CIVIL SERVANTS WILL NOT GET FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT NO GRANTS FOR SOME TIME YET

The Civil Servants' "black list" which played a prominent part in the late civic elections was also prominent at the meeting of the Treasury Board last night when the board received a petition from the Civil Servants concerning the discount on taxes which the chamberlain has not allowed them.

Ald. McGowan took advantage of the occasion to thank the Civil Servants for doing him the favor of retiring him to private life. He would return the compliment by supporting Ald. Pickett's motion that they be allowed the discount.

Ald Baskin was strongly opposed to granting the discount and so was Ald. Frink.

The motion was lost.

The Recorder's Bills.

Recorder Skinner presented the following bills which were ordered to be paid; for services in connection with Clark contract, $150; for drawing up bills, $195.

Election Matters.

A bill of $248.63 for expenses connected with the recent civic election was ordered to be paid.

Street Railway Taxation.

H. M. Hopper, secretary of the St. John Railway Company was heard in connection with the street railway taxation.

He presented the following conditions of taxation which he said were agreeable to the company.

Conditions Proposed.

Tax rate two and one-half per cent. on gross earnings, the agreement to remain in force for ten years including the present year.

Present exemption on property to remain in force.

Taxation agreement not to apply to future extensions of line, but new agreements to be made to cover such extensions.

City to agree not to oppose the St. John Railway Company's efforts to take over Carleton Light and Power Company.

No assessment on the company to be less than $10,000 a year, a sum greater than that now paid in taxes.

Five per cent. discount if taxes are paid before October 1

On Ald. Frink's motion the assessors were requested to accept the statement of the St. John Railway Company before June 1, and the following sub-committeee was appointed to deal with the matter.

Ald. Elkin, Ald. Scully, Ald. Kelley, Ald. Frink and Ald. Baxter.

Petitions for Grants.

The Victorian Order of Nurses asked for a grant of $1,000, the Free Kindergarten Association for $800, the Natural History Society for $300.

The communications were ordered to be laid on the table until the comptroller should inform the board that there were funds from which the grants could be made.

ENGLAND'S DEFICIT IS OVER $78,000,000; THE MADDEST BUDGET EVER INTRODUCED

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 Exchequer, presented in the House of Commons today, are made to bear a burden of £15,762,000 ($78,810,000) deficit of the fiscal year incurred by the old age pension and the race with Germany for Dreadnoughts.

The first comments of the members of both parties indicate 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.

Austin 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 whiskey 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.

CONSPIRATORS ALREADY ON TRIAL; 250 WERE EXECUTED

Conspirators. ftwu

Constantinople, April 29.—The Constitutionalists have lost no time in bringing the conspirators in the recent rising to trial. The military court sitting in the War Office today condemned about 250 prisoners to death and they were executed. Nadir Pasha the second eunuch of the palace, whose sentence was pronounced yesterday was hanged at dawn on the Galata bridge and his great body was viewed by thousands in the early morning hours.

The National Assembly which met today under the presidency of Said Pasha decided that the Sultan, Mehmed V. should take the oath of the constitution within a week. The assembly also ratified the deportation of Abdul Hamid to Saloniki. It is not expected that the new cabinet will be completed before Saturday.

MURPHY WILL CASE FINALLY DISPOSED OF

Judge Armstrong in a lengthy decision, finally disposed of the will case of James Murphy, which has been before the Probate Court for a long time. The deceased by his will left his real estate to his brother and sister-in-law for life and then to his sister. There not being sufficient personal property to pay the debts, the devisees after considerable delay sold the realty, and agreement, left to the decision of the debt. Some disputed claims were, by agreement, left to the edcision of the court. The question arose as to whether or not the executor should have to bear the full loss occasioned by delay in applying for leave to sell the realty when the personal property was insufficient to pay the debts and the court held that hereafter the executor or administrator would have to bear the full loss occasioned thereby.

