

Empire Parliamentarians Banquetted by the Gov't

Very Enjoyable Function in the U. N. B. Memorial Hall—Representative Men From All Sections of the Province Greet Visitors From All Parts of Our Far Flung Empire—Speeches by Premier Baxter, Viscount Peel, Sir John Marriott, M. P., Hon. E. G. Jansen and Hon. J. A. Murray.

The outstanding event in connection with the visit of the members of the British Empire Parliamentary Association to the city yesterday was the banquet given in the evening by the Provincial Government in the Memorial Hall of the University of New Brunswick. In addition to the overseas visitors there were present members of the Provincial cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, Senators, members of the House of Commons, members of the Legislative Assembly, clergymen, railway officials and others, making up a very representative gathering. The speakers were Premier Baxter, Viscount Peel, Sir John Marriott, M. P., Hon. E. G. Jansen, Speaker of the Parliament of South Africa and Hon. J. A. Murray, Commissioner of Immigration.

An Informal Affair.
At the suggestion of Premier Baxter the banquet was made informal, although quite a number of the guests were in evening dress. The tables, ten in all were well arranged and prettily decorated with roses and sweet peas.

List of Guests.
Premier Baxter presided with Viscount Peel seated on his right and Lieutenant Governor Todd on his left. Following is a complete list of those in attendance:

- TABLE A.
- 1—Sir Patrick T. McGrath.
 - 2—Hon. J. L. O'Brien.
 - 3—Sir Darcy Lindsay.
 - 4—Rev. A. F. Bate.
 - 5—Hon. E. G. Jansen.
 - 6—Hon. A. A. Dysart.
 - 7—The Lord Thomson.
 - 8—His Honor the Lieutenant Governor Todd.
 - 9—Premier Baxter.
 - 10—Viscount Peel.
 - 11—Chief Justice Barry.
 - 12—Sir John Marriott.
 - 13—Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw.
 - 14—Senator Burford Sampson.
 - 15—Hon. A. B. Copp.
 - 16—Hon. L. Cripps.
 - 17—Mr. William Joseph Jordan.

- TABLE 1.
- 1—Hon. C. D. Richards.
 - 2—Mr. Johannes B. Wessels.
 - 3—Mr. T. F. Drummie.
 - 4—Mr. James H. Hudson.
 - 5—Mr. W. B. Evans.
 - 6—Mr. Arthur Beauchesne.
 - 7—Mr. C. F. Bailey.
 - 8—Mr. C. J. Osman.
 - 9—Mayor Clark.
 - 10—Mr. Jozua F. T. Naude.
 - 11—Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer.
 - 12—Mr. Cyril Atkinson.
 - 13—Hon. George B. Jones.
 - 14—Sir Robert Hamilton.

- TABLE 2.
- 1—Hon. A. J. Leger.
 - 2—Mr. Martin Roddy.
 - 3—Mr. Ivan C. Rand.
 - 4—Mr. J. A. Doucet.
 - 5—Mr. George Alexander Hay.
 - 6—Mr. A. D. Taylor.
 - 7—Mr. W. C. Ronson.
 - 8—Mr. Thomas William Rhodes.
 - 9—Mr. R. B. Hanson.
 - 10—Sir Howard d'Egville.

- TABLE 3.
- 1—Hon. L. P. D. Tilley.
 - 2—Mr. H. B. Anslow.
 - 3—Hon. C. W. Robinson.
 - 4—Mr. George Pilcher.
 - 5—Hon. O. S. Crockett.
 - 6—Col. Cdt. William Richard Collins.
 - 7—Brig. Gen. F. W. Hill.
 - 8—Mr. A. J. Brooks.
 - 9—Hon. R. W. Wigmore.
 - 10—Hon. James Burman Gow.
 - 11—Rev. J. G. Berry.
 - 12—Mr. A. B. Calder.
 - 13—Mr. S. D. Heckbert.
 - 14—Hon. Christman J. Krige.

- TABLE 4.
- 1—Hon. B. Frank Smith.
 - 2—Sir Frank Sanderson.
 - 3—Mr. Akerley Holmes.
 - 4—Mr. Fred Seymour.
 - 5—Mr. A. E. Horton.
 - 6—Mr. H. M. Wood.
 - 7—Mr. George Heaton Nicholls.
 - 8—Dr. Murray MacLaren.

