

WIGS SAVING ACTORS TIME AND ANGUISH

Hollywood, Dec. 20.—The gleaming tresses that shine on the head of your favorite movie star are no longer included in the list of essentials to beauty as far as the screen is concerned.

Time saving wigs that look exactly like the wearer's own hair are coming more and more into use as the stellar temperament wearies of hours spent under the care of hair-dressers and years for the simplicity of an every-day coiffure for her private life.

In most cases the artifice can be effected by the expenditure of between \$30 and \$400 the cost of a wig made from human hair.

Joan Blondell, who recently let her hair return to its natural chestnut shade, once tried to effect this change, just as she was to start in a picture.

The methods she employed not only changed the color of her hair, but made it necessary to crop it closely. She made the entire picture wearing a wig, and nobody was the wiser.

MILLIONS SAW THE BIG FAIR AT CHICAGO

Chicago, Dec. 22.—With a century of progress exposition in winter retirement, auditors issued their official report showing that during its five and a half months of operation it attracted 22,320,456 persons and had a gross revenue of \$37,270,526.05.

The gross revenue of the fair as a corporation was \$18,404,149.08, the difference between that and the larger figure representing the amount returned to concessionaries and exhibitors. Net revenue of the fair corporation was placed at \$2,488,933.83 on a construction cost of \$33,647,536.69.

THE SHORTEST DAY

Today, December 21, marks the official beginning of winter. It is also the "shortest day" of the year with only 8 hours and 44 minutes of daylight. The sun rose here at 7:03 A. M., and set at 3:47 P. M. From now until June 21st, the longest day, the period of daylight for each 24 hours will increase by a few seconds each day.

FINDS THAT NEW BRUNSWICK HAS STRONG MORAL CLAIMS UNDER CONFEDERATION PACT

Report of J. F. H. Teed, K.C., on Maritime Claims Submitted to the Government—Satisfied That the Province Has Claims Against Ottawa of An Equitable Nature.

Saint John, Dec. 21.—Maintaining that New Brunswick has certain strong moral claims against the Dominion of Canada under Confederation, and recommending that these be pressed before the Federal government, J. F. H. Teed, K. C., in the opinion he compiled for the provincial government, holds at the same time that the province has no legal rights or claims which it can force into any court.

A 55-page document on the question of Maritime claims and Maritime rights, Mr. Teed's report was presented to the cabinet during the meeting which concluded last night. What action will be taken as a result of it, Premier L. P. D. Tilley announced, will be one of the matters taken up at the next conference of Maritime premiers. The report will be printed and copies will be sent to the premiers of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Premier Tilley has referred to it as "a brilliant and valuable document."

Mr. Teed finds that New Brunswick has definite equitable claims, as distinguished from legal claims, under Confederation, particularly in regard to federal subsidies and money grants freight rates, and the routing of trade.

The opinion was given at the instigation of the provincial government following submission to the Executive Council of a brief in connection with Maritime rights by representative New Brunswick organizations on August 22.

The proposal at that time was that the government of New Brunswick appeal to the Canadian Privy Council for relief from discrimination which it was claimed had been practiced against the Maritime Provinces since 1867.

Legal Rights

Premier Tilley then promised to have the claims investigated by a legal expert and Mr. Teed was subsequently retained in this capacity with the request that he give his opinion on two phases of the question—first, legal claims or legal rights, and secondly, claims of an equitable nature (as distinct from legal claims). As far as legal claims or rights are concerned, he summed up his findings as follows:

"There are no (legal) rights or claims of the class with respect to which I have been asked to express an opinion which the province can force into any court for determination.

"There may be some such rights or claims with respect to which the province might request that certain questions should be referred to either the supreme court of Canada by the Dominion government, or to the judicial committee of the Privy Council (Imperial) by the Imperial government, for their advice, but I do not recommend that such reference be requested."

Mr. Teed's opinion is divided into two sections, one dealing with legal claims under Confederation, the other with moral claims.

