# BUSY DAY IN HOUSE

## Much Routine Business In The Local Legislature Yesterday Afternoon—There Was No Session Last Night.

Fredericton, Mar. 24.—The House met at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Munro submitted the report of the municipalities committee.

Hon. Mr. Hazen moved that when the House adjourned it stand adjourned until Monday afternoon at three o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer in reply to Mr. Copp's inquiry said:

1—Who are the person or persons indebted to the government in the sum of $5,297.62 as given in the auditor general's report, page 55, under the reading, Unpaid Stumpage?

Ans.—The only persons indebted to the government for unpaid stumpage are as follows: Est. A. E. Alexander, $292.50; John Depow, $30.50; Hilyard Bros., $325.87; Millers Tanning Extract Co. (liquidator) $56; River Valley Lumber Company, $181.91; D. Sullivan and Sons, $468.52. The balance has been settled.

2—How much is owing by each individual?

Ans—Answered by No. 1.

3.—Are there any monies unpaid not mentioned in said report? If so what is the amount?

Ans.—No.

4—Has the government received any amounts for stumpage that should not have been paid and that are liable to be refunded, that are not given on pp. 118 and 119 of auditor general's report? If so, what is the amount of same?

Ans.—None that we know of.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy in reply to Mr. Leger's inquiry said:

1—For what work was the special expenditure of $105.05 in the parish of Dorchester, Westmorland, as shown on page 85 of the auditor general's report?

Ans.—This special expenditure was made on the public highway between Memramcook West and Fox Creek under the supervision of Councillors Mark LeBlanc and James R. Taylor. The work was all sub-let by contract.

Hon. Mr. Hazen in reply to Mr. Robinson's inquiry said:

1—What are the items which go to make up the amount of $6,099.38 under the heading Administration of Justice, in the statement of expenditure since Oct. 31st, 1910?

2—To what parties was the sum paid?

Answer:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. W. H. Harrison, Reporter of Supreme Court | $450.00 |
| **Jury Fees.** | |
| F. St. J. Bliss, York Co. | $121.10 |
| Pius Michaud, Mada. Co. | 235.00 |
| Pius Michaud, Mada. Co. | 22.10 |
| A. D. Richard, West. Co. | 167.90 |
| G.O.D. Otty, King's Co. | 153.50 |
| N. A. Landry, Glou. Co. | 102.20 |
| Jas. Tibbits, Vic. Co. | 24.70 |
| A. J. LeBlanc, Rest. Co. | 111.00 |
| E. P. Williston, Nor'd. Co. | 60.00 |
| | $1,052.50 |
| **Criminal Prosecutions.** | |
| J. Harrington, Services, Gloucester Co. | $ 30.00 |
| C. L. Hannington, Services, Albert Co. | $6.40 |
| Stevens and Lawson, Services, Mada. Co. | 23.00 |
| A. A. Wilson, Services, King vs. Reid McAnulty | 90.75 |
| W. A. Mott, Services Restigouche Co. | 8.00 |
| do. do. Rest. Co. | 30.00 |
| J. H. M. Baxter, Services St. John Co. | 100.00 |
| | $ 368.15 |
| **Supreme Court Fee Fund.** | |
| Salaries and Travelling Expenses | $3,222.51 |
| Reporter of Equity Court Salary | 125.00 |
| Equity Court, and Law Chambers Rent | 575.00 |
| Contingencies, Postage, etc. | 306.22 |
| Total | $6,099.38 |

Mr. Woods presented the petition of the St. John and Quebec Railway Company in favor of a bill to amend their act of incorporation.

Mr. Wilson on behalf of Mr. Hatheway presented a petition in favor of a bill respecting the general public hospital in the City and County of St. John.

Hon. Mr. Hazen presented a petition in favor of a bill to amend the act relating to Hartland Village.

Mr. Pinder on behalf of Hon. Mr. McLeod introduced bills confirming the issue of debentures by the City of Fredericton; to amend the act establishing a police commission for Fredericton and to aid the John Palmer Co. Ltd.