The claims of Christopher J. Kans, the executor for $802.08, and Frank Spittel, Jr., for $80.19, were allowed in full. The claim of John Murphy, a brother for $866 for four and a half years' board was reduced to $216.50, deceased having supplied meat and vegetables to his brother quite liberally during that period, of which no account was kept or payment made. The claim of Teresa Elizabeth Murphy, a sister-in-law, for $80.19, arising out of nursing deceased during his illness, was allowed in full but not as a preferred claim, there being no contract, and the claimant not being in deceased's employ. The claim of John Murphy, the brother for $60, also for nursing, was not allowed, that much being expected of a brother. The balance available for distribution was settled, and same ordered to be paid as a first and final dividend to the creditors. S. B. Bustin, advocate for the executor, Dr. A. W. MacRae for the brother and sister-in-law, and T. P. Regan for the brother-in-law.

Water Is Going Down.

The steamer Sincennes was able, on her last trip, to reach Cole's Island, which is the end of her route, for the first time since last fall. Until Wednesday she was unable to get farther than Wright's Landing.

Very little freight is being brought down in the river steamers. This is mostly due to the bad condition of the country roads, and to the submerging of many of the wharves. Boat stops are also difficult on account of the strong current. The height of the river has decreased several feet, however, in the past day or two.

ROYAL BANK'S STOLEN $2,000 WAS INSURED

Dr. R. N. Colter, post office inspector, returned to the city by the Montreal train last evening. He has been for two days in Dalhousie, conducting the investigation of the robbery of the mails which took place on the Dalhousie branch train, on the night of the 26th.

The inspector said last evening that little progress had been made in the detection of the thief. The boots found in the shed where the bags were opened, and the envelopes which were returned to the bag after the contents of the registered letters were removed did not form a clu of any value.

Several theories had been formed as to the particulars of the robbery with the value of most of which the inspector was not greatly impressed. None of the post office employes were suspected, he said.

Some suspicion attaches to a man seen on board the train, who left the Maritime Express at Campbellton. Detective Noble is continuing the investigation.

The large package of bills, amounting to $2,000 which was being sent from the Dalhousie branch of the Royal Bank to the branch here, and which constituted the bulk of the booty, had been insured by the bank.

J. E. KEITH, OF SUSSEX, NEAR DROWNING

Special to The Standard.

Sussex, April 29.—J. Everett Keith had a narrow escape from drowning while fishing on Wednesday. He was fishing in the river near Roachville, and losing his balance fell in the river. Mr. Keith was rescued by his son and B. J. Sharpe who were near by. Mr. Keith is one of the most popular men on the Intercolonial and his escape will be learned with pleasure by his friends.

THE CENTRAL RAILWAY CASE

(From the News of Toronto.)

When the Central Railway Commissioners had done their work they found that in spite of the forgetful habit of a good many witnesses, and in spite of vanished books, they had secured a good grasp of the facts. **Evidence from men outside the ring had illuminated many of the dark sayings from the Pugsley-McAvity harp.** In formulating their conclusions, therefore, they were in no sense speaking at random.

First they point out the remarkable nature of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company, which never performed the functions of an incorporated company. Its active spirits were **two members of the Government.** That is to say, public money was granted by **Tweedie and Pugsley to Tweedie and Pugsley.** Such a policy, says the report, **is unsound if not vicious.**

The motive of the promoters as stated was to develop coal mines in Queens county. Coal mining generally is profitable. It was not difficult therefore to secure the names of responsible respectable men for the directorate. No money was put up by any one of these men. The coal project was abandoned, but **"the prospect of spending large sums of money under cover of the company was too alluring to be resisted.** The Commissioners are impressed with the idea that it would have been far better if the Government had spent the money directly and reported it in the public accounts."

