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THE WEATHER.

Maritime — Fair and continued very cold.

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New Brunswick to Lose Two Seats at Ottawa

Nova Scotia Will Receive Like Treatment --Prince Edward Island May Retain Her Four Seats--Redistribution Bill Before Parliament Yesterday--Glenn Campbell Comes in for Severe Criticism

Ottawa, Feb. 10—Man and nature were in convulsions about the sacred precincts of parliament today. A series of totally unrelated, though interesting, occurrences was inaugurated as Tuesday dawned, when Postmaster General Pelletier launched a gold-fitted mail bag to the Duke of Connaught.

Peace prevailed for twelve hours, though it is reported there was an empire-shaking exchange of cablegrams between Colonel the Honorable Sam Hughes and the war office over the Ross rifle at Bisley, but at one thirty an earthquake rocked the gothic towers of the parliament building.

At three in the afternoon in the Commons chamber, Premier Borden introduced the redistribution bill, which is expected to shake some members out of their seats. Then the temperature dropped to ten below.

These were the outstanding disturbances but there were others of note. Dr. Neely, the Liberal member for Humboldt, told the House that Glenlyon Campbell, formerly a Conservative member of parliament, and now Indian agent in Manitoba, was a political worker on the people's payroll, and that he recently filled a half breed so full of western whiskey that the Metis was almost frozen to death trying to get home across the prairie. Finally, the government was charged by Hon. H. R. Emmerson with surreptitiously sticking on a duty against farmers by classifying "basic slag" as fertilizer, and as such removing it from the free list.

GOVERNMENT MAJORITY OF 39

A division on Mr. Emmerson's condemnatory motion gave the government a majority of thirty-nine, which is considerably below its normal strength. This is the second time this session the government has voted for high protection and the opposition has voted against unnecessary tariff taxation. The other was also an agricultural question, the division being on free wheat.

After the slag snag was overcome by reason of an obedient government majority, Mr. Verville, the Labor member, told Mr. Crothers, the labor minister, what the workers of Canada think of him. The last hours of the sitting were devoted to a renewal of the criticisms of Mr. Crothers' neglect of the labor interests.

If Prince Edward Island is allowed to retain four seats the next parliament of Canada will consist of 235 members, which is fourteen more than at present. This was announced by Premier Borden, in introducing the redistribution bill. The portion of Canada east of the lakes loses eight seats and the portion to the west gains twenty-two seats. The bill was in skeleton as far as boundaries of constituencies is concerned, but the representation from each province is defined.

The Maritime Provinces have been endeavoring to hold their present representation, but Premier Borden dismissed the claim of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by saying this could only be done with the consent of the other provinces. At the last provincial conference the other provinces said that only the federal government had authority to do this. The premier was inclined to be more merciful with P.E. Island.

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

In introducing the redistribution bill, Mr. Borden said that it had become necessary under the terms of the British North American Act that the representation of the various provinces of Canada in the House of Commons should be readjusted.

He reviewed the legislation governing the membership of the House. The British America Act itself had provided that the House of Commons should consist of 181 members—eighty-three from Ontario, sixty-five from Quebec, the pivotal province; nineteen from Nova Scotia, and fifteen from New Brunswick. The same act

had provided for the readjustment of representation every ten years, giving Quebec a fixed membership of sixty-five, from which the unit representation was determined.

At the same time it was not accurate to say that representation was to be based absolutely on population because the British North America Act declared that the number of members for a province shall not be reduced unless the proportion which the number of the population of the province bore to the number of the aggregate population of Canada at the then last preceding readjustment of the number of members, for the province is ascertained at the then latest census to be diminished by one twentieth part or upwards.

The number of members in the House had risen from 181 to 200 in 1872, to 211 in 1882, to 213 in 1895, and 214 in 1903. In 1907 the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan had then constituted the former receiving seven members and the latter ten. The membership of the House then became 221.