- 9—Mr. David Kirkwood.
 - 10—Mr. R. W. Simpson.
- TABLE 5.
- 1—Hon. Lewis Smith.
 - 2—Sir Robert Sanders.
 - 3—Mr. A. M. Belding.
 - 4—Mr. F. T. Lavoie.
 - 5—Mr. Alfred Owen B. Payn.
 - 6—Mr. H. Colby Smith.
 - 7—Major Guy Kindersley.
 - 8—Hon. F. B. Black.
 - 7—Major Guy Kindersley.
 - 8—Hon. F. B. Black.
 - 9—Mr. C. K. Howard.
 - 10—Mr. R. S. Barker.

- TABLE 6.
- 1—Hon. Dr. H. I. Taylor.
 - 2—Dr. C. C. Jones.
 - 3—Senator William Carroll.
 - 4—Hon. J. W. Daniel.
 - 5—Mr. Thomas Johnston.
 - 6—Mr. J. Arthur Moore.
 - 7—Mr. G. Bruce Burpae.
 - 8—Mr. George Hambleton.
 - 9—Mr. J. W. Smith.
 - 10—Mr. James S. Woodsworth.

- TABLE 7.
- 1—Mr. E. C. Atkinson.
 - 2—Mr. J. M. Woodman.
 - 3—Mr. E. R. Teed.
 - 4—Mr. Thomas Bell.
 - 5—Mr. James Dale Cassels.
 - 6—Dr. M. A. Oulton.
 - 7—Hon. Cyril J. Fox.
 - 8—Rev. F. H. Holmes.
 - 9—Hon. J. A. Murray.
 - 10—Mr. E. Rosslyn Mitchell.

- TABLE 8.
- 1—Col. W. H. Harrison.
 - 2—Mr. R. L. Phillips.
 - 3—Senator William Barrington.
 - 4—Mr. George Bidlake.
 - 5—Mr. Owen Clough.
 - 6—Mr. J. D. Black.
 - 7—Mr. C. H. Hall.
 - 8—Dr. O. B. Price.
 - 9—Rev. G. C. Warren.
 - 10—Sir Samuel Chapman.

- TABLE 9.
- 2—Mr. J. G. Bruce.
 - 3—Mr. C. W. Clark.
 - 4—Mr. R. P. Allen.
 - 5—Mr. A. H. McLaggan.

A Fine Repast.

Landlord Thurrott of the Windsor Hotel looked after the catering and served an excellent five course dinner, which was handled by an efficient staff of neatly costumed waitresses. The menu consisted of puree of tomato soup, boiled Miramichi salmon, boiled lobster, roast chicken served with bacon, charlotte russe, coffee and ginger ale.

There was only one toast that to His Majesty the King, which was proposed by Premier Baxter and drunk with musical honors.

Premier Baxter.

Hon. Mr. Baxter, who was the first speaker, after a few preliminary remarks went on to say that the history of New Brunswick was not extensive. He spoke of its discovery by intrepid French explorers and of the struggle for possession which followed the arrival of the English some years later. Following the revolutionary war there came the United Empire Loyalists who revitalized the province and gave it its present place in history. In paying tribute to the loyalists he remarked that they had taken no small part in making Canada the great country it is today.

Empire Problems.

The Premier went on to say that much was heard of the right of individual states of the Empire to dictate policies, but he thought it possible if that right were pushed too far that it might endanger the great structure which it had taken years to build up. All realized, he said, that free trade within the Empire was an absolute impossibility, but he thought it possible that eventually there might be worked out a solution of the inter-relations of the Empire which will be better than trade commissioners or ambassadors in one place and another. Surely a plan might be worked

out wherein one part of the Empire may send to another part such things as were needed and refrain from its own free will from sending that which will be a source of injury. They ought to be able to so regulate commerce within the Empire so as to build up and not destroy. Could they not find a way to girdle the empire so that it will stand more closely united, instead of allowing it to become dismembered by separate aims? He believed they should think in larger terms of a united empire and he felt sure that the visit of the members of the Parliamentary Association would be beneficial along that line. In his opinion they should not think provincially or as even as a nation but should think imperially. The Premier was heartily applauded in resuming his seat.

Viscount Peel.

