
Notice to Advertisers.

In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements, copy must reach this office not later than 9 a. m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

The Weather

Fresh northwest winds fair and cold. Tuesday, easterly winds, fair.

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Government Delegates Control Voting Strength

Have a Majority at International Labor Conference Over Employers' and Workers' Delegates—The British Empire Represented by Thirteen Votes—Position of the United States is Rather Obscure on Account of Not Having Yet Ratified the Peace Treaty—Eight-Hour Day.

Washington, Nov. 3.—When the International Labor Congress reaches the real business of the eight-hour day, the situation will lie mainly in the hands of the government delegates. They control the voting strength. Under the constitution of the conference each country represented is supposed to send two delegates as representing its government and one each as representing employers and workers.

In actual fact a number of countries have sent just government delegates along, with the result that government delegates have a large numerical majority over employers and workers' delegates combined. At the present time the government group almost doubles the combined strength of the employers' and workers' group.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN STATES AN IMPORTANT FACTOR AT THE CONVENTION

Central and South American states in particular are noticeable for their absence of employers and workers' delegates, although Guatemala and Peru are each here with the full strength of four delegates. Yet, owing to their number, the Central and South American states are an important voting factor. At the last meeting of the conference their delegates constituted nearly one-third of those present.

So far the British Empire has been represented by thirteen votes, four from Great Britain, four from Canada, four from India and one from South Africa.

PEACE TREATY MUST BE SANCTIONED BEFORE THE U. S. DELEGATES CAN TAKE EFFECTIVE PART

The position of the United States in the conference remains obscure. Considerable doubt is expressed whether the United States Senate will sanction the treaty in time for the United States delegates to take any effective part in the proceedings. A member of the United States government presides over the conference, but he is chairman and nothing more. He thanked the conference "in the name of the United States government" for electing him, but he is always careful in giving a ruling to refer to "your standing orders."

Should German delegates participate, the United States Secretary for Labor will be placed in the anomalous position of being called upon to preside over a gathering attended by representatives of a state with which his government is still technically at war.

VOTING TODAY IN THE GENERAL ELECTIONS IN NEWFOUNDLAND

St. Johns, Nfld., Nov. 3.—Newfoundland's general election postponed from 1917 because of the war, was held today. The results will not be known for several days on account of delays in gathering returns from distant coast districts. The government party, led by Sir Michael Cashin, who has been Premier since last May, was opposed at the polls by a new organization headed by R. A. Squires and embracing the fishermen's protective union. Close contests were expected in many districts. Both the government and the opposition parties had full tickets in the eighteen constituencies and there are several independent candidates.

THE COBB PARTY HAD A FINE TIME IN THE WOODS LAST WEEK

American Journalists Greatly Taken With New Brunswick as a Game Country.

Three noted American journalists, Mr. Irvin S. Cobb of the Saturday Evening Post, Mr. David Runyon of the Hearst Syndicate papers, and Mr. W. J. MacBeth of the New York Tribune returned by auto on Saturday from a successful hunting trip to Mr. W. Harry Allen's camps on Little River. The total bag of the party was two moose and three deer which considering the fact they were only in the woods three days, is a highly creditable showing for this season of the year. Mr. Cobb the master of the party had to be content with two deer, while Mr. Runyon and Mr. MacBeth each shot a moose and the latter a deer in addition.

Had Splendid Time
The party left here by the Canadian National Railway on Monday last leaving the train at Penniac Station where

they were met by the guides. They breakfasted at the home of Guide Allen and pushed on to camp the same night. On Tuesday a heavy rain storm kept them in camp, so they really had only three days of actual hunting. The party divided up into two camps and each man was supplied with a competent guide. They secured the deer early in the week and shot the moose on Thursday and Friday. Both moose were of large size and had an antler spread of about forty-five inches.

The party reached the city at four o'clock and departed for home by the 5.50 train. Before leaving here each member was presented by Guide Allen with a pair of Indian beaded moccasins. At Fredericton Junction they boarded Supt. Groat's private car which had been placed at their disposal, and proceeded to McAdam Jct. where they transferred to the Boston train. Dinner was served on the train during the run to McAdam.

Great Game Country
In conversation with a representative of the Mail the members of the

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STOLE BRIDE'S CLOTHING

Halifax, Oct. 31.—Thomas Nixon, whose birthplace is said to be Yarmouth, was sentenced to three years in Dorchester penitentiary for theft from his bride of two days. After a few days courtship, Nixon married a north end girl, who was employed in a laundry. On the eve of the wedding he, in company with his bride to be, went to a furniture store and ordered an expensive parlor suite, which he was to pay for the following day. He informed the girl that he was a man of money and would buy her anything she desired.

