

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 8, 1913.

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BRITAIN PROSPEROUS

The enormous increase in the trade of the United Kingdom is the best answer to the arguments of the leaders of the Unionist party. The country is highly prosperous. There is no need for a change of policy. The manufacturing industries of the kingdom are rushed with orders and the overseas trade is steadily expanding. The tariff reformers, in view of the showing made, will find it very difficult to persuade the people that what they want is a tax on food. It is quite evident that the majority of the Unionists themselves are opposed to the fiscal notions of Mr. Buxton. There has been quite a remarkable change in the situation with regard to the government during the last few weeks. Those who had read the cables from London and did not know that most of them had a Tory bias, might have been excused for believing that the government was in sore straits. The split in the Unionist party, however, has changed the aspect of affairs, and it is impossible to conceal the fact that the position of the government is strong, and that of the opposition very weak. Of course this does not please the Conservatives in Canada. They would rejoice in the defeat of the Asquith government and the supremacy of the Tories. It is worthy of note that the rule of the empire has taken another leap into the future. We do not even hear anything more about a German invasion or the capture of Britain's trade by the terrible German people. In short, the condition of affairs in the United Kingdom is not at all to the liking of the Conservatives, there or in Canada.

A DARING WARRIOR

Colonel the Hon. Sam Hughes is a brave man. There will hereafter be more to question this statement for Colonel Sam has sent out an invitation to members of the W. O. T. U. and the Daughters of the Empire to attend a general militia conference in Ottawa next month. Either of these organizations might take advantage of the opportunity to send a peace delegation instead of one in warlike mood. They might even send suffragettes, who would become militant under the influence of the occasion and the proximity of Canada's great war minister. Not many months ago he sent a letter to the W. O. T. U., couched in rather sharp terms, in reply to a statement about the use of liquor at militia camps. It is easy to see that this militia conference may become a very interesting affair. Colonel Sam and his grizzled warriors may have troubles of their own when the white-ribboners begin to express their views upon the cautious and some other features of high life in the militia.

An increase of 60 per cent in grain shipments through the port of St. John this winter shows how trade is growing from year to year. Considerably over two million bushels of grain have already gone forward since the season opened.

If one York county farmer has 10,000 dozen eggs in cold storage, how many thousands of dozens are there in storage altogether, in these joyous times when the price is 45 to 50 cents per dozen for eggs that are fresh?

While there seems to be no doubt in the minds of some people that enlarged trade with the United States would lead to annexation, there does not seem to be any less loyalty in New Brunswick this year than formerly, although the trade of this province with the United States has increased very considerably. Had reciprocity been adopted the trade would have been very much larger, and the loyalty of New Brunswick quite as pronounced as before.

There is trouble in the tank rams in the city of Quebec. It has arisen because of some criticisms of Bourassa and LaVerne, who were not good enough to be welcomed by the Tories, and who helped to place them in power and to frame Mr. Borden's cabinet. Now they are to be kicked out, and naturally their friends raise some objection. As one of these friends appears to be Senator Landry, president of the senate, the matter becomes one of more general interest.

The despatches that in 22 places in Ontario where it was attempted to repeal local option, the repeal was carried in only one. While full returns have not been received it is clear that local option has been carried in a considerable number of new constituencies. The act appears to be working well. While the three-fifths clause makes it difficult to secure local option in some districts, the record for several years past shows that where once the law has been adopted, attempts to repeal it have little chance of success. Steadily year by year the prohibition area in Ontario is enlarged.

Another witness, Mrs. Jackson, of Reynolds' Newspaper, London, testifies that this province is not properly advertised in England. She says the people know about British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, but not about New Brunswick. The western provinces are advertised, but New Brunswick has not yet adopted such a policy as would make its advantages and resources as well known. This is a matter which ought to receive the serious attention of all public bodies interested in the material progress of the province. They should all encourage the provincial gov-

ernment to pursue a more aggressive campaign. Municipal bodies and boards of trade should be especially interested in the matter.

The Frederick Gleason says that a publicist will probably be taken to court whether the police commission of that city is to be an independent body. The result of such a vote can hardly be in doubt.

The British naval programme this year is a very extensive one and ought to have the effect of soothing the nerves of those who have been seriously troubled by the action of Germany.

Mr. Borden's remarks about the participation of the overseas states in imperial control is giving the British government some trouble. Awkward questions are asked in the British House, which require some skill on the part of the premier to evade giving too much information on this point.

