

## The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1915.

"We are fighting for a worthy purpose, and we shall not lay down our arms until that purpose has been fully achieved."—H. M. The King.  
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE EMPIRE—Every fighting unit we can send to the front means one step nearer peace.

### THE N. T. R. CRIME

The fact that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company has found Laurier's "white elephant" railway too expensive a proposition for successful operation, and that it is likely to be thrown back on the country, if a state railway lawyers can bring about such a development is being regarded with dismal silence by the machine Grit press. The N. T. R. crime is one of the incidents of the Laurier regime which even the most zealous apologists for Sir Wilfrid's other mistakes would be very willing to wipe off the slate. Advices from Ottawa, however, are to the effect that the railway and its affairs will occupy no little attention in the mind of the public. Even in time of war a steal of the magnitude of that revealed in the case of the N. T. R. cannot escape unnoticed and it is well that such is the case. Although it is likely to become a national tragedy and one for which Canadians will have to pay roundly, it is eminently proper and fitting that the people should know all the facts in connection with it. These facts, when understood, should be sufficient to keep the Laurier party in disrepute until the last man who sanctioned the infamous pact whereby a lawyer, a grain dealer and a paper box manufacturer, none of whom had the slightest knowledge of railways or their construction, were constituted a commission at fancy salaries to handle the greatest railway project which Canada ever attempted has passed to his reward.

The result of the labors of this commission was that the railway cost such a vast amount of money that its usefulness as a public carrier is practically gone and it is the realization of this fact which, today, causes the G. T. P. company to take steps to nullify the loosely drawn contract by which they were bound to take over and operate the road on a basis whereby they paid interest on the cost at three per cent. per annum.

It may be imagined from the terms of the contract between the G. T. P. and the government that the cost of the road was one of its most important features. The G. T. P. wanted a good railway but they did not want it at a price which would make it impossible to operate under ordinary freight and passenger tariffs and earn enough money to pay the interest charges as well as the cost of operation. There were several preliminary estimates of probable cost, leaving out of the question the fairy tales as to the low expense of the line which Sir Wilfrid Laurier and others regaled audiences during stumping tours in the elections of 1904.

For one estimate made by a Liberal leader, however, can be made the claim that an effort was made to get something more than "superheated atmosphere" on which to base the probable cost. Mr. Fielding made some enquiries and he told the House of Commons that the cost of the road would be \$61,415,000. In this estimate he allowed for curvatures of the standard required by the specifications on which the road was built, for heavy rails and low grades; in short, everything the Grits today can claim went to improve the quality of the road was fully provided for in the estimate Mr. Fielding presented to the House of Commons, and which was accepted by the Liberals only after Sir Wilfrid Laurier had voiced his personal opinion that it was too high.

The Liberal government succeeded in forcing the job through the House and contracts were let for the greater part of the road. On September 30th, 1911, there had been spent \$109,000,000 and the railway was not nearly completed. The total cost of the road was estimated by Mr. Gordon Grant, chief engineer, to be \$161,300,000, and it is now known that this cost has been exceeded.

The railway is now practically completed and the question of G. T. P. operation naturally arises. Under the terms of the act the G. T. P. was to receive free operation of the road for seven years and then to pay interest upon the cost of construction at three per cent. It being provided that interest at three per cent. was to be added to the cost of the road from the time of the first expenditure until its completion and the rental charge was to be based on that total. Assuming Mr. Grant's estimate to be correct, and adding the interest, the cost of the road on which the G. T. P. company would be called upon to pay interest will be in the vicinity of \$180,000,000, or about \$90,000 per mile of main line.

To meet this charge alone the company would require to earn \$5,400,000 annually, or about \$15,000 per day for

every day in the year. The impossibility of the company living up to such an agreement is easily apparent, particularly when they can claim that at least \$100,000,000 has been wasted or worse by the misfit manner in which the Laurier government handled the whole scandalous transaction.

It is believed the present government will exert every effort to force the company to live up to its contract, but there is no attempt to deny the magnitude of the task. Already the company asks to be relieved of the operation of the Cochrane to Moncton sections of the railway, or to be relieved of leasing the eastern section entirely, or to have a complete new arrangement on a basis of actual cost. What will be done is a matter for the future, but enough has already been shown to prove that the Laurier government was responsible for saddling this country with a burden beside which all the money proposed to be voted for assistance to the British navy and against the Grits so vigorously protested would be but a small change. For the N. T. R. crime the party of Laurier must yet answer to the Canadian people. And the end is not at hand.

