ROYAL
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HAZEN BREAKS HIS PROMISE IN VALLEY RAILWAY MATTER

In Closing Hours of House He Refuses to Enact Legislation to Which He Stood Pledged—Westmorland Gerrymander Bill Passed After Warm Debate and Non-Resident Vote in St. John County is Wiped Out—The House Prorogued Last Evening

Fredericton, N. B., April 29.—The legislature was prorogued at 8.15 this evening by Lieutenant-Governor Tweedie, with the usual ceremonies. His honor was attended by Lieutenant Coldbridge, aide de camp; Sheriff Sterling, Coroner Weaver and Private Secretary Barker. The galleries were crowded, particularly the speaker's and ladies' galleries. The only ladies on the floor of the house were Mrs. Hazen, wife of the premier, and Mrs. Morrissy. The majority of the members were present, though a few of those residing on the North Shore had left by an early train. The others will leave for home tomorrow.

There were 116 bills introduced during the session, which is above the average. Fourteen of these were withdrawn and 110 passed.

The last day of the session proved a strenuous one. The house, which adjourned at 3.15 this morning, met again at 11 a. m., and was not long in session before a vote was taken on the third reading of the amendment to the factories act to give Mr. Burchill an opportunity of recording his vote against this act, which was put through the legislature for no other purpose than legislating a Liberal out of office, that the place might be given to another who had made himself useful to the Conservative candidate for the county of St. John in the recent dominion election.

Mr. Burchill had expressed his strong disapproval of this legislation, but was absent when the vote was taken and wished to be recorded against such an unusual and iniquitous measure.

The greater part of the afternoon was spent in considering the bill to divide the county of Westmorland into two ridings, giving the city of Moncton one representative and the rest of the county three. There was no attempt on the part of the government to deceive the legislature as to the meaning of this legislation. Mr. Hazen, it is true, tried to make clear the difference between urban and a rural population, but his insincerity was so apparent that his words were wasted. After Mr. Robinson and Mr. Copp had ended their protests against this class of legislation, the solicitor-general, in answering, admitted that the bill was introduced because the majority in the county was against the present representatives, a statement which the provincial secretary verified by quoting the figures of the last election.

Mr. McLeod had let the cat out of the bag as to the reason why the government was promoting the legislation, the iniquity of which was described as being on a par with the act to legislate Mr. McMulkin out of office.

The speeches of the members for Westmorland against the measure were strong and convincing in their arguments, but the passage of the bill was certain. When Mr. Robinson asked why Moncton had been singled out and Fredericton allowed to remain a part of York, Mr. Hazen said he would have Fredericton in a similar position if there was any demand that such a change should be made.

Dr. Sormany, who spoke against the measure in the interest of the French-Acadian population of the county, told the government in very plain language that the legislation had been suggested by Mr. Sumner, one of the defeated candidates, who had only to crack the whip to bring the government and its supporters into line. He had done this last year in compelling the government to amend the Leger Corner water bill, and had done it again this year.

Mr. Copp confirmed this statement when he said that on the night of the election when the Conservative candidates found themselves defeated, they threatened that such legislation as that brought in would be presented to the house and passed.

Mr. Sweeney made a strong speech against the bill which he described as infamous legislation which the premier would regret when he appealed to the people of Westmorland who would resent this interference with their rights. The inequity of the representation enjoyed by Westmorland, as compared with any other portion of the province, was alluded to and Mr. Robinson claimed that it would only be doing justice to take one of the seats from Sunbury and give it to Westmorland.

But the surprise of the day was in store for the house when Mr. Maxwell moved a new section to the bill to deprive the non-resident voters of St. John county of their franchise in the provincial elections. This will cut down the electoral lists by between 500 and 700 votes.

Mr. Lowell protested against the change being made this year. He did not oppose the measure but he did oppose its introduction into the house at a time, when after fifteen minutes consideration it would become law. He thought the people of the county ought to be consulted first before such an important change was made.

The delay was refused, and in less than ten minutes from the time the amendment was introduced it became law.

It will be remembered of the session of 1909 that the last act passed was one doing a rank injury to the people of one of the principal counties of the province, and of making a record in the passage of doubtful legislation for another county.