There was a very large falling off in the export of lumber from this province no trans-Atlantic ports last year, and as there are indications of a large reduction in the cut of logs this winter the shipments during 1913 will also probably show a reduction, when compared with those of previous years.

The appeal for the Children's Protection Act in this province has been endorsed by the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian ministers in session, and it has also the hearty support of the ministers of the Anglican church. The Evangelical Alliance and the W. C. T. Union have adopted resolutions in its favor. Other representative organizations have taken similar action. The matter will come before the finance committee of the Municipal Council this week. If the council endorses the appeal, an act will doubtless be passed at the coming session of the legislature.

What is called proportional representation is to be tried out in Ireland in connection with the Home Rule bill. Under the existing system the representatives from one city would be Unionist and from some other Nationalists. By adopting this proportional system Dublin and Cork will get Unionist representatives, and Belfast will get Nationalist representatives in the Irish parliament. The government has consented to try the experiment so far as it relates to the Home Rule bill. It is probable that this principle will grow in favor in all democratic countries, as it seems to offer a better representation to all parties.

CHINESE RAID IN MONTREAL: GAMBLING AND OPIUM SMOKING

Montreal, Jan. 8.—Twenty-five Chinamen arrested in a sensational raid on a fan-tan and opium resort by Inspector O'Keefe of the morality squad, have been liberated on a cash bail of \$25 each, while the three alleged owners put up \$200 each to regain their freedom.

"The joint" is at the corner of Clark and Lagache streets. The house had been erected by a system of barter, that, from appearance, would stand for some time, coupled with an elaborate signal device warning the house of the arrival of the police. The outside lookout man well taken care of before the squad made their appearance. One of the men sent him sprawling into the gutter by a well directed blow.

The entrance to the place was through a dummy door on the street to a narrow passage barred by two heavy refrigerators and a foot coach about as thick as a brick. In each of the doors was a peephole for the door-man who still held bars forward for admittance.

The two heavy doors withstood the united efforts of Lieut. Despatie's men, but the door at the rear of the place soon gave away after a battering ram had been used a few minutes. The rooms when the police entered were practically deserted and the money had disappeared, but the paraphernalia of the game still remained. This fell into the hands of the police to be used as evidence.

In the front smoking cellar the police found an opium parlor with four Chinese, half-dazed from the effects of the drug. They were taken to police headquarters.

The three alleged keepers were not found in the place, but Lieut. Despatie started on a hunt through Chinatown for them. Lee Yick Que, said to be the proprietor of the house, was found in the Republican Club making a new year address to the members. When he was placed under arrest, one of the members threatened to brand the informer that accompanied the inspector, but he was soon overpowered, and taken along with the crowd.

DISTINCTLY SUSPICIOUS

It was while on manoeuvres, and a soldier was being tried for the shooting of a chicken on prohibited ground.

"Look here, my man," said the commanding officer to the farmer who brought the accusation, "are you quite certain this is the man who shot your bird? Will you swear to him?"

"No, I won't do that," replied the canny yokel, "but I will say he's the man I suspect of doing it."

"That's not enough to convict a man," retorted the C. O., considerably nettled. "What raised your suspicions?"

"Well, sir," replied the sturdy farmer, as he slowly mopped his forehead with his handkerchief, "it was this way. I see 'im on my property with a gun; then I hearded the gun go off; then I see 'im putting the chicken into his knapsack, and it did not seem none now to think the bird committed suicide."—Answers.

LIGHTER VEIN

THOSE THIN SKIRTS
The wintry winds are keen, I wot,
As across the streets the women go,
Warm coats above—but, oh, great Scott!
It must be awful cold below!

GOT NO WHERE THEN.
"They say it took the suffragette procession four hours to pass a given point," said Gosling.
"That's nothing," said Goosberry. "My wife got talking on average the other day, and she didn't get past a given point for nine hours."—Harper's Weekly.

WE DO HOPE IT WASN'T YOU.
"There goes a man who hasn't a single bad habit."
"Excepting the bad habit of continually bragging that he has none."—Baltimore Sun.