MARITIME PROVINCE REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Borden said that in 1903 the question of the representation of the Maritime Provinces had been raised in parliament and a case dealing with the representation of those provinces as a whole and the representation of Prince Edward Island, was submitted to the Supreme Court and carried to the Privy Council. The courts had decided against the contention on behalf of the Maritime Provinces, that the word Canada used in the B.N.A. act referred only to the four original provinces of the confederation. Had the courts upheld that contention the four original provinces would have been in a much stronger position, because in fixing the representation in the House of Commons, no account would have been taken of the increasing population in the newer western provinces.

Mr. Borden said that the case for the Maritime Provinces and for Prince Edward Island had been placed eloquently, effectively and cogently before the last provincial conference by the premier of New Brunswick and the premier of Prince Edward Island. He could not help feeling, however, that the fathers of this confederation had believed that those provinces would gain relatively instead of losing.

The net result of the provincial conference was that the conference declined to take any action, holding that the matter was one for the consideration of parliament. It was, Mr. Borden said, a matter for parliament but it was also a matter to be taken up by the four original provinces. As the representatives of the provinces had declined to pass any resolution, continued Mr. Borden, it did not seem possible for the government to come to parliament and propose any remedy for the unfortunate position with which the Maritime Provinces found themselves confronted. It might be said, however, that the representatives of the Maritime Provinces, like those of other provinces, did not act as a body for the provinces. The prime minister quoted an article to the effect that the influence of a province in parliament depended upon the ability, skill and energy of its representatives rather than upon their numbers.

P. E. ISLAND'S CASE.

It had been urged that the representation which Prince Edward Island had enjoyed at confederation, namely six members, should be fixed as a minimum for all the time. Mr. Borden said that the number of members for Prince Edward Island had consequently been left blank in the bill, for the reason that the government wished the committee to which the bill would be referred to consider the request of P.E. Island.

The Island now had four members and it would have only three if the provisions of constitutional act was (Continued on page five.)

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

National Body of United States Minting at Washington Today

Sherman Law Will be Discussed Also Currency Bill and Income Tax Law

Washington, D.C., Feb. 11—Representatives of five hundred trade organizations, embracing the entire country and representing every line of industry, registered at the New Willard Hotel today for the opening of the second annual meeting of the National Chamber of Commerce. Today was devoted to the preliminaries of the gathering. The regular program of papers, addresses and discussions will be taken up tomorrow morning and continued over Friday.

The Sherman anti-trust law, with particular reference to President Wilson's recent message on corporate and trust control, has been selected as the leading subject for discussion at the meeting. Among the prominent speakers who are to be heard on the subject are President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, Prof. Henry R. Seagar of Columbia University, Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, and Frederick P. Fish, former president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The question as to what constitutes unreasonable restraint of trade, as to whether holding companies and interlocking directorates should be prohibited and as to how the Sherman law requires definition are to be discussed.

In addition to the trust problem the meeting will give attention to the currency and income tax laws and the development of the foreign trade of the United States following the opening of the Panama Canal. Chas. A. Proity of the Interstate Commerce Commission will tell the delegates of the work involved in making a physical valuation of the railroads and Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor is down for an address on the relations of his department to industries and commerce.

TEACHERS GATHER IN EMPORIA

Emporia, Kas., Feb. 11—Many well known Kansas educators gathered here today for the annual Founders' day exercises at the State Normal School and the inauguration of Dr. T.W. Butcher as president of the institution.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FARMERS' MEETING

Concord, N.H., Feb. 11—The first annual State agricultural convention of New Hampshire was held in this city today. The leading feature of the programme was an address by Prof. W.C. Coffey of the University of Illinois.

WEDDING IN ARMY CIRCLES AT 'FRISCO

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 11—A wedding of interest in army circles took place at Fort Mason today, when Miss Sadie de Roussy Murray, daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., became the bride of Lieut. Henry Gonger Pratt U.S.A. After spending their honeymoon at Coronado Lieut. Pratt and his bride will take up their residence at the Presidio of Monterey.

TESTING U. S. COIN

Annual Testing at Philadelphia Meet Began This Morning

Work of Commissioners Will Occupy Whole Week--Assay Dates Back to 1823

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 11—In pursuance of a custom inaugurated nearly a century ago, the assay commission which tests the coins of the United States to determine whether they are up to the required standard of fineness and weight, met at the United States Mint in this city today and began their annual task.

