

NEW CROWN LAND POLICY ADOPTED BY HOUSE

Independent Members for Northumberland Register a Kick on Behalf of Small Operators and More Amendments which are Voted Down—Premier Flemming Declares That the Bill Will Encourage Establishment of Pulp Mills—Where the Governor-in-Council Comes In

The bill relating to the crown timber lands of the province was discussed in the Legislature yesterday and was finally passed with some amendments. The independent members for Northumberland criticized the measure on the ground that it was unfair to the small operators. They offered an amendment which was voted down by the government supporters.

Hon. Mr. Flemming moved to amend the section referring to the pulp and paper license, to provide that at least fifty per cent. of the lumber cut yearly on crown lands under such license shall be manufactured into pulp and paper, as other manufacture of pulp and that the person taking out such license shall acquire, erect or operate a paper mill or other mill which manufactures goods in which pulp is largely entered as the raw material and that the pulp and paper mill or other mill which manufacture from pulp shall be of sufficient capacity to manufacture at least fifty per cent. of the lumber cut upon their license and that the operation of such mills shall be continuous from year to year.

Mr. Stewart, Northumberland, said that he did not desire to criticize the bill now before the committee, as that remained for his hon. friends opposite, on the other side of politics and the opposition press of the province. It certainly must be gratifying to the government that the opposition press has made no adverse comments on the bill but on the contrary it has been very well received by them as well as by the people of the province generally and he could not help thinking that this bill has been received more favorably all over the province, even beyond the government's fondest expectations.

He was interested to a very great extent in the establishment of a paper plant in Gloucester county, which constituency he represented in this House. His hon. friend the Premier had spoken on the advantages of this industry to the people of Gloucester county in particular, as well as to the criticism of the province in general and it was unnecessary for him to add anything further on that score, except to point out that the advantages to the province might be enlarged on, particularly as to the revenue accruing to the province from timber material that they otherwise received no revenue from, for example from the tops and large branches of trees, otherwise left to rot by the lumber operator and also from the thousands of acres of scrubby marsh spruce, a quality of this wood which never grew to any size but which, according to pulp and paper authorities, is the best material for pulp.

Mr. Hachey said that he fully acquiesced in the remarks of his colleague from Gloucester. The provisions of this bill dealing with the establishment of pulp and paper plants in the Province of New Brunswick vitally affected the North Shore and while he had no desire to be considered by hon. members as speaking from a sectional viewpoint, the interests of the North Shore in this connection were very great owing to its peculiar advantages for the establishment of pulp and paper enterprises. The assurance had been given that if the establishment of the projected plant at Bathurst materialized that \$1,000,000 would be expended in dredging the Bathurst harbor while the Caraqueet and Gulf Shore Railway would be taken over and operated as part of the Intercolonial system. The Northern New Brunswick and Seaboard Railway also intended to extend their lines to the Town of Bathurst. Other industries of importance to the advancement of Bathurst and Gloucester County particularly and the Province of New Brunswick generally, would necessarily follow the establishment of the pulp and paper plant.

PREMIER FLEMMING.

Hon. Mr. Flemming said that he understood the amendment to mean

that a thirty-year period with a twenty-year extension is not sufficiently satisfactory tenure that the period might be re-arranged so that the license might be issued for forty years with an extension of ten years. In connection with the amendment, he entirely appreciated the spirit of his hon. friends in endeavoring to perfect the bill and to make it as likely as possible to secure this great industry for Gloucester county. If he thought that the incorporation of the amendment would bring about effectively the establishment of the enterprise, he would be disposed to accept it but at the moment he was a little in doubt as to its advisability. Under the provisions of the bill as it now stood the licenses for thirty years and a twenty-year extension was provided, which meant a tenure of at least for fifty years and he could not see that the forty-year period with a ten-year extension would make the conditions much stronger on behalf of the company, but the objection to the amendment was that if hon. members accepted it they would be confronted with the same requests from every one interested in the establishment of such an enterprise in New Brunswick for a forty-year period with a ten-year extension. If that were done it meant that hon. members would be asking the lieutenant governor-in-council to say what the public domain of the province would be worth for a period of forty years. He desired to tell hon. members frankly that it required a great deal of thought and consideration on his part to arrange to give a thirty-year period with a ten-year extension as the lieutenant governor-in-council was called on to fix the price that the timber lands would be worth for thirty years. They had agreed to the thirty-year period and ten-year extension feeling that it would result in great advancement in the manufacture of pulp and paper and the lumbering industry of New Brunswick and that it would serve to employ thousands of additional men. It seemed to him that the government would be going as far as it should in granting the thirty-year period with the ten-year extension but he desired to tell his hon. friends from Gloucester that the government was equally as anxious with them to secure this industry.