There was also another record made. The provincial secretary laid a return on the table respecting the conditions of a new permanent loan of £450,000 which is to be floated in London by the Bank of Montreal. The loan in the form of inscribed stock bears interest at 4 per cent. W. R. Taylor, the London manager of the Bank of Montreal, is appointed fiscal agent for the province and has authority to act in connection with the registration of the loan in London. There is a feeling of surprise at the announcement that the province has to pay such a high rate of interest as 4 per cent on a loan of $2,500,000 for thirty years. The last large loan effected by the old government, which was for about $1,000,000, bears interest at 3 per cent and was placed on the market at 96 by Provincial Secretary Tweedie, interest being payable at the office of the receiver general, Fredericton. The interest of the new loan is payable at London which further adds to the expense.

Had Mr. Flemming been able to make as good a bargain as Mr. Tweedie did he would have saved the province $25,000 annually in interest, which now has to be paid for thirty years. Mr. Flemming may be able to make a success in handling school books, which is doubtful, but in arranging the terms of an important loan he has not make a good bargain for the province. The interest on the loan is payable July 1 and Jan. 1.

Mr. Hazen's announcement of the government policy regarding the Valley railway will not please any one. First he promised to introduce legislation this session, stating what the government was prepared to guarantee and what the conditions of the guarantee was to be. This he did after the delegation had returned from Ottawa. This afternoon he withdrew that promise, on the pretext that the government at Ottawa had not time to go into a consideration of the Valley railway project.

The business of the house closed with the introduction of the report of the public accounts committee. Some hint of the manner in which this committee has been doing its work this session has already been given in this correspondence. The report was on a par with the committee, a mere partizan annex of the government. There was no real investigation of the accounts at all. All the committee did, or tried to do, was to find some account of the old government which would form the subject of comment. If by chance they came across a doubtful payment in an account of the present administration it was folded up quickly and nothing said. To such an extent was this partizanship carried that any one attending the committee would wonder if the present government had done any business at all. The only account of the present government really inquired into was that for the repairs of the Suspension bridge, and it contained all the elements which were found to be so objectionable in the bills paid by the old government.

The house resumed at 3 p. m.

The bill respecting rates and taxes was read a third time and passed.

The house went into committee, Mr. Sproul in the chair, to consider the bill to amend the New Brunswick Elections Act which provides that the city of Moncton shall be erected into a separate constituency for provincial purposes.

Mr. Leger (Westmorland) inquired upon whose demand the bill was brought forward.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said it was on the recommendation of a large number of people both in the city of Moncton and throughout the county of Westmorland.

Mr. Robinson (Westmorland) said the object of the bill was very apparent. It was not for the general improvement of the electoral conditions but solely designed to help the Conservative party in Westmorland. He thought this design would prove delusive though, no doubt, it would reduce the Liberal majority.

Throughout the province there were many inequalities in representation and if the government was contemplating improvement, they would look out for it before turning their attention to Westmorland.

It was small politics, unjust and unfair to single out the city of Moncton. Why not, he said, take the city of Fredericton, or the county of Sunbury and place them on as equal footing? Sunbury with only 6,000 people sent two representatives. Westmorland with 42,000 got only four. Complaint had been made of the amount of time taken up by the members from Westmorland in debate, but when it was considered that each representative of Westmorland represented about 11,000 people, he thought they did not take more than their proper proportion of time. The premier only represented about 2,700 people and if there was any justice in the government's efforts they would look first to remedying irregularities throughout the province. If the government was, however, prepared to stoop to chicanery and do anything to further their political ends this bill was good evidence. He would utter his protest against any such legislation.

When Charlotte county with 22,000 people got four members, why should not the county of Westmorland outside the city of Moncton, with its 33,000 people, also have four members?

It was hopeless to suppose that this government would give fair play or justice to any interest in this province when it would pass a bill such as this, which contravened every principle of fair play and justice.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said no one could listen to the leader of the opposition without concluding that he thought it was fair that Moncton should be cut off from the county of Westmorland. He thought that Moncton with an estimated population of about 12,000 was entitled to its own representative. Its interests were different from those of the county, being a railway and manufacturing centre, while the county, though having considerable manufacturing in several smaller towns was largely an agricultural section. He was informed by many people on both sides of politics that they considered this bill in the interest of both city and county.

Mr. Copp said he had waited with a good deal of anxiety to hear what arguments the gentlemen opposite had to advance in favor of this measure. One reason given by the premier was because some years ago the prime minister of Nova Scotia disfranchised a number of I. C. R. employes, but he could not see why that should influence this house. He had also said a very large proportion of the people of Moncton and Westmorland were in favor of the bill. He (Copp) had talked with people on both sides of politics and naver had he spoken to one who did not denounce this measure. The city of Moncton and county of Westmorland were closely allied in every way, shape and manner, and there was no general demand for this bill.