### THE PROVINCIAL CREDIT

Some time ago, in the course of one of his characteristic outbreaks, Dark Lantern Brigadier Carvell asserted that the developments of the Dugal charges had placed New Brunswick in such an unfavorable light before the world that the province could not raise \$20,000 if it tried. The words were hardly cold when it was announced that a provincial loan of \$500,000 of short term bonds had been oversubscribed within twelve days of the offering. This was a direct refutation of the Carvell statement. But Mr. Carvell now has another pill to swallow. A few days ago an issue of \$80,300 of five per cent. short term, provincial bonds was offered to the investing public and the entire offering has been disposed of at par. It is of especial interest to note that, of the offering, \$700,000 was taken by a New York financial firm which has the reputation of buying and dealing only in securities of undoubted gold edge quality.

The readiness with which both issues of provincial bonds were more than subscribed is striking testimony to the confidence with which the public regards their administration. Mr. Carvell's attempt to destroy the credit of this province has miserably failed as it deserved to do. The result of the bond issue is another evidence that the people are getting the Carvell measure, a process which will be completed on the occasion of the next election in Carleton county.

### INHUMAN WARFARE

It is not easy to explain the motive of the German air raid on English coast towns on any other ground save that of sheer blood-lust and an inhuman desire to maim and slay which has characterized the operations of Germany during the entire war. The attack on Scarborough and Hartlepool, the sack of Malines, the wanton destruction wrought at Rheims, and the unspeakable outrages perpetrated by German soldiery on defenseless women and children are illustrative of the same brand of "kultur" which inspired the raid on Yarmouth and other Norfolk coast towns.

What the Germans hope to gain by such a style of warfare it is difficult to see. Presumably, the attack on towns in the vicinity of Sandringham, where it was thought the King and Queen were in residence, was actuated by the hope that one or both of the British rulers might be numbered among the victims of the aerial bombardment. Happily this did not materialize, but if it had, what would have been the result? There would have passed like a pitiless storm cloud over Great Britain and through the Empire such a wave of angry resentment that thousands of recruits would have

been sent to the colors eager for an opportunity to visit upon the Germans swift and summary vengeance. Even as it is the will is likely to be taken for the deed and desire for reprisal manifest itself in a fresh rush to the recruiting centres. This was the effect produced by the attack upon Hartlepool and Scarborough and history is now likely to repeat itself.

If the Germans had sent their airships to attack the British fleet in the North Sea, or the British military stations at Woolwich, or even Salisbury, the proceeding could have been excused on the ground of defensible warfare. But they did none of these things; they carefully avoided centres where they were likely to meet with an effective resistance and, instead, devoted their attention to unfortified towns where women, children and harmless non-combatants were most likely to prove the victims. Such warfare is akin to the practice, also of German invention, of firing on the Red Cross or the flag of truce.

When Germany entered upon this war she claimed to be the world leader in civilization and culture. Savants all over the globe devoted time and labor to the production of lengthy articles intended to demonstrate that the German people had kept the lamp of knowledge alight and were making more notable contributions to the cause of civilization than all the other nations combined. Germany, in their opinion, was the salt of the earth, but events such as the air raid on Yarmouth, and the killing and maiming of women and children go a long way toward proving that that salt has lost its savor.

It is inhuman warfare that is being waged from Berlin and Potsdam but it must have an end; there will come a time when the German nation will be forced to make ample reparation for each life wantonly taken, each indignity inflicted and every outrage which brought pain and terror to innocent people. The arm of the Allies is long and powerful and when the time comes to wield the knout over the Prussian shoulders, who will be to blame if the memory of Hartlepool and Scarborough and Yarmouth and Malines tends to add force to the blow?

### THE CIVIC ESTIMATES.

The City Commissioners are to be commended for having so nearly met the wishes of citizens in giving the estimates down to a point where the total assessment will be little in excess of last year. The total estimate for the year 1915, as announced yesterday, is \$544,588.67, as compared with \$531,591.00 last year. The interest and sinking fund for this year, however, amount for \$62,338.10 compared with \$28,638.31, so it will be seen that the proposed departmental expenditures will be in the vicinity of \$480,000 as compared with an approximate of \$500,000 last year. The addition of the county estimates will, of course, add to the total, but still it is believed that, aside from interest and sinking fund, the levy will be less than in 1914.

In reducing their estimates the Commissioners have yielded to popular demand, but their duty is not yet done. Economy must rule in the spending of the money as well as in the process of deciding how much to spend. The people have already served notice that for the present at least a tax reduction is to be preferred to civic improvements, and it is to be hoped the Commissioners will bear this in mind in the conduct of their departments during the next twelve months.

### COM. W. J. RICHARDS COMING SATURDAY

Salvation Army head and other officers to address meetings in Imperial Theatre.



COMMISSIONER W. J. RICHARDS, Salvation Army.  
Commissioner William J. Richards.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c.

## Little Benny's Note Book.

BY LEE PAPE.