It was not the intention of those controlling the company—**Tweedie and Pugsley**—to keep books of accounts for public information. **"The misuse made of the moneys, the fact that the advances far outran legitimate expenditure, made it imperative that to conceal the truth no uniform system of bookkeeping be adopted."**

The **dual position of Tweedie and Pugsley was improper.** "By their presence in the House of Assembly they were able to present such statements as were necessary to allay the suspicions of the Legislature and **conceal from the country the true state of affairs."** In the opinion of the Commissioners these men, "especially," **should be asked for an accounting.** Putting the most charitable construction on the entire transaction, **$134,035.35 was "diverted from its proper and legitimate channel."**

The situation is well pictured by the following quotation from the report: "Considering that the doors were never locked, that **nearly a million dollars were tossed about without any special guardianship or any reasonable prospect of any one being called upon to account,** that temptation in its most seductive form was continually in the path of the politicians interested, it is not very difficult to understand how **an amount even larger than $134,035.35 might well have been switched from its legitimate course."**

The Commissioners say that **Mr. Tweedie and Mr. Pugsley particularly were culpably negligent.** They were appointed by the Legislature to watch the company's doings in the interest of the province. Yet by their conduct they laid themselves open to the gravest censure. The report comments on the fact that occasionally Mr. Tweedie made objections, but he had called into play "forces he could not control." The reasonable inference is that one of these "forces" was **Mr. Pugsley, of whom** Sir Wilfrid Laurier is prouder than ever.

ELECTORAL BILL PASSES AFTER ATTEMPT TO RAISE RACIAL CRY IS CRUSHED; ST. JOHN BENEFITTED TOO; LEGISLATURE PROROGUED

Fredericton, N. B., April 29.—When the House met this morning Mr. Leger (Westmorland) inquired if it was the intention to have the amended Highway Act printed in French for general distribution.

Hon. Mr. Hazen thought it should be done.

Bills to incorporate the St. John Valley Railway Company, to amend the act incorporating the Aluminum Production Company and to amend the act incorporating the Canadian Terminal Railway Co. were considered in committee of the whole and agreed to with amendments.

Factories Act.

Mr. Lowell moved that the order for a third reading of the bill to amend the Factories Act be discharged. The motion was lost by 11 votes to 27. Mr. Burchill voting with the Opposition.

Mr. Burchill said last evening reference was made to the fact that the member for Westmorland (Copp) had refrained from voting on the Woman's Suffrage Bill. He (Burchill) had paired with Mr. Copp on that question.

The Stevenson Case.

Mr. Tweeddale said he had made some references to dismissals of officials to make place for men who were no better and no more honest. John Ryan in Victoria county, was dismissed to make room for John B. Stevenson, and everyone in Victoria county knew there was no comparison between the two men as regards their character in the community.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said the member was not speaking to a question of privilege, but opening up again the whole question of dismissals.

Mr. Tweeddale said that the veracity of his statements had been questioned and he wished to submit evidence to verify what he had said about Mr. Stevenson.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said that the member for Victoria wished to read affidavits at this late hour so they could go through the country without reply. The Surveyor General intended to investigate the whole matter, and it was unfair for the member to place his side before the country without opportunity for Mr. Stevenson to be heard.

Mr. Robinson (Westmorland) said it was not Mr. Stevenson whose veracity was questioned but it was the Hon. member for Victoria. Surely the member had a right to read affidavits to refute what had been said said against him.

Merely Insinuations.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer stated that the member for Victoria had dealt in insinuations and had not made a charge.

Mr. Stevenson denied the insinuations and demanded an investigation. It was his (Grimmer's) purpose to hold a thorough investigation under oath into the matter at which the member for Victoria and all others interested would have full opportunity to appear with such evidence as they had to offer. If it was shown that Mr. Stevenson was not a fit man he could assure the House he would not be retained in office.

Hon. Mr. Speaker said that while the Hon. member for Victoria certainly had a right to speak to a question of privilege he had some doubts as to how far he could go under the rules in reading affidavits to support statements he might make. He would give his decision upon the point after recess.

More Bills.

The bill to amend the New Brunswick Cold Storage Company Act, was read a third time. The bill relating to the town of Campbellton was agreed to, also the bill to facilitate the taking of valuation in Victoria county.