**An Opposition Lie Nailed.**

Mr. Robinson said that there were rumors in York county that a statement had been made by a member of the government that an agreement had been entered into and a contract signed by the government for the construction of the St. John Valley Railway. He would like to know whether this was true or not.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said that his honorable friend's question was regarding a rumor, and there were a great many rumors going about in the county of York just now, so that if attention was to be paid to them in this House there would no doubt be a great many questions asked in a short time. He could tell his honorable friend, however, that no member of the government had made any such assertion as that referred to, and that no contract had been signed by the government for the construction of the St. John Valley Railway.

**The House in Committee.**

The House went into committee with Mr. Pinder in the chair. The bill respecting the imposition of taxes upon fire insurance agents was explained by Hon. Mr. Flemming, who said that it was to refer to non-resident fire insurance agents, and would be of the same effect as a similar bill regarding life insurance agents passed several years ago. The bill was agreed to with certain amendments.

Hon. Mr. Flemming introduced a bill relating to the town of Campbellton. He explained that this was a bill to guarantee the bonds of the town of Campbellton to the extent of $100,000. He knew that this was a new departure, and under ordinary conditions would not be considered. But the circumstances in this case were peculiar. Campbellton had been completely wiped out by fire. The town is being rebuilt, and it was surely desirable that the government should aid them by guaranteeing their bonds.

The town had agreed to include in their annual assessment an amount sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds, and to create a sinking fund out of which the principal of the bonds should be paid. The net result of the bill will mean that Campbellton in a few years will be bigger and better than before the fire. There was no better spirit to cultivate between man and man than that in the hour of one's misfortune, the other should aid him, and he thought the same spirit should be shown between communities.

The House went into committee with Mr. Pinder in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy explained there had been a lot of discussion during the past few years as to the use of motor vehicles and the bill under consideration was that presented by the Auto Association.

The annual charge included in this act didn't meet with his approval, and he would move when the consideration of that section came up, to increase the charge to 50 cents per horsepower.

**A Northumberland Resolution.**

Mr. Burchill read a resolution passed by the Northumberland county council as follows:

Resolved that the legislature be memorialized by this council to enact a law that will give this council the power to impose an annual license not to exceed $100 for each automobile, such license fees to be devoted to road purposes and also to give this council power to make better registration than now exists for the protection of men and women from injury in consequence of the frightening of their horses by automobiles.

Hon. Mr. Hazen asked the hon. gentleman if he would make a motion to that effect.

Mr. Burchill said that he was merely placing the resolution before the council, as he had been requested to do. He would like to know if there was any provision in the bill along the lines requested.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy said the honorable gentleman might read over the bill and find out.

Mr. Legere, Westmorland, thought that foreign cars coming into the province should be compelled to comply with the registration provisions of the Act, and should have the number placed on the same part of the machine as was required in this province.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy thought that the bill extended so as to cover these things.

Progress was reported.

The House adjourned at 5.20.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of The Standard:

Sir,—The letters appearing in the columns of your paper anent the commission plan of civic administration, seem to have thrown the executive of the citizens' committee (so-called) into a state of confusion—the Editor of the Times included.

It is reported in the Telegraph that D. F. Pidgeon had something to say about the letters signed a "Working Man" in The Standard, and goes on to state that "he believed, through his association with laboring men they were written by some one else."

Poor deluded Mr. Pidgeon, his knowledge of the working class is very limited, and his remarks are a deliberate insult to all intelligent men of this city. He actually says that working men of this city could not write a letter to the press. He classes them as an ignorant and illiterate lot.

It is time that the workers should see through all this bluff and bluster. If they are incapable of literary effort it would be well for them to show these labor skinners where they get off at, and instead of bothering about a commission form of government, they should see to it that they elect workingmen on all their governing bodies to represent their own interests when occasion arises.

The editor of the Times is inconsistent in the extreme. One minute he is denouncing the Britishers who happen to be taxpayers for taking an interest in civic and Dominion affairs generally, and the next he is eulogizing the commission form of government invented in the states and he has been instrumental in boosting foreigners, not Britishers, mind you, to speak on civic affairs for St. John. Then he says the workingman don't want outsiders to tell them how to conduct city affairs.