I had a party at my house last night, everybody being all dressed up as if it was a great thing, which it was, and after a while we started to play kissing games, the first won we played being spin the plate, and Sid Hunt went around whispering to a girl that the boys were supposed to be, and Lily Levy went around whispering to the girls that there were supposed to be, and I was setting right next to Mary Watkins' cousin Bertha, being a even prittier girl than what Mary Watkins is, which is saying a lot.

O, I heard what number she gave you, I sed.

I bet you didn't, sed Bertha.

20, I sed, did you hear what number he gave me.

No, sed Bertha.

I, I sed. The girls having even numbers and the boys having uneven numbers, and after a while Eller Martin spun the plate and sed, 17. And I jumped up and gave her a kiss and an account of being the rules of the game and not because Eller Martin is pritty, which she aint, and then I spun the plate saying 20.

In 20, sed Bertha. And she jumped up and we gave each other a kiss and I sat down and Bertha spun the plate, saying, 17. And I jumped up and we gave each other another kiss, and Sid Hunt sed, Hay, look at that, he called her number and rite away she called him.

There was a girl named Mary, sed Jonny Willson.

And Bertha sat down again and I spun the plate, saying 20.

Hay, what is this, a benefit, sed Sam Krawas.

Do you think yure the only wuns playing, sed Skinny Martin.

Bertha, I sed, sed Mary Watkins.

I woodent, sed Bertha. And after I had sat down again she spun the plate, saying 17.

O wizz, good nite, sed Sid Hunt.

O, well, fine that, sed Reddy Morfy, lets give evvrybody noo numbers. Which they did, making me and Bertha set awn different sides of the room so we coodent hear wat each other's numbers was, and we didnt find out till the game was awmost over.

the new leader of the Salvation Army in British North America, is expected to arrive in this city at noon next Saturday. He will be accompanied by Lieut. Col. Hargrave, secretary for young people's work in Canada, and Brigadier Francis Morris, one of the survivors of the ill-fated Empress of Ireland. Brigadier Morris lost a brother and sister-in-law in the wreck. He will, it is anticipated, take part in the meetings to be held next Sunday in the Imperial Theatre in connection with Commissioner Richards's visit.

NOT ABLE TO SUPPLY PIT-PROP MARKET.

"New Brunswick hasn't much chance of supplying pit props for British mines," said Mr. Bennett of London, who has spent some weeks in the province, looking for timber of different kinds for the British market. "Nova Scotia and Cape Breton might do something in this line, but it would not be a profitable business. Here in New Brunswick you haven't much of the kind of timber required for pit props, and the cost of labor is too high."

Mr. Bennett said lumbermen here

## Rheumatism

A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It

In the spring of 1900 I was attacked by muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with rheumatism, and in every case it has cured them. I have cured many cases of rheumatism, and I am sure that if you are afflicted with it, you will find it a free to try. After you have used it and it has cured you, you may want to know the name of the doctor who gave it to me. I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. I will refund it if you are not. Why suffer any longer when positive relief is in your hand? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, N. B. (Cuney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.)

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.—Pub.

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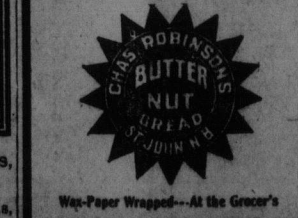
Constant overworking of any muscle causes nervous as well as muscular strain—and nervous strain is a hard drain on energy, ambition, efficiency. It may cause complete physical and mental breakdown.

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Jersey Storm Overshoes for Men, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.40, \$1.60.

Button or Buckle Overshoes for Ladies, \$1.85, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50. Cuban Heels or Low Heels.

Button or Buckle Overshoes for Girls and Children, \$1.40, \$1.50, \$1.65.

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End Itching Scal

Falling Hair—

There is one sure way to remove dandruff and that is to dissolve it entirely. To do about four ounces of liquid arvon; apply it; retrain; use enough scalp and rub it in; finger tips.

By morning most, if dandruff will be gone four more applications dissolve and entirely single sign and trace of liquid arvon; apply it; retrain; use enough scalp and rub it in; finger tips.

You will find, too, it and digging of the scalp, and your hair lustrous, glossy, silky and feel a hundred ter.

If you want to keep ing rich, do by all means dandruff, for nothing d so quickly. It not or hair and makes it fall o it stringy, straggly, d and lifeless, and every You can get liquid arvon store. It is inexpens omices is all you w simple remedy has nev to fail.

PRICELESS A TREASURES FROM

London, Jan. 11.—An ter in The Burlington lished here, describes numerous art treasures Rubens painting, "T Draught of Flashes," which the Germans st ter was working unde in his own automobile was being bombarded He tells how he was alky and five feet long, mander a brewer's d

"On Tuesday, the 1st he writes, "I was me disguise, M. Pabbe — my car and asked me help him save the sh bout, which is a very silver and gold, about and five feet long, mander a brewer's d

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