He charged that it was demanded only for the purpose of protecting political friends of the premier in the county of Westmorland. This was no new proposition. Why, it was talked over on the very evening of the 3rd of March, 1908, when his Conservative friends in celebrating the victory of their party throughout the province, announced that the government would cut Moncton off as a separate electoral district and that he and his colleagues would not again be returned to the legislature. It would be a perfectly proper thing for the government to bring down a general redistribution act, but when a bill was brought in affecting only one constituency there should be some general demand for such legislation by that constituency. It was only reasonable that if this legislation was wanted by the city council or by the municipal council, that they should send delegations here asking for it, and then the house would be justified in passing it. The only application for this bill ever received by the premier was by a few disgruntled soreheads in the Conservative party, and he appealed to the common sense and fairness of the house if that was proper reason for enacting this legislation.

The honorable gentlemen opposite should have some respect for the province even if they had none for themselves. It was just as reasonable that the city of Fredericton should be separated from the county of York as that the city of Moncton should be a separate district.

He was not speaking from a personal standpoint, but he would warn the government that they were treading on dangerous ground. Not only were they trying to legislate their friends into the house but they were treading on thin ice as would be shown later on. The premier of the province had not manliness enough to stand against the frantic appeals of a few political soreheads for this legislation.

Mr. Leger said that the people of Westmorland did not know what was going on in this house or there would be hundreds of electors here either for or against the bill, but they did not know. There was not a demand for this legislation from more than a dozen people in the whole county. He was not afraid of the bill on personal reasons, but he feared that it might work out disastrously to Acadian representation in this house. The Acadians were about one-third of the population of Westmorland and with a close vote in the county the large Acadian vote of the city might be necessary in order to elect their candidate, but this bill took away from the French vote of the city the right to help elect an Acadian representative for the county.

If the government wanted to gerrymander Westmorland let them give due representation. Give two members for the city of Moncton with 15,000 people and four members to 35,000 people in the county. He represented 4,800 voters, and on the basis of equal representation he should have a right to vote six times to the premier's once, as he (Hazen) represented a small county.

Hon. Mr. McLeod said that after listening carefully to a presentation of the case as made by the three members for Westmorland, all must be convinced that they were not serious in opposing this measure.

Mr. Sormany said he wished to place himself on record as opposed to this bill which, he thought, was one of the worst pieces of legislation ever enacted by this house. The member of the government who had defended this bill admitted that it was only for the purpose of legislating the present representatives of the county out of their seats to make a place for his political friends. If such legislation was in the interests of the county and province, why was it not introduced early in the session so that the people could have opportunity to discuss it?

The people of Westmorland had more than once said they preferred his friend (Leger) as their representative rather than O. M. Melanson, and they would do so again. He would ask that consideration of the bill be postponed until next year, when the house would know more about it.

Mr. Sweeney thought no more infamous, iniquitous and vicious legislation was ever brought before this house than the bill before the committee. Even if the bill purposed giving the city of Moncton two representatives and leaving the county with four, he would not object. The premier would regret this legislation for many a year, and every time he had to appeal to the people. He did not think the result desired by the government would be obtained by the bill. There was no demand for it from the city of Moncton, county of Westmorland, or from anybody so far as he could learn, and the bill was absolutely without excuse or justification. It violated every principle of responsible government and was a reproach to the house and a disgrace to the legislature and to the country.

The motion to adopt the first section of the bill was agreed to on a division, 21 to 13.

Mr. Robinson said the statement was made that members for Westmorland did not represent the county but had been defeated in the county for the past two or three elections. He had the figures before him for the election of 1903 and on the vote outside the city of Moncton the totals for the four highest candidates were: Copp, 3,099; Robinson, 3,061; Black, 3,034; Melanson, 3,032. This should be sufficient reply to the statement that he and Mr. Copp did not represent the county of Westmorland.

In reply to a question by Hon. Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Robinson said there was a small county majority against the present members in the election of 1908.

There was no county in the province outside the city of St. John, with so large a population as Westmorland, and it was denied adequate representation in the house. Why was Westmorland not to have the same measure of fair play as accorded to other counties?

Why not give Westmorland county four representatives, and if it was wished to set the city of Moncton apart give it two members?