Consistency is a jewel and although the editor of the Times says, "All men are not liars" unfortunately some are and the trouble is the workingmen do not know whether to believe these property owners and employers of labor or the editor of the Times especially when he pats the workingman on the back at election time and in the time of a strike is the first to advocate the use of soldiers to hound the workers to death immediately their profits are attacked.

I must say, however, that according to the advertisements with reference to the meeting held by the trades and labor council, no invitations were extended to those who were to opposed to the commission plan and the commission press can take it from me when there are no questions asked, it is because there is very little interest taken in their propaganda.

Yours,
ANOTHER WORKINGMAN.

## NICKEL TODAY AND MONDAY

The programme of the Nickel theatre as printed in full in the regular column is a most engrossing one for today and tonight. The matinee bill is especially attractive. The cowboy feature is Pals, Or A Boy's Faithfulness to His Roughrider Friend, and the comedy number is Edison's laugh feast Bumptious As Romeo. The third picture is the excellent Lubin comedy-drama, The Test, with Miss Florence Lawrence, of Biograph fame in the leading role. Madame Furlong-Schmidt will sing, I've Got Rings On My Fingers And Bells On My Toes, and Jack Morrisey is to finish with "Cutey, Who Tied Your Tie?"

Up to last evening the Nickel announced the great Dickens story, A Tale Of Two Cities, for Monday and Tuesday, but this has been deferred for a few days and the wonderfully spectacular film d'art by Pathe Freres, Il Trovatore, will be substituted. Thus will two magnificent features be assured Nickel patrons instead of the one. The Il Trovatore feature will be pictorial and musical. The story as reeled off by the Kinetoscope will be played to a musical nicety by the Nickel's fine orchestra and from special orchestrations supplied by Pathe Freres. The film is finely hand-colored throughout and in the action of it such famed French players as Signorinas Francesca Bertini, Gemma Farina and Signors Achille Vitti and Alberto Vestri will be found in the cast. The investiture of the picture is sumptuous and the piece enacted among the historical palaces in which historic France is so rich

# SHEFFIELD CHOIR ARRIVES TONIGHT

Continued from page 1.

Dr. Coward, the director, was called upon by various members of the musical organizations in the city, who expressed regret that circumstances did not permit the holding of a concert here. A farewell dinner was given to the choir by the Allan Line on the Victorian tonight, before the captain, officers of the ship and several invited guests. Those who heard the concert are loud in their praise of the high character of the music.

**Delay Interferes With Plans.**

If the Victorian should arrive in time, the mayor and a delegation of citizens from different organizations, will visit the West Side to extend to the choir a civic welcome, and the reception by the Canadian Clubs will be held in the Keith's Assembly rooms after the evening performance, instead of at 5 o'clock as arranged.

**May Give Sunday Concert.**

Dr. C. A. E. Harriss stated last night that he would be willing to give a sacred concert on Sunday afternoon if the citizens desired him to do so.

The choir is due in Montreal at 10 o'clock Monday morning, but as it will go by special train, it has no fixed hour for departure.

**The Mayor's Opinion.**

The mayor when interviewed said he did not know whether a sacred concert would be illegal or not, but thought it could be arranged and that nobody would be likely to offer objections.

A gentlemen connected with the legal profession said he thought the concert would be illegal, and that the ministers would object, even though they did have sacred music in their churches on Sunday and collected money from their congregations.

**Dr. Harriss Interviewed.**

"The tour of the Sheffield choir is not merely a musical festival, it has a more material motive—to give a good class of British citizens in the Home Land, a chance to see and become interested in the outlying portions of the Empire, and make them advertising agents of the possibilities of the sister nations, and especially of Canada. The music is the vehicle to carry on what I hope will become a great immigration movement, a permanent feature of the work of Empire development."

Thus Dr. Charles Harriss, the originator of the Imperial festival of music, who is taking the Sheffield choir on a tour round the Empire at his own expense.

"It is idle to go to the English people and tell them about the development of Canada; they can't appreciate at its full value the story of the wonderful progress of the west. You have got to take them there and show them what is being done. On my tour through the west in 1903, I met a man from Saskatoon, then a village of shacks with 200 inhabitants. Today it is a thriving city and when the Sheffield choir visits there 200 motor cars will be put at their disposal by the citizens of this town which has grown up so rapidly.