He visited a jewelry store and asked for a box which he stated he wanted to use to send a ring away. He then purchased a 15 cent ring, which he gave to his fiancée in the expensive looking box. After the marriage his wife missed some clothing and on investigation the police found that Nixon had disposed of it at a second hand store. The police looked up Nixon's record and found that he had served three terms in Dorchester penitentiary. He was first sentenced to two years for theft at Yarmouth, and a few years later he was sent up for three years at St. John. A theft case at Yarmouth sent him up for another term of two years. Photos were received from Dorchester this morning and when Nixon was asked if he recognized the pictures, he at first stated he did not, but he later confessed.

Given Suspended Sentence.
In the prohibition case which came up at Newcastle, the two men charged with stealing liquor from a consignment in transit to Blackville were found guilty and given three months suspended sentence, by Magistrate Lawlor. Several witnesses, including Liquor Sub-inspectors Fraser Saunders of this city and Frank Dickinson of Chatham, were heard.

Taken to Dorchester
Sheriff J. B. Hawthorne of this city arrived home with Police Sergt. Nathaniel Jones on Saturday evening from taking Werner Horn to Dorchester Penitentiary. They were met at Moncton by Chief of Police Rideout and Horn was given a meal at the lunch-room of the depot. He was

WILL RELINQUISH CONTROL OF THE VALLEY RAILWAY FUNDS

The Sum of \$400,000 to be Turned Over to a Trustee Named by the Government—Premier Foster's Mission to Montreal was Successful.

St. John Nov. 3.—Hon. W. E. Foster, the provincial Premier, and W. P. Jones, K. C., president of the St. John and Quebec Railway Company, had an interview in Montreal recently with officials of the Prudential Trust Company in regard to the balance of trust money deposited with that company in 1912 for the construction of the Valley Railway. Since the present government came into office it has succeeded in obtaining something more than \$250,000 from the Trust company, and now about \$400,000 still is in their hands. The money was to be paid out to the railway company as the work of construction proceeded.

The Gould Note.
With respect to 170 miles of railway, being approximately \$22,500 per mile, only 158 miles have been built and the Trust company claims the right to retain in its hands approximately \$280,000 until the remaining twelve miles are constructed. The trust company also claims the right to retain \$120,000 and set off the amount against the balance of the loan it made in 1912, to A. R. Gould and others, for which it holds notes of the railway company and practically all the shares and stock in the railway company as security.

There is also a provision in the trust mortgage that the railway company shall pay to the Trust company \$42,500 per year for forty years beginning in 1921, this to constitute a sinking fund for the redemption of the railway bonds.

Trouble With the Trust Co.

In view of the fact that much difficulty has been experienced in connection with this trust company, it was thought desirable by the government that some effort be made to take the business out of their hands. It was practically arranged at the recent meeting that the Trust company should retire from the business voluntarily, provided one loan it had made in the west was renewed for five years, and that the Gould loan be taken over by the province. In such case it would pay to the new trustee to be appointed by the government and the railway company the balance of the trust money. The government propose having the trustee in this province, probably the provincial secretary, ex-officio. Now that the government owns the Valley Railway no trustee is necessary except to comply with the provisions of the mortgage.

MANY APPLY FOR PERMITS TO TRAP BEAVER

GOVERNMENT LIKELY TO CONSIDER THE MATTER

Beaver Increasing and Price of Pelts is High—Many Appearances of Returned Soldiers.

On account of the enormous increase in the price of beaver pelts and the increase in the numbers of the beaver in New Brunswick, there has been a rush of applications to the Department of Lands and Mines for special permits to trap the animals. For several years there has been a close season on beaver which at one time were in danger of extermination, but the Minister of Lands and Mines has the right to issue special permits.

It is probable that the Provincial Government at its November meeting which will be held next week will take the matter of beaver-trapping into consideration.

Recent Appointments

A number of returned soldiers have been appointed recently to various positions in the Forest Service and other branches of the Department of Lands and Mines. George V. Chatty of Queenstown and R. M. Lord of St. Stephen who recently completed vocational courses have joined the Gobson survey party some twenty miles north of Red Bank. O. E. Hanson of Stone Ridge secured leave of absence from his vocational course to join the same party. William Currie of Woodstock and Duncan Morrison of St. John, both telephone linemen, have left for Newcastle to take part in the construction of the telephone line to Bald Mountain. W. T. Ryan of Newcastle and Harry Brown of Plaster Rock, having completed scalers' examinations have been appointed scalers. John D. MacKay of Fredericton has joined the Gibson party temporarily. All these men are former members of the C.E.F.

rather quiet but talked to the officers a good deal and caused no trouble of any kind.