Mr. Stewart, Gloucester, said that on the assurance of his hon. friend the premier he had pleasure in withdrawing the amendment.

COMMODORE STEWART.

Mr. Stewart, Northumberland, asked why it was provided that the new licenses should date from August 1st of this year when the old licenses have five more years to run. The government on August 1st, 1913, could not possibly have very much more information in regard to the crown timber lands than they have now, and as they proposed to regulate the amount of bonus to be paid from the information they received as to the value and producing qualities of the land. He thought that the licenses should not be issued at such an early date.

Hon. Mr. Flemming said that the necessity of dealing with the subject of the crown timber lands was very apparent all over the country and the information that had come to him during the past few days impressed him more strongly with the necessity of dealing with the leasing of the public domain. It was proper legislation to make provision for the cancellation of the existing leases and substitute new leases to insure the necessary term of tenure.

Hon. Mr. Flemming moved an amendment which he said he had felt unnecessary as he had always implied that what he proposed to provide for was possible under the act. The amendment provided that any time during the currency of a license of

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COULD NOT BE DISCUSSED

Speaker Sproule Rules Hon. Emmerson's Motion Out of Order

Hon. Dr. Pugsley Gives St. John Patronage Matters on Airing in Parliament

Ottawa, March 18—There was no discussion of the speaker today because the speaker ruled that he could not be discussed. Hon. Mr. Emmerson moved the adjournment for the purpose of discussing Speaker Sproule's action on Saturday night when he ordered Acting Chairman Robidoux to shut off the debate.

Today Speaker Sproule said that discussion of his action could only take place on a motion of censure which would have to appear on the order paper. This course will likely be followed.

The Libera's are making good their promise to facilitate business. They have undertaken to pass the five million supplementaries for this year by tomorrow evening. In supply there were interesting revelations of the manner in which dredging inspectors are appointed at St. John, and who has the naming of them.

When the supplies were being considered this afternoon, Mr. Sinclair, of Guysboro, N. S., asked Hon. Mr. Hazen, minister of marine, if it were true that several life saving crews had been dismissed on the eastern Canadian coast and that inferior crews had been substituted since the Conservative government came into power.

MISSING TRUCK HAS BEEN LOCATED

Woodstock, N.B., March 19—(Special)—Isaac Draper, the missing school principal, has been heard from. He wired relatives from Boston, saying he was en route to New York. No explanation is given of the cause of his sudden departure. The school board is endeavoring to fill the vacancy in Broadway School and have made some changes of a temporary nature to carry on the work until a new principal is appointed.

THE KING OF GREECE WAS ASSASSINATED

London, March 18—Half a century has passed since the memorable day, March 18, 1863, when the Greek National Assembly at Athens, at the suggestion of the Great Powers of Europe, elected Prince William George of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, second son of the late King Christian IX of Denmark, and brother of Queen Alexandra, to be King of the Hellenes. England and the English people have never lost their interest in the young prince who became king and the founder of a new dynasty in the classical realm of the Hellenes, not only because of his close relationship to the royal family of Great Britain, but because England, in a manner, was responsible for his election to the throne and stood sponsor for the new dynasty.

Prince William George was only eighteen years of age and midshipman in the Danish navy when he was offered the throne of Hellas. The former ruler, King Otto I, who was a Bavarian prince, was dethroned by a revolution in 1862 and the provisional government by the ministry was not strong enough to prevent political complications which threatened to undermine the peace of Europe. The Great Powers of Europe recognized the necessity of providing a new ruler for Greece and the position was offered first to the Duke of Edinburgh and then to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, but both declined. It was M. de Chaudordy, a

HONORED A NOBLE MAN

One Hundredth Anniversary of Livingstone's Birth Celebrated

Archbishop of Canterbury Presided at Monster Meeting in Albert Hall, London

London, March 19—The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Dr. David Livingstone, the famous missionary and explorer, was celebrated today in many parts of the United Kingdom. In London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and other cities largely attended meetings were held in observance of the centennial.