It was the first duty of the commissioners to examine the scales that were to be used by them in weighing the coins. The standard of weight, which is specified in the statutes regulating the work of the commission, is brass troy pound weight, the government being in possession of a duplicate of the original troy pound of 5760 grains made in London in 1827. The duplicate is kept with great formality in the dual charge of the Director of the Mints and the superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint. Each official has a key to one of the two locks of the box, making it impossible to open it unless both act in conjunction. Inside of this box is still another one containing a third, in which the standard pound is securely screwed.

After the members of the commission have ascertained that their means for weighing are in first-class order, the work of testing the gold coins begins. The tests are applied to coins from all of the mints, bags of which are forwarded to the Philadelphia mint for testing. The test coins are picked indiscriminately from the shipments. In the examination of coins the commissioners made use of what is known as a "tolerance," or allowing difference of weights above and below the standard set of coins. The limit of divergence allowed by law is one and a half grains for silver and half a grain for gold. It is one of the principal duties of the commission to see that these limits have not been exceeded.

Tomorrow the commissioners will investigate the fineness of the gold and silver found in the coins. It is expected that the tests will continue until the end of the week.

The history of the assay commission dates back to the establishment of the first United States mint in this city in 1823. Its ex-officio officers were the judge and the district attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, the collector of the port of Philadelphia and the appointees of the President.

Those appointed members of the commission by President Wilson this year include Senator Shafroth of Colorado, Representative F. E. Lewis of Pennsylvania, Prof. William C. Brown of the University of Missouri, Prof. Francis H. Smith of the University of Virginia, Miller S. Bell of Milledgeville, Ga.; F. L. Shup of Newton, Ill.; Prof. O. L. Shinn of the University of Pennsylvania, Prof. A. E. Winslow of the University of Arizona, Leonard Morgan of Philadelphia, Prof. L. B. Spinney of Iowa State College, and Frank P. Braas of Charlotte, N.C.

JEWELRY CONVENTION BEGINS IN NEW YORK

New York, Feb. 11—Matters of great importance to the jewelry trade are being discussed at the first annual convention of the National Jewelers Board of Trade, which met at the Hotel Astor today. The convention will conclude Friday night with a banquet.

Colwater, Mich., Feb. 11—Arrangements have been completed for the annual banquet of the Lincoln Republican Club here tomorrow night. Senator Charles Townsend will be toastmaster and among the leading speakers will be Senator Wesley Jones of Washington and ex-Congressman Jas. E. Watson of Indiana.

SCOTT CAMPAIGN GOING ON VIGOROUSLY

Meeting at Marysville and Gibson Tonight --James K. Pinder, M. P. P., to Take Stump--Reports From all Sections are Encouraging--Voters List Show Interesting Facts

Indications are that James M. Scott will poll a heavy vote on Thursday of next week. Reports from all sections are that the parishes are going for him solidly. Nomination proceedings tomorrow will take place at the County Court House from noon till two p.m. Interesting speeches are expected. James K. Pinder, M. P. P., is to speak on Mr. Scott's behalf at that time. Mr. Pinder is also to stump for the independent candidate. He will speak tonight at Odd-fellow's Hall, Marysville. W. M. Burns will also speak there. A meeting will be held at Gibson tonight, with George J. Colter, ex-M.P.P., as principal speaker. Tomorrow night at Nashwaaksis Messrs. Pinder and Stafford are to be the speakers. The candidate was at Canterbury yesterday and at Harvey today. From both places there come encouraging reports.

GUTHRIE FACTION DISCOURAGED

The McLeod-Guthrie faction is reported to be discouraged, there being every indication that public opinion is for Scott. There was a rumor current today that Mr. Guthrie would not be put in nomination tomorrow. Help from the provincial government is out of the question. In connection with Mr. Guthrie's speech before the Gibson P.A.P.B. Lodge Monday night it is said that it had been so long since he had gone there that he was not aware that the lodge had changed its quarters and had to be shown the way to the hall.

BIG VOTERS' LIST.

