

# The Daily Mail.

VOL. XVII NO. 48

FREDERICTON, N. B. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1913

TWO CENTS PER COPY

## SLASHING SPEECH ON NAVAL QUESTION BY DR. CLARK, M.P.

Eloquent Member For Red Deer Handles the Jingoistic R. B. Bennett Without Gloves---The Borden Policy of Tribute Roundly Condemned---Declares it Will Add to Britain's Burden---Always the Policy of England to Defend Her Own Shores

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—Hon. Frank Cochrane has given notice of a government resolution in the commons which if carried will confer on the minister and the cabinet a decidedly large measure of authority in regard to railway matters.

The resolution declares that it is expedient to provide that the minister of railways and canals may subject to the authority of the governor general-in-council construct, purchase lease or otherwise acquire any railway, railway bridge or station, railway terminal, railway ferry or other railway work, and that any such railway or other work shall become a part of the government railway system.

The resolution preceded a bill which will embody the government's policy in regard to acquiring or constructing branch lines for the Intercolonial.

### THE NAVAL DEBATE

"If rhapsody be argument and anathemas logic parliament has heard a great speech" quoth Dr. Michael Clark amid a roar of Liberal laughter. The Red Deer man rose after ten tonight to follow R. B. Bennett. The member for Calgary had spoken at length on the naval issue, slashing himself into peroxysms of fortissimo oratory, pounding his desk, shaking his fist, clenching his hands and declaiming the "terrible peril" and "great menace" which threatened to wipe out the whole British Empire.

Having all but rubbed the empire off the slate, Mr. Bennett turned the avalanche of his eloquence on the Liberal party. Liberalism, he declared, was separatism; its leaders aimed at independence. He was surprised at Laurier, shocked by Graham, scornful at Lemieux and "disgusted" with Mackenzie King. Incidentally he assured the house that the west was peopled with most disloyal sentiments of hostility towards Britain and exclaimed in response to the challenge of Mr. Wilson of Laval concerning his comments on Quebec: "Heaven forbid that I should know the politics of such a province."

### DR. CLARK

Mr. Bennett occupied the floor for nearly four hours. It took the epigrammatic Britisher from Red Deer less than ten minutes to dispose of his case.

"I am reminded of the observation of John Bright" observed Mr. Clark "when asked his opinion of an early effort of a British parliamentarian. 'He makes,' said Mr. Bright 'a good speech if you do not listen to what he says.'"

Liberalism declared Dr. Clark stood for a sound imperial Canadianism that wrought deeds rather than spoken words. "As a true, proud son of Britain" he exclaimed amid applause "I want to see the daughter country emulate her mother's splendid example." The "imperialism" of the government was not greater than its fear of going to the country on its proposals.

The facts of the case were summarized by Dr. Clark. This month, in reply to a question by Lord Charles Beresford in the British commons, Mr. Churchill had said that in 1915 Britain would have thirty-nine dreadnoughts to thirty-three of the Triple Alliance, surely a wide enough margin for British fighting men. In dreadnoughts and armored cruisers, Britain had three to one in her favor; in rapidity of building she had an immense superiority; in men, Britain had two trained tars to every one conscript marine. Nor was Britain in need of money. He believed that this very contribution would be a needless burden to Britain and Germany for calling a halt in the rival war of armaments.

"If we give these three dreadnoughts," said Dr. Clark, "we not only proceed to relieve the burden of the British tax-payer by increasing it, but we throw a distinct provocative into the situation and tempt

Germany to go on with the mad war of armaments."

Now that the excitement had died away and the German scare with it, he advised Premier Borden to consider the situation calmly. He had obtained two memoranda from the admiralty. Why not see if he could not get another which would more accurately indicate Canada's course? "Why, when Germany and England are about to fall upon one another's necks, should we send \$35,000,000 to keep them apart and prevent them establishing the peace of Europe?" asked the Red Deer Britisher. Mr. Bennett and other government speakers had said that a Canadian navy would lead to separation. For his part, Dr. Clark thought the policy of contribution would lead to friction. In fact he thought a substantial step had been taken in that direction.

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### LATE MRS. JANE RICE.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Jane Rice took place this afternoon at Upper Maugerville. The service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Lake and interment was made at Upper Maugerville.