Viscount Peel, a grandson of Sir Robert Peel, was next called upon and responded with a brief address. He spoke of the relations of Britain with her colonies and paid tribute to the United Empire Loyalists. The fact that the people of the Maritime Provinces lived by the sea was another tie which bound them to the motherland. "We are a race of seamen" he went on, "and have mastered the sea." New Brunswick, had sent out men who had reached high places in other parts of Canada. A son of New Brunswick had become Prime Minister of Great Britain. He had reference to the late Bonar Law whom he had been privileged to know very well. He had entered Parliament in the same year with Mr. Law and twenty years afterwards had seen him become Prime Minister. History would do justice to the unselfish, un-sacrificing spirit of Bonar Law. He went on to say that although it had been announced that Sir John Marriott had sailed for home from Quebec he could assure them that they had the real Sir John with them. Sir John was the historian of the party, he had written about Canada and having done so had decided to visit it. Sir John's imagination was wonderful. The other speaker, Hon. Mr. Jansen who was deeply interested in Canada would tell them about South Africa. In closing Viscount Peel returned thanks for the splendid welcome.

Sir John Marriott, M. P.

Sir John Marriott, who was next introduced spoke for half an hour and was followed with the closest attention. He is the representative of the riding of York in the Imperial Parliament and is a professor of history in Oxford University. This probably accounts for the intimate knowledge of the early history of Canada which he displayed in the course of his splendid address. At the outset he remarked that they were nearing the end of their long journey across Canada, but said that he would not attempt to put into words the impressions he had derived from it. Still he could not help mentioning the great kindness which had been extended to them and they innumerable feasts which they had partaken of. He could say that there was not a speech he had listened to from which he had not learned much. It was true that he had delayed his departure in order that he might visit New Brunswick provinces and was very glad that he had done so. He thought New Brunswick was deserving of a special place in Canada and in the Empire. He spoke of the adherence to principle by the United Empire Loyalists who had implanted British blood and tradition in the province. Before New Brunswick became a separate province Governor Parr had refused its people parliamentary representation. They petitioned the home government and marvellous to relate the petition was heeded and in 1784 New Brunswick became a separate province with its own representatives to Parliament. As he read Colonial history it was the action of the fathers of this province that marked the beginning of self government not only in Canada but in the Empire. New Brunswick had led the way as its people asserted their rights against the dictum of Governor Parr. The speaker then traced the movement set on foot by Lord Durham in 1840 which resulted in the establish-

ment of responsible government and the union of the provinces of Canada. He recalled that in 1870 there was only one thought in the minds of the people of Great Britain and that was how they might get rid of their wretched colonies. As late as 1882 the Times had stated that the days of apprenticeship were over and they should take up their feet. The last fifteen years had witnessed great changes in the empire—changes which had annihilated distance and time.

Lord Grey's Warning.

Sir John referred to the Colonial Conferences held during the early part of the century, and recalled the warning note sounded by Sir Edward Grey in 1911. He made it clear to the Colonial statesmen that trouble was brewing in Europe and four years later the great war came. Of all the blunders of German diplomacy he thought the worst was the assumption that the first shot would be the signal for the dissolution of Britain's loosely compact Empire. The colonies came into the war instantaneously, and claimed that if they were to share the responsibilities of Empire they must be called into council. Here he described the scene in the House of Commons in 1916 when Lloyd George

announced the formation of the Imperial war cabinet.

A Great Country.

In closing he said that he had been greatly impressed during his tour of Canada by the dignity of the public institutions. They were planning for the future and not for today and tomorrow. A great nation will surely be built up on the soil of Canada. He was glad to note that every provision was being made for the education of the young people in splendid schools and colleges. He closed with an eloquent peroration in which he predicted that Canada was destined to become one of the greatest nations on earth.

Hon. Mr. Jansen.

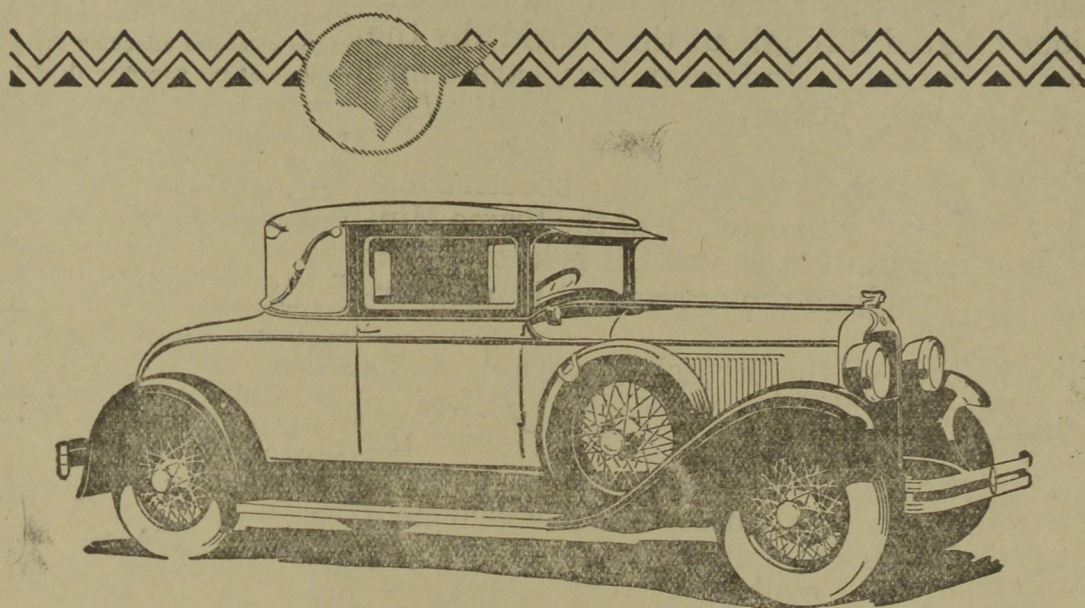
Hon. G. E. Jansen the speaker of the South African Parliament, who spoke with a strong Dutch accent gave an interesting account of conditions in his country. He discussed some of the problems which confront the statesman of South Africa and told of the progress being made along various lines. He said that at present the women of that country did not enjoy the franchise. The large native population presented a problem and he went on to say that the natives had a system of government of their own.

