

PREMIER HAZEN'S LAME DEFENCE OF ALBERT SOUTHERN SCANDAL

In His Reply to the Criticisms of the Opposition Leader He Claimed that the Government had no Lien on the Rails Which Messrs. Fowler and Jonah Disposed of--No Information Vouchsafed as to What had Become of the Money--Mrs. Jordan's Gift to the Province of Her Magnificent Summer Home at River Glen Referred to--Sanitarium to be Managed by a Commission--Mr. Copp Follows the Premier and Exposes the Incompetency of the Administration

The House met at three o'clock on Friday afternoon.

Hon. Mr. Hazen presented the report of the committee to nominate standing committees.

Mr. Upham gave notices of enquiries regarding the Southampton Railway, the St. John Valley Railway and the Hartland & Miramichi Railway.

Hon. Mr. Flemming presented the return of the financial standing of the town of St. George, also of the report of the schools in the province and the report of the superintendent of the provincial hospital.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer presented the Crown Land Department's annual report.

Mr. Upham rose to a question of privilege and claimed that on page 216 of the Synoptic Report it was stated that when the bill was read a third time, the vote was the same as on a previous occasion, and that he had stated in the negative on the bill. He said that he never voted in voted against the St. John Valley Railway bill, except in the matter of Mr. Burchill's amendment. The statement in the synoptic report had been unfairly used against him in his country by his colleague, who he had in his eye and that the provincial secretary had nodded his head in approval. Statements that he had voted against the St. John Valley Railway bill were incorrect and unfair.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said he did not think the hon. gentleman had anything to complain of the official of the reporter invariably got the division list from the clerk, who for many years has held his present position under different governments and he always kept his journals in an accurate and correct manner. He also pointed out that Mr. Upham had seconded the Tweeddale amendment to the St. John Valley Railway bill.

Mr. Upham claimed that the synoptic misrepresented him and it was unfair that a misrepresentation should be used against him.

Hon. Dr. Landry submitted the annual report of the agricultural department.

Hon. Mr. Hazen introduced a bill to enable the cities, towns and municipalities to assess for aid to the town of Campbellton. He explained that the question had arisen as to the right to assess for this purpose, and this was a general bill making the assessments legal.

Hon. Mr. Hazen introduced a bill to amend the Public Utilities Act. He explained that the provisions were taken very largely from the New York State and Province of Quebec Acts, and provided machinery to enforce orders which the commission gave and thought should be carried out in the interests of the public. The bill also extended the scope of the commission so that without a form of complaint having been made it could investigate any public utilities bodies.

EARLY CLOSING.

Hon. Mr. Hazen introduced a bill to provide for the early closing of shops. He explained that it was of a permissive character and gave the power to municipal councils to pass by-laws governing the closing of shops. In the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, and also in certain states of the Union, they had similar laws. A petition had been presented to the city council of St. John, asking that such a by-law be passed; the council however, passed a resolution favoring the general bill making such by-laws permissible. In Ontario the municipal councils were given powers to pass such by-laws as they desired to govern the matter. This bill was somewhat restricted from the Ontario measure and provided that by-laws could not be passed making it necessary to close the shops on evenings before holidays or on Friday evening in cases where stores closed at an early hour on Saturday.

HON. MR. HAZEN

Resuming the debate on the speech from the throne, Hon. Mr. Hazen said he wished to refer to the disastrous fire that had occurred at the town of Campbellton. He did not wish to speak of the extensive character of the fire, which practically wiped out the town, or to the admirable manner that the citizens courageously faced the disheartening fire. In company with the governor, the chief commissioner of public works and Hon. Mr. Maxwell, he visited the town shortly after the fire, and there