License Fee For Laborers.

The House went into committee upon the bill respecting Municipalities, which was explained by Mr. Tweeddale. It was proposed to authorize municipalities to impose a license fee of $3 on persons not ratepayers in the province who went into a county to work temporarily. Some of the municipalities had been put to a very large expense in the administration of justice by reason of the many foreigners employed in railway and other work and the collection of a license fee from these laborers would assist the municipalities to a small extent and recoup themselves for that expenditure.

Hon. Mr. Hazen doubted if the municipalities had a right to impose a tax on laborers on the transcontinenal Railway as it was a Government work.

Hon. Mr. McLeod said there was every reason why these foreigners coming into a county to work for a short time should pay a license fee and he thought the bill should pass. With reference to collecting a tax on laborers on the Transcontinental Railway, that company could be left with the county council to find out for themselves.

There were many other non-resident laborers that a county had the right to protect itself against.

Mr. Sweeney said the question was a very large one and had been before the House before and he thought it should receive more attention than could be given it in the closing hours of the session. To pass a bill without full consideration might involve the county councils in a lot of trouble.

Mr. Slipp stated that the county council of Queens passed a resolution unanimously asking for this legislation and he thought it should pass.

The object of the bill was to protect the counties from the very heavy charges some had been put to and all were likely to be put to from the many foreign laborers employed for short periods in the province.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said there was already a provision in the municipalities act under which the county councils could impose a tax on non-residents coming into the county to work. He believed they could not legally tax laborers on the Government railway and he did not see what good would be accomplished by passing the bill.

Mr. Woods though the people of our own county must be protected. By the morning papers he saw where a Queens county man had been stabbed by a foreigner who was there without paying any tax, and the county would be put to large expense to deal with him in addition to having heavy criminal expenses already incurred.

Mr. Hazen said county councils already had power to license men working at any occupation who were not ratepayers in such county, and also to prevent non-residents from working.

Mr. Tweeddale thought the Attorney General in all fairness should bring before notice of the Dominion Government the injustice under which residents of the province were placed by the Government sending in foreigners who contributed nothing and who put counties to large expense.

Hr. Hazen said suggestions of members for Victoria were worth considerber for Victoria were worth considersiderable expense he thought when these foreigners were brought in and he would take the matter up when he went to Ottawa.

It had become a grievance in small counties like Sunbury and Victoria to pay expenses of criminal prosecutions.

Hon. Mr. Maxwell did not think the Dominion Government was doing any work in the province at all. It was the contractors who were bringing in the men. The Municipal Act gave full power and should be enforced.

The Amended Act.

The act was amended to read that persons not ratepayers in the province can be prevented from working in any county without license.

The bill to authorize Madawaska county to issue debentures was agreed to and the several bills were reported.

The House took recess until 3 p.m.

At the beginning of the afternoon session a bill respecting rates and taxes was read a third time and passed.

Elections Act.

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 the people both in the City of Moncton and throughout the County of Westmorland.

Mr. Robinson Objects.

Mr. Robinson (Westmorland) said the object of the bill was very apparent. It was not for the general improvement of 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 were 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 take the City of Fredericton, or the County of Sunbury and place them on an equal footing. Sunbury with only 6,000 people sent two representatives. Westmorland with 42,000 got only four. The complaints had been made of the amount of time taken up by the members from Westmorland, but each representative of Westmorland represented 11,000 people. The Premier only represented about 2700 people, and if there was any justice in the Government's efforts they would look first to remedying the irregularities throughout the province. He would protest against such inimical legislation. When Charlotte with 22,000 people got four members, why should not Westmorland outside Moncton with 33,000 also have four? It was hopeless to suppose that this Government would give fair play to any interest when it would pass a bill which contravened every possible principle of fair play and justice.

