to a punishment which, according to the universal feeling of mankind, was the most degrading that could be inflicted; a punishment to which no fellow subject of any other occupation could be subjected upon any pretence; and the soldier who endured this disgrace might wear upon his breast the scars and medals which certified him a hero. Public opinion, however, continued to assert itself, so that, at the present day, under a regulation adopted in 1860, corporal punishment in the army has entirely disappeared.

WRONG PLACE TO PARK A LOVELY PLANT

A Kansas editor decided to do his own society writing. Here is one of his paragraphs from the story of a wedding:

"It was a wonderful wedding. The girl was as sweet as any girl who ever lived but modern. As she walked up the aisle on her father's arm, her lips lightly tilted at the corners in a happy smile she was a picture of modest beauty. Her filmy wedding gown and gossamer veil floated around her fair blond head like a halo. She was as nearly an angel as girls get to be in this world. At the altar as she passed from her father the man she had always loved to the man to whom she would devote the rest of her life her dainty slipper touched a potted lily resting on the floor and turned it over. Smiling again she turned to the dear old pastor waiting at the chancel and said: 'That was a hell of a place to put a lily.'"

"In oriental countries a man has as many wives as he can support."
"As many as that?"
"Yes. Don't you think we ought to send missionaries to them?"
"Why not try milliners?"

Wife—George dear are there any fashions in that paper?

George—Yes, but they're out of date—it's the morning paper.

Fair Customer—I would like to look at a riding costume.

Clerk—Yes, ma'am. For driving or walking?

A LITTLE THING

THE power called habit is a little thing * * * *
but it can pull your eyes open at a certain hour every morning, determine whether you dress the right or left foot first, drop a fixed amount of sugar into your breakfast coffee—free your mind for thoughts that demand actual choice.

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