held a meeting with the citizens. On account of all the buildings in the town having been wiped out, it was necessary to hold the meeting in a large tent. They found the town people confronted with a civic debt of three hundred thousand dollars of which there was an annual interest charge amounting to thirteen thousand dollars. All the civic services which were in such a state that an additional one hundred thousand dollars would be necessary to make them fit for use. He then made a proposition at a meeting with the Minister of Public Works and others that if the Dominion Government would make a grant, the Province would also give assistance so as to provide for carrying along the Town's debt for a number of years until the Town could get back into good substantial condition once more, as the opinion of the citizens seemed to be that unless some such arrangement was made they would be unable to go ahead with the rebuilding of that town. The Dominion Government as a result, had undertaken to vote a sum of seventy thousand dollars for the aid of Campbellton which at interest would yield about eight thousand dollars annually and this Legislature would be asked to pass a bill granting five thousand dollars annually to the Town for a period of ten years. This would provide for the payment of interest on the Town's debt for a period of ten years. He felt that there would be no dissenting voice to this bill, although it was generous aid, but Campbellton had been the most growing town in the province and its advancement would be rapid again. He didn't believe that this bill would be considered a precedent for other towns seeking aid through one cause or another. But it was a special case and it was only fair and proper that such aid should be given.

The Legislature might also be further asked to guarantee the bonds of the town to the extent of another one hundred thousand dollars. While he believed that the bonds would be perfectly good and the interest payments would all be met by the town, nevertheless on account of the conditions, the town if unaided might find trouble in getting fair rates of interest when it came to floating these bonds. No liability would be imposed upon the province and great assistance would be rendered to the stricken town.

At the request of the relief committee of the Town of Campbellton the Auditor General of the Province visited the town and made a thorough investigation of the method and manner of which relief work was being carried on. He found every-

thing being satisfactorily administered and the money being honestly spent, and his report had been published.

The Relief Committee had kept in close touch with the government and the bill to provide for the relief had been prepared in consultation with the Committee of the Relief Committee consisting of Judge McLachy and Police Magistrate Matheson. The Committee would wind up their labors on the 30th day of June next. They didn't want any Trust established as at St. John, but they wanted the matter wound up as quickly as possible as had been done at Hull and other places that had been visited by conflagrations. He felt that there would be general concurrence with the committee in this regard. The province could not give a lump sum to the town without increasing the permanent debt of the Province, but the aid was proposed and would give the assistance needed.

TUBERCULOSIS.

When the commission appointed to enquire into the best manner of battling with tuberculosis, were looking up possible sites for the proposed sanitarium and had visited the proposed site between Welsford, Queens County, and Fredericton Junction, Sunbury County, he had received a letter from his hon. friend opposite, who is a friend of and solicitor for Mrs. J. C. Jordan, in which she generously offered to give her handsome home at River Glen, Westmorland County, for a sanitarium for the treatment of tuberculosis. He had visited the place at River Glen and the members of the commission had also gone there. All had been greatly pleased and the gift was one of the generosity of which the people of the province could hardly appreciate. The Jordan Memorial Sanitarium, as it would be called, was situated at River Glen, about five miles from the I.C.R. Railway over a road which strange to say, his hon. friend opposite had admitted was a fairly good road, and the building itself must have cost between fifty and one hundred thousand dollars. It was fitted up with every modern convenience, there being five bath-rooms in the house, while the furniture, glass ware and china were of the most expensive and elaborate nature, the contents of the house being insured for thirty thousand dollars, which should give some idea of the value. A large barn on the premises was built of a very substantial nature. The main sills and frame of the building were of hard pine, while there were hardwood floors. This building was

of such design that without very much expense it could be fitted up as a part of the sanitarium. On the premises of which consisted of seven hundred acres, there was a fine herd of Jersey cattle, the animals being registered in the United States and Canada as being very valuable. Mrs. Jordan gave the entire place to the province, reserving for her life-time a small piece of land nearby the main house on which was erected a small cottage. It was her purpose to have this cottage enlarged for her own use during the summers and she was having the plans prepared so that it would be fitted up in such a manner as to be of use in connection with the sanitarium later on.

When he met Mrs. Jordan at St. John he had told her that the contents of her home were too elaborate for use when the place became a sanitarium and she acquiesced and suggested that the furnishings of the house could be brought to St. John and sold. The sale could be advertised as for the benefit of the institution and enough could be realized to pay for the complete furnishing of the sanitarium.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said that he doubted if in Canada there had been a more generous gift to any province than that of Mrs. J. C. Jordan to the province of New Brunswick.