"Don't you think members of the choir when they go home will become energetic boomers of Canada, and maybe decide to come out here where there are so many opportunities, and bring their relatives and friends? In the choir are a number of men who could write their cheques for half a million pounds manufacturers who employ hundreds of men, wide awake and energetic citizens who will take careful note of things in this country and tell about what they have seen in quarters where the telling will do the most good.

**Refused £10,000 from Strathcona.**

"Since I began this movement I have travelled a good many thousand miles, and the more I travel the more I come to realize that Canada is one of the best countries on earth, and the more I believe in its possibilities. I want to get the people of Great Britain to come out here and invest their money and their brains in the development of the country. And I hope these musical tours will pay their way. Up to the present I have spent about $60,000, but I have hopes that the present festival will show satisfactory results. Not that I can not get money to carry on the work. Last summer Lord Strathcona offered me a check for £10,000. But I would not take the money; I want to carry on the work on my own account and make it pay its way.

"This is a Canadian movement even more than it is an Empire movement, and I want to show Australia and South Africa, as well as England, what a Johnny Canuck can do for the musical education of the Empire, as well as make the people from different parts better acquainted with one another."

**Another Choir Next Year.**

Dr. Harriss has a choir in London of 4,000 people, drawn from 42 of the outlying municipalities, and he intends to bring a party of 200 persons, picked from this choir, to Canada next year.

"All those 4,000 are now interested in the possibility of being selected, and are consequently interested in Canada and trying to get all the information they can about this country. As their relatives and friends are also interested, this enterprise alone will make 25,000 people in the heart of the Empire turn their eyes to Canada for months.

"Isn't it a good advertising scheme for Canada?"

Dr. Harriss chatted entertainingly of his experiences since he started his musical and immigration movement, and of the receptions which would be given the choir in various cities of the Empire.

He remarked that the agents of the White Star Line had followed him all over the earth, and made all kinds of offers to him with the object of inducing him to ship his guests by the White Star boats, among others to sail the Megantic two days ahead of her schedule.

"But I'm a Canadian, and prefer to travel by a Canadian line when possible."

**James Murray, Moncton.**
**Special to The Standard.**

Moncton, March 24.—James Murray, janitor of the post office at Richibucto, died very suddenly today. He was standing in the post office about 8 o'clock this evening talking with Postmaster Votour when he suddenly collapsed and expired almost immediately. His death is due to hemorrhage of the brain. The deceased was 74 years of age. Thomas Murray, manager of the Kent Northern Railway, and William Murray, conductor on the same road, are sons, and Mrs. Wilson, of Richibucto, a daughter.


# The New Encyclopaedia Britannica

(11th EDITION)

AND THE

# University of Cambridge.

## Report of a speech delivered by the late President of the British Academy at a dinner given in London last Autumn by the Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, on the undertaking by the University of the New Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

In proposing the toast of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, the late Mr. S. H. Butcher (President of the British Academy and M.P. for Cambridge University) said:

Lord Rayleigh, your Excellency, my Lords, and gentlemen The great honour has been done me of asking me to propose the toast of the Encyclopaedia Britannica this evening.

I should just like to mention to you that I am not a person of any large multifarious learning myself, and I do not in any way feel encyclopaedic. (Laughter.) I do not know why, but I have always felt a little shy about encyclopaedic knowledge, partly, perhaps because some of the authors I have been accustomed to read—various Greeks of the earliest times—have told me that much learning does not bring wisdom. A person no less than Aristotle himself says that much learning brings much confusion of thought. (Laughter). I have fought shy, therefore, as I say, of any pretence of that sort, and I indeed do not know any individual who can be called quite an encyclopaedic person, except someone who sits on the Front Bench in the House of Commons, whose business it is, I think, always to see and to know everything.