South Africa he said was awake to the importance of higher education and now possessed four colleges. He said that the balance of trade with Canada was at present against South Africa, but he was hopeful that the inequality would be remedied.

Hon. J. A. Murray, Commissioner of Immigration, was next called upon and explained in a lucid manner the policy being worked out by the provincial government with respect to immigration from the British Isles. He explained the arrangement entered into with the Imperial and Canadian governments under which 100 families per year were being settled on farms in New Brunswick. He took occasion while on his feet to emphatically deny a statement made by Hon. A. A. Dysart at the afternoon meeting that derelict farms were being acquired by the Farm Settlement Board.

Premier Baxter pointed out that the Anzac Parliament had just reached its 21st birthday, and hearty cheers followed the announcement.

"Paw?"
"No more questions tonight."
"All right, but if you don't put your cigar on the ash tray will we get a new rug?"

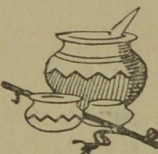


ULTRA NEW—ULTRA SMART
the Result of Improvements to
PONTIAC SIX
PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS OF CANADA, LIMITED

TO Pontiac's outstanding performance . . . to its ability to maintain high speeds on long, difficult drives . . . to the stylish beauty of Pontiac's Bodies by Fisher . . . have been added new refinements and improvements providing new smartness, new smoothness, new motoring pleasure to buyers of General Motors' lowest priced six.

The famous Pontiac Six-cylinder engine, with G-M-R Cylinder-Head, has been improved by new mechanical advancements, including New Marvel Carburetor, New Manifolding, etc.

The swagger style of the Fisher Bodies



has been further enhanced by new, smaller wheels and larger tires, giving that compact and massive appearance which characterizes the latest vogue in automobile design.

In addition, Pontiac Six continues to offer a combination of quality features which place it far ahead of its price-class . . . such as Lovejoy Shock Absorbers; foot-controlled headlights; coincidental transmission and ignition lock; and many others.

"Ultra new . . . ultra smart" . . . you will say when you see and drive this finer Pontiac Six. Let us arrange for a demonstration today.

P-22-9-28B

Ask your dealer about the G.M.A.C. Deferred Payment Plan which makes buying easy.

SMITH FOUNDRY CO., LIMITED
FREDERICTON, N. B.

CITY OF FREDERICTON Notice of Sale of Lands

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of the City of Fredericton Assessment Act 1924, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the arrears of City taxes, for the years mentioned hereunder, made and assessed against the parties hereinafter named, unless the several sums due, together with the costs of the notice, are sooner paid, be sold at Public Auction in front of the City Hall, in the City of Fredericton, on the sixth day of October, A. D. 1928, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the lands and premises owned or occupied by the respective persons hereunder mentioned and set opposite their respective names.

Property to be Sold.	Name of Person Assessed	Arrears for Years	Total Due
Lot corner King Street and Taylor Alley, 40 ft. on King Street and 109 ft. on Alley	ROY H. McGRATH	1925-1926-1927 Interest	\$740.42 79.01
Farm on east side Maryland Hill Road, known as the Cameron Farm, containing 75 acres	ARTHUR S. TYLER	1925-1926-1927 Interest	\$221.53 27.00

Dated the 31st day of July, A. D. 1928.

FRED L. HA VILAND,
City Treasurer