London's contribution to the general observance of the anniversary included several notable features. In the afternoon a meeting was held at the rooms of the Royal Geographical Society and a Free Church thanksgiving service took place in New Wesleyan Hall, Westminster. These were followed by a great public demonstration in the Royal Albert Hall, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury presided. Among the speakers were Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Sir Harry Johnston, the African explorer, Dr. Wardlaw Thompson, secretary of the London Missionary Society, and the venerable Sir John Kirk, who was an intimate friend and companion of Dr. Livingstone.

In the popular mind the name of Dr. Livingstone is associated chiefly with the exploration of the "Dark Continent." But greater and more fruitful than his work of exploration was his work as a Christian missionary. As an explorer he tracked deserts and described the wealth of the country, its plants, fruits and minerals. As a missionary he strove for freedom and security among the natives, acquainted them with the ways of civilization, and by striking a blow at the slave trade commenced a new era for the natives and for the traders who wished to carry on legitimate trade.

In connection with the centenary celebration the London Missionary Society has raised a \$50,000 fund to found a memorial station in Africa, while the directors of Charing Cross Hospital, where Livingstone studied medicine, have started a similar fund for the building of a new wing to the hospital as a memorial to Dr. Livingstone.

THE KING OF GREECE WAS ASSASSINATED

French diplomat, who conceived the idea of offering the throne to Prince William George and the plan was promptly approved by England and the other powers.

The young prince had been sent to the masthead for punishment when the emissaries of the powers arrived to officially offer him the crown. He accepted through his father and, having been officially declared of age, he made his entry into Athens on October 30th of that year, took the oath and ascended the throne.

Four years later, October 15th, 1867, he married the Grand Duchess Olga, eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, thus connecting himself by a strong link with one of the most powerful reigning families of Europe. The Greeks agreed to settle \$225,000 a year upon their new king. England, France and Russia each agreed to add \$20,000 a year for the term of his natural life, and about \$50,000 was charged for his benefit on the Ionian Islands, which were later ceded to him by Great Britain. Although his civil list was always rather meager, King George I, under which name he became ruler of the Hellenes, by means of his remarkable business ability accumulated an enormous fortune during the fifty years of his reign. He made large sums by successful speculation on the bourse and invested his winnings in landed estates in Greece.

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A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL WHO HAS A STRONG PULL

Mr. Pinder's Exposure of Mr. H. M. Blair's Scoop in Connection With the Birmingham Investigation Has Created a Lot of Talk—Interesting Information Disclosed by a Sworn Affidavit by Mr. W. Percy Scott—A Serious State of Affairs

The little bombshell which Mr. Pinder caused to explode in the public accounts Committee of the Legislature yesterday, has created a lot of talk about the city and vicinity. Surprise is expressed that Mr. H. M. Blair of the Public Works Department should have such a strong pull with the Flemming government. He bagged \$150 for alleged extra services in the Birmingham case, and was able to so cover up the transaction that no record of it appears in the Auditor General's report. If Mr. Blair was entitled to this money why was a check not issued to him in the regular way? This is a question which a good many people would like to have answered.

Mr. Blair in this and other matters has earned for himself the title of "the master of the administration." His activity in connection with the closing of the Fredericton Highway Bridge during the early part of the winter is still fresh in the public mind. It was done to prevent Dr. H. H. McNally, from crossing the river with his automobile and for no other purpose. Dr. McNally took the law in his own hands and smashed the barricades which had been put up at the entrance of the bridge. After that he had no further trouble as the bridge was left open. Now it seems that Mr. Blair has been erasing other lines. He has been using his official position in the public works department to drive trade away from a St. Mary's grocer, against whom he evidently has a grudge. The story is told in an affidavit by Mr. Percy Scott of St. Mary's, sworn to before Police Magistrate Marsh in this city and certifies makes interesting reading. The affidavit is as follows:

MR. SCOTT'S AFFIDAVIT

Dominion of Canada,
Province of New Brunswick,
County of York: To Wit:

I, W. Percy Scott of the Parish of Saint Mary's in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick, Electrician, do solemnly declare:

1. That I reside in the Village of Saint Mary's in the County of York and Province aforesaid, and up to the Eighth day of June last past carried on business in the City of Fredericton in the said County in co-partnership with Robert Haslett, under the firm name and style of "Scott & Haslett" as electrical contractors.