I would not dare to ask any body of men to drink the toast of an encyclopaedic man, but I think I may ask this Assembly to drink the toast of the Encyclopaedic Britannica. It is a very remarkable book in its traditions. The first edition goes back 140 years. This edition was contained in three volumes, and you have, in an exceedingly pleasing and exquisite form on the table before you," examples of some of the articles in that edition. I think we may safely say that the articles now are even better than they were then. As, for instance, the articles about Canada, or about the mummy, and about several other things, which many of you present, no doubt, have been reading in the course of the dinner this evening. (Laughter.) But I come to the Eleventh Edition of the book which has now passed into the hands of the University. That edition is coming out in 28 volumes and index; it has got 27,000 pages 40,000 articles, and rather more than 1,500 contributors, men of great distinction not in this country only but all over the world; and with its India paper and some other of its physical characteristics the 28 volumes weigh only 60 or 70 pounds, the whole of them being compressed into a space of about two feet.** The whole thing is miraculous. (Laughter and cheers.)

**Ancient Traditions**

How did this book come into existence? Who has made it what it is? Let me say at once that Cambridge did not make it. (Hear, hear.) Cambridge did nothing as regards the planing of this work, or the choice of the writers. But Cambridge did look into it carefully, and tested its merits with a view to taking over its publication. I say nothing as to its testing its financial merits. I am only speaking now of its intellectual merits. They have tested its intellectual merits. The University has, I believe acted on the principle which was laid down by Bentley as long ago as 1693, that the Cambridge University Press must make the advancement of learning its object. (Cheers.) It is that which has induced Cambridge to become the owner of this Encyclopaedia; henceforth it acquires the copyright and the control of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. (Hear, hear.) But, I ask again, who has created this New Edition? I say "created" because it is in a way a new creation—it is more than a new edition. You may say that it is re-written as compared with the Ninth or the Tenth editions. It is a new thing all through that is presented to us. And it is due to the editor, who is here this evening. Mr. Chisholm—(cheers)—with the help of his assistant, Mr. Alison Phillips. Mr. Chisholm has been studying the whole question of the Encyclopaedia for a good many years—since 1900. He has been silently at work on the new edition now for 7 or 8 years, and, thanks to the assistance given to him by "The Times," to the material resources that it has placed at his command, to being accommodated in its building, and to the help that he has got from their great staff, he has been able to produce an edition which is quite an original thing in the history of encyclopaedias, as I shall try to show in a moment. (Cheers.) It is he who has planned it all. He has had it all under this editorial survey from the very beginning. He has had the help of expert advisers whose assistance he has sought, and partly again through the help of "The Times" he has been able to establish relations with all parts of the world. (Cheers.)

**Cambridge University and the Encyclopaedia Britannica**

I mean to be very short, and only to point out what seem, to me to be two interesting and original features in this new edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. The first is that the book is, or will be when it comes out, a complete and uniform whole. The editor has through all these years kept all the parts of this book in relation one with the other. He has kept a hold on the contributors; and has made each know what the other collaborators in the same department were doing. He so set to work that the book has received a structural unity of its own. There you have the first novel feature of the Eleventh Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, because hitherto each volume has been a separate and distinct unit. Now, for the first time, the book though of immense variety; is itself a unit. Hitherto you have had curious inconsistencies and discordant articles introduced in different volumes. Sometimes it has happened formerly that the same man writing under the letter A, afterwards under the letter M, and still more under the letter Z, each time contradicts everything that he has said before. (Laughter.) You have had that peculiar result from such an odd intellectual creation which came into existence in the great interval of time, perhaps, of 14 or 15 years, as did the Ninth Edition. In this Ninth Edition the whole of the early part of the Encyclopaedia Britannica was out of date by the time you got to Z. There is an end of that irregularity now, and surely it is a very great achievement that for the first time you shall have a real book, a book, as I say, with structural unity, and not a set of discordant monographs or of puzzling discrepancies. The old kind of Encyclopaedia that I mentioned might be described in a single line: "Monstrum horrendum informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum." (Laughter and cheers.) The second characteristic which seems to me to belong to this Encyclopaedia is that it has kept pace with the forward movement of the march of progress, and has the characteristic of the spirit of expansion in every domain of knowledge—(hear, hear)—and how necessary that is, because, gentlemen, you are aware that in the last 30 or 40 years every form of knowledge has gone ahead at an extraordinary and accelerated rate. Everybody knows that it is true as regards physical science, but I should like to lay stress upon the fact that it is true also of humanistic sciences—history, literature, archaeology, and others of the same kind. (Cheers.) In order, therefore, to bring this Encyclopaedia up to date it was necessary not merely to revise the old Encyclopaedia, but almost to rewrite it from the beginning. I gather from what I hear of the new edition that it is from cover to cover a new book. It is not now any longer a mere record of the past, but it is even to some extent an anticipation of future discovery. (Cheers.) It gives not only an insight into the past, but it gives also a foresight of the future, the spread of progressiveness, and a display of the enlargement of all the boundaries of knowledge. Surely that is a splendid result to achieve, and a splendid hope to have opened up. (Cheers.)