RETURNED SOLDIERS CONDEMN REPORT OF FEDERAL COMMITTEE

Declare That It Shows a Flagrant and Pitiless Disregard of the Rights of Soldiers on the Question of Gratuities—The Government Seeking to Evade Its Responsibilities—A Strong Resolution Adopted.

Toronto, Nov. 3.—At a meeting of the United Veterans' League in Massey Hall here Sunday afternoon, a resolution was passed condemning the report of the Soldiers' Re-establishment Committee presented to the House of Commons by its chairman, Hon. J. A. Calder, declaring that it "discloses the most flagrant and pitiless disregard of the rights and necessities of returned soldiers upon the question of gratuities and whereas the recommendations made in the said report are but idle subtleties of an already discredited government to evade its obligations and responsibilities to returned soldiers, and the financial inability quoted in the said report is designedly inaccurate and untrue, and whereas the Right Hon. Sir R. L. Borden, through the Minister of Justice, stated that the question of gratuities would not be considered by the committee, the bad faith of the government in permitting the taking of evidence upon gratuities is established conclusively. Therefore be it resolved that this meeting pledges itself to encompass the defeat of the government, and every member of parliament who speaks or votes in favor of adoption of the report."

PREMIER-ELECT DRURY WILL STEER CLEAR OF OLD PARTIES

Says There is Ample Cabinet Material in the Ranks of the U. F. O. and Laborites—Will Not Tolerate Any Abuse of Prohibitory Act.

Barrie, Ont., Nov. 3.—"In forming the cabinet we will only have to go outside our own immediate ranks for two ministers, the Attorney General and the Minister of Education," said E. C. Drury, who will be called upon today to form a cabinet for the government of Ontario.

"We have good cabinet material; there was never better. We shall adhere to our policy of farmers and labor men so far as we know. We feel that the moving sentiment that has brought up into power is a reflection of popular distrust of both the old parties. We could not make an alliance with either as a party, but we welcome all men to our aid who hope and desire to see better government."

Strong for Prohibition.

Mr. Drury recapitulated his adherence to prohibition and asked with reference to the administration of the O. T. A., he was emphatic in saying: "We intend to see that the men in charge are sympathetic with us and the objects of the law, and that they squarely enforce it. If we find that certain phases of the law are abused in any way we can soon see to that. The situation with regard to the medical profession will have to be regulated in some way. We shall have to ascertain, for example, whether any of the prescriptions given are dishonestly used. No doubt many doctors are opposed to the task placed upon them, and we must see what can be done."

CANADIANS MADE GOOD SHOWING

London, Nov. 2.—The National Rifle Association has issued the 1919 results of the imperial challenge field competition which have been held annually throughout the Empire since 1910, each team shooting with a miniature rifle on its own range.

A feature of the results in the senior competition is that most of the leading prizes are won by Australians. The excellence of the musketry training of the Australian cadets is very marked.

Canada wins in all six prizes out of the total of 233, namely:

Senior competition—17th, Colchester County Academy; 44th, Smith's Falls Collegiate; 58th, Belleville High School; 62nd, Victoria High School; 67th, No. 1 Platoon, A. Co., Kingston Collegiate Institute.

Junior competition—33rd, Smith's Falls Collegiate.

Of the remaining prizes Great Britain takes 45, including junior shields, Australia 49, including the senior shield; New Zealand 9 and South Africa 10.

It is hoped that another year Canada will enter more teams.

Three Drunks Up.
Three drunks who were locked up over night were let go this morning, two on deposits of \$8 each and one by paying a fine of \$8.

THE HIGH COST OF SHAVING

Connellsville, Pa., Nov. 1.—Col. Jas. Barnhart wears a long flowing beard and there's a good reason, he says. He was a colonel in the Civil War when he received his last shave. It was during Sherman's march to the sea. A Georgia barber charged him \$4,000 in Confederate money for the shave and he swore he never again would allow a razor to touch his cheek. He kept his word.

HIS BROTHER'S STEPFATHER

Miller's Falls, Oct. 31.—John D. Macdonald of this city has married his brother's mother-in-law, thereby becoming stepfather of his sister-in-law and actually step-father-in-law of his brother.

Arrived Home Today.
Gunner Stanger Crockett, son of Judge Oswald S. Crockett, arrived at Halifax from overseas on Saturday on the Royal George. He was met at St. John by his father and arrived in this city this morning. Gunner Crockett enlisted in 1916 with the 9th Siege Battery and went overseas in March, 1917. He was in France for about twenty months and being gassed, was in hospital for a considerable time.