### COUNTY SCOTT ACT CASES.

Two County Scott Act cases were heard before the Police Court this afternoon. A fine of fifty dollars and costs was imposed in one and the other was dismissed. Two cases from Canterbury are to be heard on Saturday.

### WILL BE DINED TONIGHT

The staff of the F. B. Edgecombe store will tender a dinner to Mr. E. A. O'Brien at Washington's Restaurant tonight. Mr. O'Brien leaves in the near future for the west where he will locate.

### GOVERNMENT PERPLEXED

Senator G. G. King, of Ottawa, is in St. John en route to Ottawa and will probably leave for there today. Last night the senator said that there was not a great deal of matter of live interest to the senate these days. In the commons the naval debate was dragging along. No one seemed to be able to tell just exactly where the matter was, and least of all, the government.

### GREAT SHOW AT UNIQUE TODAY

They are showing at the Unique today a picture entitled "Mother" and which was only released today. It is a story full of heart interest and sensational western life in two parts. A two reel Broncho feature "The Burning Brand" is also on today's bill, making two double feature subjects and a new departure in the moving picture line for Fredericton. The Unique show great enterprise and are deserving of the capacity business that always prevails at this popular theatre.

### DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE.

The Provincial Chapter, Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire, intend to commemorate Paardeburg Day by holding an afternoon tea at the residence of Mrs. G. C. Vanwart, York street, on Thursday, February 27th, from 4 to 6 o'clock. The Chapter will also further commemorate the day later on by presenting a silver cup to the High School Cadet Corps for competition in shooting. On Saturday evening there will be a program meeting of the Provincial Chapter and the Sir Howard Douglas Chapter at the residence of Mrs. H. F. McLeod.

Mr. Donald Fraser Jr., of Plaster Rock, is in the city.

Mr. C. W. Brown of St. John, is registered at the Queen.

Mr. John E. Sayre of St. John, is in the city.

## WILL MAKE PUBLIC HIS CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Dr. Friedman Says He Wants All Mankind to Benefit From His Discovery

NOTED GERMAN SCIENTIST ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

New York, N. Y., Feb. 25.—The United States government took official recognition of the claim of Dr. Frederick Friedman to the discovery of a cure for tuberculosis, when by order of the surgeon general, a physician of the United States marine hospital service, Dr. Milton H. Foster was sent to meet the young German physician on his arrival here today.

Dr. Friedman consented to turn over a quantity of his bacilli to be tested by the government and to demonstrate the efficacy of his cure before physicians of the hospital service.

Dr. Friedman declared tonight that he purposed to make known "To all the world" the method by which his remedy was created and the manner in which it was administered. It consisted of bacilli taken from a turtle in which tuberculi bacilli from a human being had been injected.

"I have been working upon the cure for 14 years and in the last two and a half years I have treated from 2,500 to 3,000 patients," he asserted. "How many I have absolutely cured I cannot estimate, but their number has run into the hundreds."

The remedy cures all forms of tuberculosis except such cases as are quite hopeless. That is on the point of death. The process is a slow one but the first effects are to be seen two or three weeks after inoculation. The time when an absolute cure can be said to be effected is a matter of months. The method of administering is 50 per cent. of the cure.

"I want all mankind to benefit by my discovery. I have already turned over some of my bacilli to the German government, and I am very glad to turn it over to the American government."

Dr. Friedman, who was accompanied by an assistant and a private secretary was met at the pier by Mr. Finley and taken as his guest to a banquet tonight at the Lotus Club. The surgeon brings a quantity of his bacilli with him which he expects to administer to the banker's son-in-law tomorrow.

## MR. THOMAS W. ALLEN DEAD AT WOODSTOCK

(Special to THE MAIL)

Woodstock, N. B., Feb. 26.—Mr. Thomas W. Allen died this morning of pneumonia after an illness of eight days. He came here over forty years ago from Nova Scotia and has been for years a faithful and efficient employee in Connell's Foundry. He was twice married and leaves one son Percy by his first wife, Mrs. A. W. Fields, Mrs. Roy McLaughlin and Miss Maud are the daughters by the second wife. Deceased was sixty-one years of age. The funeral will be held Friday from his late residence. Mr. Allen was a much respected citizen and his death is deeply deplored.

## KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS SPENT SOCIAL EVENING

Members of Fredericton Lodge No. 6, Knights of Pythias had a jolly time in Castle Hall last evening. After their regular session an hour was taken up in entertainment. Chancellor Commander A. McN Staples was in the chair, a quartette composed of Messrs. Staples, Burpee, Bailey and McLean were present and furnished several enjoyable selections. There were also readings, songs, recitations and speeches by members of the order which added to the enjoyment of the affair. During the evening fruit was served in abundance and cigars provided for all. A jolly time was spent and a large number of the members were present.

## Government Asked to Enact Prohibitory Law

Interviewed by Delegation From the New Brunswick Temperance Alliance---Premier Flemming Promises Consideration---Mass Temperance Meeting at St. Paul's Church---The Liquor Traffic Strongly Denounced by Rev. T. Albert Moore of Toronto and Rev. Dr. W. H. Smith

Members of the New Brunswick Branch of the Dominion Alliance held a mass meeting at St. Paul's Presbyterian Church last night. A large audience attended. Shortly before eight o'clock Mr. S. B. Bustin, president of the organization, took the chair. Hymn 256 by the choir opened the proceedings and prayer by Rev. H. E. Thomas followed. The chairman then introduced Rev. Dr. T. Albert Moore, secretary for temperance and moral reform work for the Methodist Church in Canada.

### DR. T. ALBERT MOORE.

The speaker said in introduction that well he remembered when only a boy, of reading in the newspapers about an election way down in the City of Fredericton on which occasion the voters carried the Scott Act. He said at that time it made the temperance people throughout Ontario feel good. He said that the people of today are for more action in temperance work and the moral reform movement than at any time during the history of the world and although the movement would meet with difficulties and drawbacks the temperance people were bound to win as right is on the side of God and victory is sure.

"True," said he, "the liquor traffic is still among us, which fact we certainly realize. What we want is a prohibitory law. The liquor interests are strong in many constituencies and in a good many cases influence the electorate but we mean to fight the traffic."

Liquor had been proved not to be a food. It once had been said that beer was the poor man's meat. The speaker said such a statement was not true and used illustrations to prove his statements.

### WHAT IT HAS DONE.

"What has the traffic given us?" asked the speaker. "Nothing! It is against everything that is good and lawful and right. It is no benefit to citizenship and a curse to the community. It destroys the home, helps fill the jails and insane hospitals. It degrades the human race and destroys the good contained in the body."

The speaker told of ways and means the liquor dealers and their friends had of smuggling liquor into prohibition countries and mentioned two cases in Ontario where they tried to get some whiskey into the Cobalt district in the form of butter. Several bottles of whiskey had been laid in a box and melted butter poured over the bottles, the whole thing to represent a box of butter. Another case was where a woman wore tin corsets which contained a quantity of liquor. This went to prove by what methods the liquor interests will adopt in order to attain their ends.

### REV. DR. W. H. SMITH.

Rev. Dr. W. H. Smith followed Dr. Moore. Extracts from his address follow:

The trend of modern democracy is toward the widening sphere of government action as expressed in legislation. Formerly the chief concerns of governments were the protection of life and property from the enemy within and without, trade regulation and transportation. Now with the ever widening vision of democracy the range of legislation is correspondingly widened and enemies are found in moral and social conditions. The emphasis falls upon social regulations and the ideal is human brotherhood. One of the great unsolved problems is the liquor traffic.

There are two elements in the question. First, the personal. Some men delight in stimulating the physical system. In this sense alcohol becomes the object of craving even though it degrades and curses. It is anarchy in life. Then, second, there is the organized traffic in liquors. This is the product of the commercial spirit which can make money rapidly and with little labor. The spirit is greed. It has developed

into a great combine, a trust, an institution which has become a public menace and deadly enemy.

A glance at the effect of the liquor traffic upon public well being serve to call attention to certain phases of the question often overlooked. Many regard it as a very small affair, so that any agitation for its total suppression seems to them fanatical or sectarian. Let me say that such an attitude is based upon either pure ignorance or such complicity with the traffic as blinds to its awful consequences. The evils are too great to be even outlined here but a few facts will suggest the kind of evil being wrought in the country. In the first place, there is the evil visited upon the individual. This, too, is many sided. It directly leads to and produces deterioration in character which results in industrial inefficiency. No employer of labor will engage a drinking man if he can possibly get a sober man. Thus the drinker is out of the race, handicapped in his chosen life work.