**Special Features of the Eleventh Edition**

I observe in the list of contributors of all kinds to this book that there are the names of writers belonging to the organized societies which represent organized knowledge—some of the best men we have. We have from the Royal Society 108 contributors, and from the body which I have the honor to represent, and of which I am now President, the British Academy, there are no less than 57 contributors, considerably more than half of the whole of the members. (Cheers.) I would just like to say that the British Academy represents all those branches of learning which do not come within the range of the Royal Society itself; that is to say, it represents what one may call the humanistic subjects treated by scientific methods—ancient and modern history, philology, including literature, language, classical, Semitic; modern law, jurisprudence and general philosophy, political economy and other subjects. Some of the very best men in each one of these subjects are to be found among the new contributors to the new Encyclopaedia Britannica. I also observe that there are no limits to the nationality in the selection of writers. We have in that distinguished 1,500 or more some men from the United States, some from Canada, some from India, and others from Germany, France, Italy, Holland, and even Japan. That seems to me another great merit of the Encyclopaedia, that those who have planned that book and carried it through to completion have done so inspired with the progressive spirit of science, having devoted to every branch of knowledge the kind of spirit which many of you would naturally feel might belong only to the more rapidly advancing forms of physical science. (Cheers.)

**Contributors from the Learned Societies**

I heard somebody say that it was greatly to be hoped that Cambridge, having acquired this new work, is not going to fall behind "The Times." (Laughter.) This brings me to my only other point as regards Cambridge itself. I hope, and I believe from what I have learnt as to the new book, that Cambridge is a fitting home for the new edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and may in future times make itself responsible for another and later edition of it. (Hear, hear.) I cannot help feeling, as regards the University, that it is a living organism; its roots are in the past; it is a thing of gradual growth; it looks to to-day and to-morrow, and its hope stretches out into the future: Its functions no doubt are research and the education of those who are resident and receiving instruction in Cambridge, but in addition to that it has, amongst its other duties, the function of the diffusion of knowledge in the widest possible sense among all classes. (Hear, hear.) When these ideas come into my mind I ask: Will not the Encyclopaedia help the University to carry out those things which are its vital influence? I hope it will. (Hear, hear.) In that Encyclopaedia you have not only the solid results of past history and of past research, but you have also the new theories of progress, and you have, in the articles written by the kind men I speak of, a certain stimulus and a certain guidance towards future discovery. (Cheers.) I do express the hope that by possessing and controlling such a book as this Encyclopaedia Britannica Cambridge may become more than it has ever been in the past—an inspiring centre of world-wide intellectual life, and able to carry out not only its national but also its international function. (Cheers.)

**The Future of the Encyclopaedia**

*The header image is a fan-shaped collage of the Eleventh Edition's volumes.*

**The New (11th) Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica is a Fresh and Original Survey of Human Thought, Learning and Achievements in 1910. A complete and Authoritative Exposition of Knowledge. It consists of 28 Volumes and Index, Comprising 27,000 Pages and 40,000 Articles, and Will Supersede and Displace All Previous Editions and Unauthorized and Garbled American Reprints**

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*The menu for the evening was enclosed in a cover representing a reduced facsimile of the binding of the New Edition, with selected articles from the First Edition.

**The new book appears not only in an India paper edition, but in an ordinary paper edition as well.

**N.B.—The New Encyclopaedia Britannica is only offered direct to the public; no book-agents or canvassers are employed.**