Hon. Mr. Maxwell moved an additional section to the bill providing that voters in the city of St. John should not also have a vote in the county and vice versa.

Mr. Lowell objected to the amendment to the bill which disfranchised 600 or 700 people of St. John being brought in, within fifteen minutes of the end of the session and without notice to the people affected.

The bill was reported and on its third reading Mr. Lowell objected to the amendment. The speaker ruled his objections were not well taken. On motion that the bill pass Mr. Sweeney enquired if no objection could be taken to a bill on its third reading. Speaker said not as to amendments of government measures.

Hon. Mr. Flemming presented the report of the contingencies committee and laid on the table orders in council dated April 26, 1909, authorizing the manager of the Bank of Montreal, London, F. W. Taylor, to raise a loan for the province of £450,000, and appointing him fiscal agent with power of attorney from the province.

Hon. Mr. Hazen announced the lieutenant governor would be in attendance at 8.15 p. m. and said with the indulgence of the house he would like to make a brief announcement regarding the proposed St. John Valley Railway. As honorable members knew this was a matter that had been more or less agitated and much discussed for some years. During this session a large delegation had waited upon the government and urged the claims of the road. He had announced to that delegation that the government was pre-

(Continued on page 6.)

BRITISH BUDGET HITS RICH MAN

British Fortunes and Articles of Luxury Must Pay Heavier Taxes to Bear Deficit of Nearly $80,000,000

London, April 29—Accumulated wealth and "the trade," which the liquor business is popularly called in the Liberal government's budget, which David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exechequer, presented in the house of commons today, are made to bear the burden of the £15,762,000 ($78,810,000) deficit of the fiscal year incurred by the old age pensions and the race with Germany for Dreadnoughts.

"Socialism and confiscation," the wealthy classes are already crying, and a few are clutching at the hope that the house of lords, which represents these classes, may throw out the budget entirely, but this is improbable.

Increased income taxes, death estate and legacies' duties, a tax of 20 per cent on future increases in the value of lands due to the enterprise of the community, taxes on motors, to be devoted to keeping up the roads, and stamp taxes on sales of property are the principal levies upon wealth.

The government gets its revenge for the rejection recently by the lords of its licensing bill, by increasing the taxes on some classes of public houses and the customs excise duties on spirits.

A tax of three pence in the pound on sales of liquors in clubs is also imposed and this is likely to antagonize both the liquor interests and the workingmen. On the other hand the latter are placated by provisions made for labor exchanges for the unemployed, expenditures for afforestation and the promise of an industrial insurance scheme, as well as the satisfaction of knowing that the rich are to carry the greater share of the load.

The new taxation bears heavily on corporations. The only features affecting the United States are the increase in the tobacco tax, a tax of three pence per gallon on petrol and heavier stamp duties on stock transactions.

The first comments of the members of both parties indicated astonishment at the number and the sweeping nature of the changes in the country's financial system.

"The maddest budget ever introduced," Sir Frederick George Banbury termed it during a speech in which he declared that the new budget included every fad on the face of the earth.

Austen Chamberlain denounced it for imposing so large a proportion of the nation's burdens on a few people by different devices.

John Redmond, leader of the Irish party, asserted that the whisky tax imposed another burden on Ireland, which the Nationalists would resist by every means. The increased tax on tobacco, he declared, would be a cruel hardship to the poor of Ireland.

The delivery of the budget speech, which occupied four and a half hours, was marked by an unprecedented incident. After speaking for three hours, the chancellor showed evident signs of exhaustion, but pluckily declined Premier Asquith's whispered suggestion that he take a rest.

Soon afterwards, however, his voice growing continually weaker, the chancellor was obliged to ask the indulgence of the house, which adjourned for half an hour. On resuming his speech, Mr. Loyd George showed decided improvement, but when he finished he sank into his seat, greatly overcome by the unusual strain.

THE WEST SIDE BIBLE SOCIETY

The report of the Bible Society for their work at this port for 1908-09 shows a highly successful season. Rev. Dr. Heine, the agent at the port, reports as follows:

There were 5,000 less immigrants than last year, consequently the distributions were not so large. There were in all 19,431 portions given out, 6,194 English and 4,237 foreign.