Mr. Hazen.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said that 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. Moncton, with an estimated population of about 12,000 was **ENTITLED TO ITS OWN REPRESENTATION.** Its interests were different from those of the county, being a railway and manufacturing centre, while the county though having considerable manufacturing in 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 INTERESTS OF BOTH CITY AND COUNTY.**

Citizens of the county very generally thought they should not be overruled by the large vote of the city. The results of many election contests showed that some county people had wishes different from those of the city and they should by every principle of fair play be allowed to choose their own representatives. Some years ago Hon. Mr. Blair had set the City of St. John from the county and he did not think the citizens of St. John county would again wish to be placed in the position to be overruled by the larger vote of the city. The leader of the Opposition thought that Moncton with 12,000 people, should have a larger representation. The same might be said of St. John city, but the population was not the only fact to be considered, in distributing representation. Regard must be had to compactness or area and all over Canada thinly settled country districts had smaller unit for representation than cities. Critics would say that this bill was to offset the large railway vote in the city of Moncton. **THIS WAS NOT SO.** He thought those men had the right to representation, although the present Finance Minister, when Premier of Nova Scotia did not think so and **DISFRANCHISED ALL THE DOMINION CIVIL SERVANTS IN THAT PROVINCE.** He had no desire to prevent railway men from voting, but did not think they and other citizens of Moncton should say who the representatives of the county should be. The leader of the Opposition said there should be a redistribution all over the province. There were great difficulties in the way. Mr. Blair attempted, but found no constituency willing for a decrease in representation, so he made some five or six additional.

Fredericton was a smaller place than Moncton and differently situated in regard to the County of York as compared with Moncton to Westmorland. Though if there was any desire on the part of the people of Fredericton or of the County of York for such a measure, he did not think this House would oppose their wishes. This bill did not pass any gerrymander, and breaking up of city or parish lines. It was received with general favor and the creation of the City of Moncton into a constituency of itself was a justifiable and proper thing to do.

Mr. Copp.

Mr. Copp had waited to hear arguments in favor of this measure. The Premier said the Prime Minister of Nova Scotia disfranchised a number of I. C. R. employes, but that should not influence this House. He (Copp) had talked with people on both sides of politics and never had he spoken to one who did not denounce this measure. Moncton and the county of Westmorland were closely allied and there was no demand for this bill. This was no new proposition. It was talked over on the very evening of the 3rd of March 1908, when his Conservative friends announced that the Government would cut Moncton off, and the he and his colleagues would not again be returned

When a bill was brought in affecting one constituency there should be some demand for such legislation by that constituency.

If this legislation was wanted by city council or by municipal council, then they should send delegations here asking for it. Hon. gentlemen opposite should have some little respect for the province, even if they had none for themselves. He would warn the Government that they were treading on dangerous ground.. They were treading on thin ice as would be shown later on. Representatives of the various constituencies in this house should have some say in the administration of affairs that affect their constituencies, irrespective of whether they were supporters of the Government of the day or not, and by forcing this legislation through against the protest of representatives of the county, the Government was taking away from Westmorland that right which she ought to have to exercise some influence in matters particularly affecting the county.

Mr. Leger.

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. 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 disastrously to the Acadian representation in this House The Acadians were about one-third of the population of Westmorland and with the close vote in the county the large Acadian vote of the city might be necessary in order to elect their candidates. 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.

Hon. Mr. McLeod.

Hon. Mr. McLeod said that after listening carefully to the 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. Leger had said he was not opposed to the bill. Mr. Copp had thrown out the suggestion that the Government was treading on thin ice in enacting this legislation. He presumed the Hon. gentleman had in mind what had been expressed by his colleagues the fear of the loss of an Acadian representative in the House. He would say on behalf of the Government party that it was far from their wish to take away any part of the Acadian representation in the House. The Government party had brought an **ADDITIONAL ACADIAN REPRESENTATIVE TO THE HOUSE IN THE PERSON OF THE HIGHLY ESTEEMED REPRESENTATIVE FROM NORTHUMBERLAND (ALAIN)** and he hoped soon that the Government would soon have another Acadian representative in Mr. O. M. Melanson, of Westmorland.