The voters' list for the coming by-election is the largest on record, containing 8451 names. The last list contained 7809 names. The list discloses some interesting facts, prominent among which is the fact that Marysville, a recognized Guthrie stronghold, has about one hundred fewer voters than on the old list. Fredericton, which will go strong for Scott, has two hundred more. Harvey and McAdam have also larger lists. Two new polls have been provided in Fredericton, one at Harvey and one at McAdam.

The polling places with the registered number of voters is as follows:

No. 1: Fredericton (City Hall) A to C, 257; Fredericton (City Hall) D to G, 179; Fredericton (City Hall) H to M, 252; Fredericton (City Hall) Mc to R, 251; Fredericton (City Hall) S to Z, 252.

No. 2: Fredericton (Court House) A to C 233; Fredericton (Court House) D to I 211; Fredericton (Court House) J to N 222; Fredericton (Court House) O to Z 242.

"ROSE BALL" PROVED VERY ENJOYABLE AFFAIR

Large Attendance at Parliament Buildings Last Night--Many From Outside City

The Rose Ball, under the auspices of Sir Howard Douglas Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire at the Parliament Buildings last evening, was a brilliant affair. His Honor Lieutenant Governor Wood and Mrs. Wood, Regent; Mrs. A. J. Gregory, Past Regent; Mrs. John Black, Vice Regent; Mrs. W. C. Crockett and others were on the receiving line. It was one of the most successful social events ever held in the city. The corridors and rooms were beautifully decorated with roses and music was provided by Offen's Orchestra. The "tango" was not barred and a few of the younger set spent a very pleasant evening at this form of dancing. Invited guests from St. John, Moncton and Sackville were present in large numbers.

No. 3: New Maryland 101
No. 4: Kingsclear, A to H 202
Kingsclear, J to Z 157
No. 5: Manners-Sutton (Cork) 42
No. 6: Manners-Sutton (Brockway) 45
No. 7: Manners-Sutton (Harvey) A to L 158
Manners-Sutton (Harvey) M to Z 157
No. 8: Prince William (Blaney Ridge) 85
No. 9: Prince William (Front) 147
No. 10: Dumfries 145
No. 11: McAdam (A to L) 185
McAdam (M to Z) 168
No. 12: Canterbury (Meductic) 97
No. 13: Canterbury Station (A to G) 221
Canterbury Station (H to Z) 223
No. 14: North Lake 185
No. 15: St. Mary's (Nashwaak Village) 123
No. 16: St. Mary's (Taymouth) 169
No. 17: St. Mary's (Gibson) A to L 203
St. Mary's (Gibson) M to Z 222
No. 17 1/2: Marysville (A to N) 152
Marysville (O to Z) 150
No. 18: St. Mary's (Penniac) 97
No. 19: Douglas (Nashwaaksis) 224
No. 20: Douglas (Burt's Corner) 252
No. 20 1/2: Douglas (Mouth Keswick) 91
No. 21: Douglass (McNutt's Mills) 148
No. 22: Bright (Lower Hainesville) 160
No. 22 1/2: Bright (David Burt's) 90
No. 23: Bright (Keswick Ridge) 176
No. 24: Queensbury (Back) 139
No. 25: Queensbury (Upper) 155
No. 25 1/2: Queensbury (Bear Island) 65
No. 26: Southampton (Front) 187
No. 27: Southampton (Temperance Vale) 240
No. 28: Southampton (Nortondale) 35
No. 29: Southampton (Millville) 149
No. 30: Stanley (Bloomfield) 221
No. 31: Stanley (Village) 234
No. 32: Stanley (Cross Creek) 261

G. O. P. HARMONY CONFERENCE IN MIDDLE WEST

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 11—A get-together conference of Missouri Republicans was held in this city today as a preliminary to the Lincoln Day banquet to be held tomorrow night under the auspices of the Association of Young Republicans of Missouri. Party leaders from all over the State were in attendance. Speakers at the banquet will include former Governor Herbert S. Hadley and Charles Nagel, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS MEET IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Anderson, S.C., Feb. 11—An army of Sunday School workers was on hand here today at the opening of the annual convention of the South Carolina Sunday School Association. The convention will continue three days, during which time noted religious leaders will deliver addresses and all phases of Sunday School work and methods will be discussed.