The greatest decrease was in Slavic literature, the decrease of Slavs coming to this port being about one-third as many as last year. There was an increase in Danish, Norwegian and Germans, and the English about held their own in number. Over $8 worth of testaments and Bibles were sold to immigrants. They were given out in 39 different languages. The Bible women, too, report a very satisfactory season, and report many kindnesses shown. They report mailing 3,248 letters, 4,578 cards, 4 boxes, 3 papers, 1 book. Giving away 64 copies English portion, 64 Polish, 98 Russion, 16 French, 20 German, 21 Yiddish, 20 Dutch, 20 Norwegian, 5 Juda German. Sold 1 French Bible and 1 Italian.

The Bible woman wishes to thank friends who sent cards and books for the little ones and for a box of Candy at Christmas time. The report is signed

EMMA M. WESLEY,
Bible Woman.

Children Grow
Plump and Rosy
on
Grape-Nuts
FOOD
"There's a Reason"

PREMIER GOUIN MAY GO ON BENCH

Quebec Premier Would Like to Annex Ungava and Then Retire From Public Life

Quebec, April 29—A statement made by Premier Gouin during the debate on the annexation of Ungava, which generally escaped unnoticed at the time, is being taken up by many members of the legislature as being of special significance.

He said: "I am looking forward with keen anticipation to the consummation of the project of the annexation of that great fertile country, rich in mineral resources, to this province. After this has been accomplished I shall be able to withdraw, happy in the consciousness that before doing so I have made my province larger and happier."

The obvious conclusion is that as soon as the negotiations with Ottawa for the addition of Ungava to Quebec have been concluded, possibly in the course of the year, Sir Lomer Gouin will resign the premiership of this province and retire from public life, probably to accept a seat on the bench. It is no secret that this step has for some time been contemplated.

ACCIDENT AT SUSSEX

Chester Dobson Had Narrow Escape From Death in Portable Mill

Sussex, N. B., April 29.—Chesley Dobson had a narrow escape from being killed this afternoon while at work with a portable mill in the yards of the Sussex Manufacturing Company. While the mill was stopped young Dobson was under the carriage clearing away sawdust from the circular saw. Unobserved by his fellow workmen, the mill was started and Dobson was caught in the machinery. Had it not been that the clothing was torn from his body, it is quite likely he would have been killed. He received serious injuries about the head, shoulders and spine. It will take a few days to determine the exact seriousness of his injuries.

"WOMEN!"
"Are You Nervous?"

The results of modern civilization are evidenced in an increase of nervous disorders. It could not be otherwise with the way we eat, drink, lose sleep, and keep up a continual round of excitement. The work, the worry, the excitement, all tell upon the nerves till they cry out in revolt, and will not be placated till a remedy such as

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come along with their nerve-strengthening and energizing properties, and restore them to their normal condition.

Mrs. Wm. Levi, Markdale, Ont., writes: "I had for several years been troubled with nervousness, and, like many others, spent lots of money on medicine that did me no good. I was so bad that the least noise would make me jump and my heart would thump so you could hear it plainly and I could not lie on my left side at night. I saw a few testimonials of others and decided to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and to my great joy and surprise they completely cured me and it only took six boxes to do it. I have a neighbor, Mrs. Rickett, and I induced her to try them and they effected a cure. I can endorse their use for anyone afflicted as I was."

Price, 50 cents a box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MERELY WORDS

Sir—The following appears to be a fair transcript of a Globe editorial on any reform:

"No doubt it might possibly be that perhaps under certain conditions that might be likely to exist, but which nevertheless can hardly as yet be said to have begun to exist, there might be found to be such a state of things as would peradventure justify the adoption of such means as, were they adopted, need scarcely be considered of a nature to become permanently a part of an accepted departure from the time-honored custom which, however, they may be advocated by such—shall we say, reformers? as are always found in abundance in even such an otherwise—it is not unfair to say, one would think—somewhat conservative community.

"Yet after all this is not an entirely new idea., as many countries are no doubt already beginning to adopt similar laws or customs. It might, in spite of that fact, be well that it should be still somewhat indefinitely deferred so far as this section of the country is concerned until such time as it might have come to be thought expedient to impose it upon the population."

Yours,
CLARITY.

The loss on Charles S. Everett's building in Charlotte street by yesterday afternoon's fire has been appraised at $225. The adjustors were Edward Bates, representing the insurance companies, and Alfred L. Dodge representing Mr. Everett. The loss on stock has not yet been adjusted.

Last Tuesday Captain Bissett, of the Lansdowne, placed a lighted buoy at the Quaco Ledges and then proceeded to the mouth of the Avon River were he placed another.

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.
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