Government Factor

He maintains that the governing factor on legal questions is the British North America Act and kindred statutes, and that resolutions passed, including the London resolution, have no effect, legally, save insofar as they may be relied on to explain ambiguity in the statutes. At the same time Mr. Teed cites resolutions and statements made prior to and during negotiations as grounds for recognition of moral or equitable claims.

There are many references to the Duncan Report throughout Mr. Teed's written opinion. He observes in one place: "I consider it extremely probable that all claims which might reasonably be presented, were presented before the Duncan commission, and as my attention has not been specifically directed to any claims not presented before that commission, I will proceed to deal with some of the claims investigated by that commission, its conclusions with respect to the same, and the means if any adopted to remedy the matter complained of."

His Findings

His main findings and recommendations are, briefly as follows:

That in the matter of subsidies some system of a payment of fixed percentage to the provinces of the receipts by the Dominion from customs and excise would be more equitable than the present system of an amount fixed on a per capita basis.

The falling adoption of the foregoing suggestion for a change in the system of subsidy payments, the per capita allowance provided for in the Act of 1907 should be revised in accordance with the increase of costs and provision should be made by an amendment to the British North American Act if necessary—and that there should be a similar revision at five year intervals.

That the Dominion has not fully investigated the field of increased money payments to the provinces in lieu of public debt allowances and in lieu of public lands transferred to other provinces by the Dominion and has not arrived at a permanent basis of payment, although the Duncan recommendation of interim lump sum increases was accepted.

The Duncan recommendation dealt with both subsidies and other money grants.

That the provincial government should press the Dominion government for the determination and adjustment of these matters.

That it was the intention of the promoters of Confederation that the sea-borne international trade of Canada should be directed, so far as practicable, through its own sea-board and not through a foreign sea-board and foreign ports.

That it was also their intention the Maritime Provinces should be enabled by the railway to be constructed (the Intercolonial) to develop an inter-provincial trade the year round.

That the sufficiency of the twenty per cent reduction in freight rates under the Maritime Freight Rates Act is a matter on which he is not prepared to express an opinion, but may well be considered by the Maritime Transportation Commission.

That the principle recognized by the Duncan Commission that the country as a whole should bear a portion of commodities over the eastern division of the Canadian National Railways (formerly the Intercolonial Railway) might well be further developed and provision made for the equitable treatment of all railways.

That this is particularly true in view of the fact that Canada as a whole is paying a substantial portion of the transportation costs of conveying commodities from the Great Lakes region to Montreal and other points in the navigation season, by virtue of the canal system, which is operated practically free of toll charges.

That the advice of experts on trade matters should be sought as to the best practical mode of developing trade through Maritime ports.

That the legislation considered necessary and advisable to accomplish trade development through Maritime ports should be prepared by the government, or by the governments of the Maritime Provinces.

That application should be made then to the Dominion government to promote legislation for the purchase of giving practical effect to the often declared policy of trade development and the suggested legislator be submitted to the federal government for consideration.

CITY OF FREDERICTON

NOTICE TO WATER CONSUMERS

Water Consumers will please take notice that rates for the current year must be paid on or before DECEMBER 30th, 1933; otherwise, their water supply may be turned off without further notice.

FRED I. HAVILAND,
City Treasurer.

City Hall,
December 21, 1933.

FREDERICTON BOY WEDS AT THE CAPITAL

St. Bartholomew's Church, Ottawa, was the scene of an interesting wedding ceremony at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon when Miss Marian Wilson, daughter of the late T. L. Willson and of Mrs. Willson, was united in marriage to William Goodridge Roberts, son of Dr. Theodore Goodridge Roberts of Fredericton. Ven. Archdeacon Netten, the rector, officiated, and the music was played by Desmond Iveson.

Given in marriage by A. M. Beale, the bride wore a gown of white mousseline de soie and Valenciennes lace. Her veil was held with a coronet of lace and she carried roses and white heather.