2. That I have since on or about the Seventh day of April A. D. 1908 purchased my groceries and general household supplies from Mr. James P. Hayes, Grocer of Saint Mary's aforesaid, and I still continue to purchase same from him and to deal with him as such Grocer.

3. That from about the Fourteenth day of October A. D. 1911 till on or about the ninth of April A. D. 1912, I was engaged to make all necessary repairs in the electrical apparatus used in and about the Legislative Building and Departmental Buildings of the Province of New Brunswick, situate in the City of Fredericton. During that time I was also engaged to lay wires and to do all the general electrical work in and about the said buildings.

4. That on or about the First day of March A. D. 1912, I was present in the office of Harry M. Blair, Secretary of the Board of Public Works of this Province, and I was then and there asked by the said Harry M. Blair, if I still dealt with "Hayes" (meaning thereby, did I still continue to buy my groceries from the aforesaid James P. Hayes). I replied that I did. Mr. Blair next enquired if I owed him much (meaning by "him" the said James P. Hayes). I said that I thought there was quite an account against me. Mr. Blair then stated that I had better settle it up and deal elsewhere. I replied that I did not feel that I could do this readily and at any rate that I did not feel like doing it as Mr. Hayes had always used me well. Mr. Blair said that I had better deal somewhere else.

4. That I continued to be employed as electrician in and about the said

Legislative and Departmental Buildings and continued to do all the electrical work there till about one month after the day on which the said conversation referred to in paragraph 4 of this declaration took place between me and the said Harry M. Blair.

6. That about one month after the time of the conversation above mentioned, I was called into the office of Dr. B. M. Mullin, physician and surgeon, residing in the said Parish of Saint Mary's and asked by him if I still dealt with "Jimmie" Hayes (meaning the said James P. Hayes). I replied that I did. Dr. Mullin then stated that it was nothing to him where I dealt but that he was telling me for my own good that I had better deal elsewhere as Blair (meaning the said Harry M. Blair) had threatened to take away my work if I continued to deal with the said Mr. Hayes.

7. That on or about the Twentieth day of May last past I had occasion to use two porcelain insulators in connection with my work at my place of business, and knowing that some of the same were at the said Departmental Buildings and not in use there, I asked Mr. Alexander Fleming, an employee of the said Board of Public Works, if I might have the loan of them. I had on previous occasions borrowed similar articles from the said Mr. Fleming. Mr. Fleming said that I could have them and went away to get them for me.

8. That the said Mr. Fleming returned in a few minutes, and informed me that he met the said Harry M. Blair, and that he (the said Harry M. Blair) had instructed him (Fleming) to let me have the insulators this time, but never lent me anything again as that fellow (meaning I the said W. Percy Scott) was entirely off his (Blair's) books.

9. That after the time of the conversation between me and the said Dr. B. M. Mullin herein before referred to, I was never again engaged to do any electrical work in or about the said Legislative Buildings; nor was any member of the firm of Scott & Haslett so engaged in or about the said Buildings.

10. That I have been informed by Thomas Blair of the Parish of Saint Mary's in the County and Province aforesaid, that he had either to give up dealing with the said James P. Hayes or receive no more employment as concrete inspector from the Board of Public Works. That the said Mr. Thomas Blair stated that he hated to give up dealing with "Jimmie" (meaning the said James P. Hayes) but that he had to look after his own interests.

11. That I verily believe that the said Thomas Blair was compelled to give up dealing and purchasing his groceries from the said James P. Hayes by the order and wish of the said Harry M. Blair, Secretary of the Board of Public Works as aforesaid.

12. That I verily believe from the promises stated that I have not been continued to be employed in and about the said Buildings as such electrician by the order of the said Harry M. Blair, Secretary of the Board of Public Works as aforesaid, by reason of the fact that I purchased groceries from and dealt with the said James P. Hayes, and because I continued to purchase same from him and to deal with the said Mr. Hayes contrary to the wish of the said Harry M. Blair, and for no other reason.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the Canadian Evidence Act.

W. PERCY SCOTT.

Declared to at the City of Fredericton in the County of York this tenth day of August, A. D. 1912, Before me,

JOHN L. MARSH,

Commissioner, &c.