The community is equally marked. The saloon is the manufactory of drunkards and criminals. Very few begin to drink outside the saloon. This is due to the fact that the saloon offers the tokens of sociability. It at the same time gives the opportunity of awakening all the dormant abnormal hereditary tendencies. As such it is the breeding ground of iniquity.

In the third place, it has a definite bearing upon industry. For every million dollars invested in the steel business 496 men are employed; in lumber 726; in leather 580; in transportation 858 but in liquor only 104. In the United States alone if the money now in the liquor business was invested in productive industry over two millions more men could be employed. Labor has no greater enemy than the saloon. The direct loss due to loss of time, sickness, wages and lower standards, equals at least 25 per cent. of the earning power of labor. The indirect loss is also great.

### PROBLEM IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

These things may indicate the kind of enemy we face in New Brunswick. Its consequences are far-reaching. I doubt whether all efforts at immigration have succeeded in filling the gaps made by the liquor traffic.

In view of these things what action should be taken? The answer demands a policy and a method. It may be assumed as granted that such an enemy lost to all sense of moral considerations will only be successfully met by the strong arm of the law. To tolerate is to tolerate death to the individual and the highest in life. It seems to me we necessarily face the posit on of abolition. We prohibit the outlaw, the

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## TO CULTIVATE THE OYSTER INDUSTRY IN THIS PROVINCE

The House met on Tuesday at 3 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Flemming introduced a bill respecting the oyster fisheries of the Province. He said that the bill contained two parts, the first of which provided for the survey of certain barren beds, which it is proposed to lease, and the second part dealt with arrangements which were being entered into with the Canadian Oyster Co., for the cultivation of barren beds in this province.

On a large scale of oysters on certain barren beds in this province. After referring to the big returns which had come from the oyster business in the State of Rhode Island and elsewhere he said that he believed that the bays, harbors, etc., of New Brunswick were especially adapted for oyster culture, in fact he believed they were the best on the whole Atlantic Coast, for they had the advantage of the water being cooler and other natural advantages which other places to the south of New Brunswick did not enjoy. In Canada the oyster business was not large, and it was going down. The high mark was reached in 1882 when over 64,000 barrels of oysters were produced in the Dominion, last year the amount was reduced to little over 33,000 barrels. The fact was that Canada was importing many oysters annually and the question was, and should be a live question with everybody, how can the oyster business be promoted so that instead of having to send beyond our national confines for a large amount of the quantities of this popular article of diet, this country would become producers on a much larger scale. He was anxious that all Hon. members should devote their best efforts towards making this bill as near perfect as possible. It was not the intention to interfere with live oyster beds, which would still continue to come under the existing regulations, and this bill would deal only with barren areas. It should be, he felt, incumbent on the Government and the Legislature to endeavor, wherever possible, to have wealth produced where it does not already exist, and this bill, was one which should commend itself to every Hon.

gentleman, for it provided for revenue which would come from an entirely new source.

Going through the bill section by section, he pointed out that it provided for a survey of certain areas, and the leasing of certain of the beds. There was also a provision for the appointment of officers who would have the same authority as constables, to guard the beds upon application from the lessees, who would be responsible for the payment of the officers. There was also a provision for the making of certain rules and regulations governing the beds.

Part of the bill crystallized into legislation the proposals of the Canadian Oyster Co., to enter upon the cultivation and propagation of oysters in this province upon an extensive scale. This company had its headquarters at Toronto, Ontario, and they want to lease an area of barren bottoms in Baie Verte. They guaranteed to spend \$10,000 annually for seven years in the work of preparing the beds and otherwise carrying on the development of the industry, and expect to be able to fix 100 acres of beds annually. After January 1, 1920 they agreed to pay a royalty. This would give them five years in which to bring the oysters along to a stage where they would be marketable and two years to market them without paying the royalty. They guarantee also that starting with 1920 the amount of royalty paid would amount to not less than \$5,000, and while it is not stated in the bill, the royalty which it is proposed to charge is 25c. per barrel. The bill gives the government authority to lease the beds for a period of twenty years with a renewal at the end of that period. Hon. members would see that it was good business if the province could take a small area, such as that which this company proposed to use, and get not less than \$5,000 a year as a return from this barren piece of foreshore. But the amount he had mentioned was only a fraction of what might come if the company brings whole 700 acres up to a state of productiveness and rake only half of

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