Miss Marian Gale was bridesmaid, and grant Deachman was groomsmen. The ushers were Stephen Wallace and J. Ross McLean. Miss Gale wore a gown of blue cut velvet with a blue velvet hat, and carried a velvet muff with nosegay of flowers. Mrs. Wilson, mother of the bride wore a gown of georgette and a small black hat.

Immediately following the Church ceremony, a reception attended by 50 guests was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Beale, 1 Maple Lane. The rooms were adorned with white heather and white flowers.

Later, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts left for Montreal. For traveling the bride wore a brown crepe roman dress with brown felt hat and caracul coat.

The couple will take up residence in Kingston Ont., where the groom was recently appointed in charge of the newly organized art department at Queens University.

The bridegroom's father is one of New Brunswick's best known writers. His mother, the late Mrs. Roberts, was formerly Miss Frances Seymour Allen, daughter of Rev. Thomas Allen of Moncton.

KILLED HIMSELF

Larnaca, Cyprus, Dec. 21.—The crew of the American steamer Exarch whose captain killed himself, made plans to discharge the steamer's cargo today after failing in efforts to tow her off the rocks.

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Fire Loss Higher In City This Year

(Continued from page eight)

from the several major fires the loss averaged about the same as in 1932. The engine pumper which is now undergoing repairs at Woodstock, Ontario, will be back here by January 5, fully repaired and ready for service the fire chief said.

MANY TREES PLANTED

Orangeville, Ont., Dec. 19.—A total of 469,000 trees have been planted during the last two years in the Pufferin County forest reserve, according to officials in charge of improving the reserve. It was announced that grasshoppers had killed 25,000 trees last year but these were replaced.

SENATE PASSES BILL

Paris, France, Dec. 21.—The French Senate has passed the government financial bill, giving Premier Chautemps a vote of 206 to 57 on all proposals. The bills now goes to the Chamber of Deputies for adjustment of difference.

HUNTING YIELDS \$125,000

Augusta, Maine, Dec. 21.—Maine receives about \$125,000 a year from hunting and fishing licenses.

Miss Marion Dolphin of Marysville, has returned from Netherwood school at Rothesay.

It is too late to do that Christmas shopping early.

Honesty is sometimes to be suspected. Robespierre who guillotined everybody, was honest.

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Notice to the Holders of Debentures of:

ASSOCIATED GAS and ELECTRIC COMPANY

You, of course, wish to do your utmost to safeguard your investment in the Debentures of Associated Gas and Electric Company. To do this we believe you should exchange them at once under the Plan of Rearrangement of Debt Capitalization.

About \$100,000,000 of the Debentures of all series have been exchanged by well over 40,000 holders.

Realization by important banks, trust companies and investment dealers of the need for the Plan has been growing steadily. Many, who heretofore showed no interest or were opposed to it, have recently changed their opinion. They are now exchanging their own Debentures and advising others to do likewise without delay.

Options 1 and 2 are the more conservative and have been the choice of almost all holders. Regular payment of interest is more certain with Option 1.

Nearly three-quarters of the new Debentures which are reserved under Option 1 (subject to the terms of the original offer) have already been issued and are outstanding. Certain expected large deposits make quite likely the early closing of Option 1.

All Debentures sent in for exchange under Option 1 will be exchanged under Option 2 if Option 1 is closed prior to their receipt unless the holder otherwise directs. Those who send in their Debentures by return mail will be reasonably certain, however, of having their Debentures accepted for deposit under Option 1.

In figuring the interest adjustment on exchanges made from now to the first of the year, you will be allowed full interest to January 1, 1934, on your present holdings.

Holders who wish to do their part to protect their own interests should act immediately.

ASSOCIATED GAS and ELECTRIC
SECURITIES COMPANY

Incorporated

by H. R. COBB,
Vice-President.

61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.