Mr. Copp said that the Solicitor General had not always been so solicitious for the Acadian people nor so willing to concede to them equal rights.

Hon. Mr. McLeod said he gave place to no man in the House or in the province in his regard for Acadian people and he challenged anyone to place their finger upon any spoken or written utterance of his derogatory of the French Acadian race. On the contrary he had spoken from public platforms all over the province, in defence of the principles of equal rights and equal justice to all irrespective of class, color, religion or creed. This bill was introduced five days ago and if there was any opposition to it in Westmorland there had been ample time for such opposition to have made itself known.

In years to come the people of Westmorland would agree that this was one of the best pieces of legislation of the session.

Mr. Sormany.

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.. If such legislation was in the interests of the county and the province why was it not introduced early in the session so that the people could have an 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 the consideration of the bill be postponed until next year when the House would know more about it. Gloucester was not given just representation in this House as compared with other counties. It should have four members and Sunbury was entitled to only one member.

Mr. Maxwell.

Hon. Mr. Maxwell said that the member for Gloucester (Sormany) was not opposing the bill on principle but only because it was brought in by the Government. The idea of this legislation was to protect the rural districts from the preponderating influences of a city vote. Some of the gentlemen opposite did not represent the county of Westmorland, but had their seats by the vote of the City of Moncton, which was large enough to override the wish of the electors of the county. They had been defeated by the vote of the county in the last two or three elections, and two of the members were in reality representatives from the City of Moncton. The Government party in Westmorland were just as anxious to give good French representation as the Hon.gentleman could possibly be. He believed the same principle should apply to other counties and as soon as conditions in them were the same as in Westmorland at the present time and they wanted representation free from the control of the city vote he would be in favor of giving it to them. The foundation of the principle of the bill was laid on right and justice.

Mr. Sweeney.

Mr. Sweeney thought no more iniqitous and vicious legislation was ever brought before this house. The number of representatives might be reduced and if a general redistribution bill was brought down he might consider it reasonable. Even if the bill proposed giving the City if Concton two representatives and leaving the county with four, he would not object. 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 or the County of Westmorland.

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

Mr. Robinson.

Mr. Robinson said the statement was made that members for the Westmorland did not represent the county, but had been defeated in the county for the past two or three elections. He had figures before him for the election of 1903 and the vote outside the City of Moncton totals for the four highest candidates, Copp, 3,090; Robinson, 3,061; Black, 3,034; Melanson, 3,032 This should be a 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, thre was a small county majority against the present members in the election of 1908. Why was Westmorland not to have the same measure of the 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.

Mr. Maxwell.

Hon. Mr. Maxwell said the gentleman who had just taken his seat, omitted to read the election returns for Westmorland county outside the City of Moncton for general election of 1908 , but he would do so as follows.

lows: Black, 3,165; Mahoney, 3,139; Sumner, 3,130; Melanson, 2,982, these were supporters of the present Government. Robinson, 3,033; Copp, 2,981; Sweeney, 2,954; Leger, 2,910.

These figures showed that but for **THE TREMENDOUS VOTE OF CITY OF MONCTON WHICH SWAMPED THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTY NEITHER OF THE HON. GENTLEMEN WOULD NOW BE OCCUPYING A SEAT IN THE HOUSE,** and they were here, the virtual representatives of the city of Moncton and not of the county of Westmorland.

Mr. Byrne.

Mr. Byrne said the bill was an overattempt on the part of the Government to bring into operation those principles of partisan politics of which they had given many evidences in the past few days.

The fact that a bill similar to this one was at one time enacted to apply to the county of St. John was no justification for this measure.

One Man, One Vote.

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. Copp said that the Acadian people of the province were not prepared to accept either the Solicitor General nor the President of the council as their champion. He took the position that representation of the Acadian people would be jeopardized by this legislation, because many Acadians had removed from the parishes about Moncton into the city, and by this bill they would not have a vote for a French candidate because the city would always nominate an English candidate.

Continued on page 4.