QUESTION OF MANAGEMENT.

But now there came the question of the management of the institution. It might be run as a department of the government, as was the case at Kentville, Nova Scotia, but he believed that the best plan for management was to have the institution controlled by a commission and the bill provides for its management in that way. The commission should be composed of persons taking an interest in dealing with the problem of fighting tuberculosis and they would have full power and complete control. He was glad to be able to say that Mrs. Jordan would consent to become a member of the commission and if the Legislature approved of the bill, a copy of which had been submitted to his hon. friend the leader of the Opposition, the control of the institution would rest with the commission and in that way he believed that there would be more public aid and assistance than if it was managed as a department of the government of the province.

Then there was a bill regarding local sanitariums. If the disease was to be fought successfully, one establishment would not be enough. In other provinces and in some of the states of the American union, they

have local sanitariums which were aided by the generous private contributions and by aid from the municipalities. If any such were organized in this province, the government under this bill, would give assistance to the extent of thirty cents per day for one hundred days for each patient.

There were comparatively few deaths resulting from Smallpox as compared with the number of fatal Tuberculosis cases, but when a case of Smallpox appeared in any section, it created an uproar. The great purpose of the Jordan Memorial Sanitarium will be its value from an educational standpoint which it is felt will have a far reaching effect in the diffusion of the information which will do much good in teaching the people of this province how to most effectively battle this dreaded disease.

TEACHERS' PENSIONS

The Teachers' Pension Bill passed at the last session of the Legislature was now in effect. The applications for participation in the benefits of this Act had all been carefully verified in the Education Office and there were now sixteen teachers who had received the first half-yearly payments for the term ending 31 December last. They were: Charlotte M. Caswell, Milford; Thomas Stothart, Rexton; Jerome Boudreau, Petite Rocher; Mrs. Elizabeth Coules, Woodstock; Alfred S. Baxter, Norton; Alfred Macdonald, Macdonald's Point; Olivia J. Moore, Hopewell; Susie S. Girouard, Campbellton; Margaret S. Cox, Elgin; James S. St. John West, Hypolite; LeBlanc, Shediac; Peter Girwood, Prince William; Wm. Barnes, Debert Station; N. S.; Sarah A. Alger, St. Andrews; and Wm. C. Simpson, St. John.

It had been said by one speaker that the dairying industry in this province was falling off. A number of years ago the then government made provision for assisting dairying and for a few years the industry showed considerable stimulus. Then falling off began but it was gratifying to know that during the last three years an increase was shown. According to the official figures, the total production of cheese and butter in New Brunswick in 1909 amounted to \$298,970.61; in 1909 \$281,055.91 and in 1910, \$321,655.27 an increase in 1910 over 1909 of \$22,684.60. All will hope that this increase might continue, and that our farmers may give more attention to this pleasant and profitable department of their industry.

The present government is criticized for its spending too much money, but with the critic say on what service too much money was expended. Was it on education, on roads and bridges before, if it was not the public service? Unfortunately the Province does not have sufficient money for the needs of all the public services. His government would spend every dollar it possibly could and he knew the people would approve of such a policy. This province did more to assist the municipalities than did any other province in Canada. It is only recently that the province of Quebec has given anything at all

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- 1-38 Black Beaver Over Coat, regular price, \$20.00 to clear \$17.00
- 1-35 Tweed Over Coat, regular price, \$20.00 to clear \$16.00
- 1-34 College Collar Ulster, regular price, \$20.00 to clear \$16.00
- 1-36 Tweed Over Coat, regular price, \$15.00 to clear \$12.00
- 1-37 College Collar Ulster, regular price, \$20.00 to clear \$16.00
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towards the highways, and every farmer in that province had to keep up the roads along his own property, while we in this province have spent and are spending many hundreds of thousands of dollars in building and maintenance of public highways. The hon. gentleman had criticized expenditures on bridges and said this government is building bridges under forty feet span which the old government did not do. He would ask the hon. gentleman who built all the bridges before, if it was not the government? In the three years just expired the government had built and repaired more than 900 bridges in excess of the number and repaired by the old government in their last three years of administration. The same was true regarding wharves and the government had also given generous support to the roads. While the government had been spending the extra revenue received on necessary public services, it had at the same time reduced personal contingencies, the travelling expenses, the cost for criminal prosecutions the amounts which members of the government used to receive for special services. There are now no large bills for coach hire, which of themselves would pay the little extra salary given the two members of the government

those who bought them. W. A. Trueman of Dalhousie, and a political friend of the leader of the Opposition, were acting for the Turner estate and other creditors, among whom was Judge Wells of Westmorland. The hon. gentleman opposite said that Hon. Mr. Pugsley, when attorney general, had refused to allow those rails to be sold, but he (Hazen) could tell them in the best possible authority that Hon. Mr. Pugsley had referred the question to the late A. I. Trueman, whose opinion was that the province had no lien and could not prevent the sale. It was contended that under the act of 1885 the province had a lien upon the road, but after consulting that act, together with the Railway Subsidies Act, his legal opinion was that there was no lien upon the Albert Southern that could be enforced and his own opinion was sustained by other legal gentlemen. Over sixteen years ago the attorney general of the province saw the Albert Southern Railway closed down and during all the intervening time, and when the hon. gentleman was a supporter of the government and later the Premier, why did he not take steps to prevent the road being closed and the rails sold?

THE ALBERT RAILWAY.

The Albert Southern Railway had come in for considerable discussion at the hands of the hon. gentleman. This was not by any means a new question. At the last session he (Hazen) had told the hon. gentleman that he did not believe the province had the power to prevent the creditors from taking up the rails of the Albert Southern and he offered to show him a legal opinion in that connection if he would come to his office. As a matter of fact, the rails were sold many years ago, and nothing much was heard of the matter until a few weeks ago when the hon. gentleman was at Hampton, speaking at a political meeting. Wishing, if possible to have something to bring against Messrs. Fowler & Jonah, he had made certain statements reflecting upon the honesty of those gentlemen. No doubt he would like to discredit Mr. Fowler who had been a valuable representative of Kings County in the House of Commons, and will have the pleasure of representing that county again. The hon. gentleman said he had no intention of reflecting upon my own character in this matter and I accept his statement in that regard. The Albert Southern Railway was built many years ago and was operated for only a brief period, the revenue not being sufficient to pay operating expenses.

Hon. G. S. Turner, who was a large creditor at the time, secured a deed of assignment and under that deed the rails were sold several years ago, but not removed. The rails were being taken away by about everybody who wanted a piece of iron of that kind, some had even been taken to Nova Scotia, so that if the creditors hoped to realize anything whatever, it was necessary that the rails be taken up and delivered to

There is no Burder Goodwin bridge. There is in the Parish of Westmorland the Burton (or Cherry) bridge. This is on the public road leading from the highway to a settlement and was laid out, turnpiked and trenched many years ago by the government of the day. The bridge is across a stream flowing into the Port Elgin River and was first built thirty five years ago by Hon. A. McQueen. The highway runs past Burder Goodwin's farm and is the only means of access to the farms of Ernest Wood, George Goodwin, Edwin Brown, etc. (Continued from page two)

THE COURT OF CLAIMS IN SESSION



THE COURT OF CLAIMS SITTING ON CORONATION QUESTIONS

The Court of Claims, constituted according to ancient custom, has held several sittings and has decided for and against several persons who assert the right to perform services at the coronation of British sovereigns. Its members have, of course, been bound by precedent, and those who have failed to establish privileges have in most cases only that fact to thank. There has been about the proceedings an echo of the past well keeping with the ceremony of which they are a preliminary. In the photograph (on the right) are the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshall; Lord Ashbourne; Lord Aversstone, the Lord Chief Justice, and Sir H. H. Cozens Hardy, Master of the Rolls; (on the left) Earl Spencer, the Lord Chamberlain; Lord Macnaghten and Lord Shaw.