COUGHT TO HELP SOME.
"Scientists say that when you put salt on an oyster the oyster suffers pain."
"Well?"
"I think we ought to give up salt."
"I couldn't give up salt, but I'll give up tobacco." That ought to gratify the oysters a lot.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

MONEY THROWN AWAY.
"Your wife seems grouchy."
"Some old Christmas grooch."
"What's the trouble?"
"Why, after investing \$200 in Christmas presents for her folks I thoughtlessly went and squandered \$4 on my own folks."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

HER AILMENT.
Hobbs—Your wife suffers from nervous prostration, doesn't she?
Stobie—Well, sometimes I think she suffers and sometimes I think she positively enjoys it.—Philadelphia Record.

ONLY ONE ADVANTAGE LACKING.
"What," asked her friend from the city, "do you do for amusement in a town like this?"
"We play auction bridge and talk about our acquaintances and spend more for clothes than our husbands can earn, and—the truth is that we have all the advantage of city life, except that our cars never become crowded enough to make it necessary for us to cling to straps!"

A BACKBITTER.
Maud (angry)—I can't tell you what I think of you.
Alice—No, but you have told everybody else.

AFFINITIES.
"They fell in love at first sight."
"How did it come about?"
"He was looking through Bradstreet and she through the Blue Book."—Lippincott's.

A THEORIST.
Bill—"What kind of a fellow is Dink?"
Niall—"He can tell you how to adopt a national system of currency that would stop the city of the nation, but he can't raise the price of his grocery bill."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

PA'S RESOLUTION
Papa is the funniest man
That I most ever met.
He came home just the other night
And laughed and said to me:
"Well, I've quit smoking, yes I have,
I've chucked it up for good."
Ah, na, she hugged him, saying: "Wah!
I didn't think you could quit."
All through supper time he talked
About tobacco, and you bet
He knocked it fit to kill.
He told of awful things it does
To livers, hearts and lights,
And hardly let up long enough
To eat a dozen bites.
"I've quit for good and all," says pa,
"No nicotine for mine;
I've shaken off the cruel yoke,
And, say, I'm feeling fine.
The janitor can have my pipe.
I'm done with it for ever.
No more the deadly weed for me,
My smoking days are past."
Pa sat around awhile and read
And then he walked around,
And every little while he yawned,
And then again he yawned.
He left the room and stayed so long
We thought he'd gone to bed.
But, peeping in the hall, we saw
Something round and red.
We sneaked in there right away like,
And we'd gone not very far,
When found the little red thing was
The light on pa's cigar.

Psoriasis All Over Body

Doctors Said Incurable, But Now There Is No Sign of Disease, Thanks To Dr. Chase's Ointment.



M. de M. Massey.

Psoriasis is one of the most dreaded of itching skin diseases. It is a sort of chronic eczema. The itching it causes is almost beyond human endurance, and doctors are accustomed to give it up as incurable.

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Mrs. Nettie Massey, Concession, Ont., writes:—"For five years I suffered with what three doctors called psoriasis. They could not help me, and one of them told me if anyone offered to guarantee a cure for \$50.00 to keep my money, as I could not be cured. The disease spread all over me, even on my face and head, and the itching and burning was hard to bear. I used eight boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and I am glad to say I am entirely cured, not a sign of a sore to be seen. I can hardly praise this ointment enough."

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MORTALITY IN BATTLE

Ton of Shot to Kill a Man is Military Proverb—Figures From Famous Combats

(London Tit-Bits.)

The mortality during a battle is surprisingly low; in fact, according to the military proverb, it takes a ton of shot to kill a man.

At the siege of Gibraltar 238,387 heavy shot and shell were thrown into the garrison during the ten months' attack; but only 1,341 persons were killed and wounded, most of the injuries being very slight. At Salamanca only one shot of every 437 took effect, and at Waterloo the fire of one side of a British square emptied no more than three or four saddles in a squadron of French cavalry.

It has been estimated that in the Crimean War the British troops fired 15,000,000 shots and killed 21,000 Russians, or one death to every 700 shots. The French fired 20,000,000 shots and killed 51,000 Russians, or one death to every 390 shots; while the Russians fired 40,000,000 shots and killed 48,000 of the allies, or one death to every 833 shots.

When the Germans besieged Metz in 1870, 153,000 projectiles were thrown into the town; but only 300 persons were killed, or one for every 510 shot and shell. At Treleville two people were killed by 30,000 shells, or one person for every 15,000; and at Longwy 20,000 shells were fired and did not kill a single person.

In battle there is not much time to aim, and military authorities now regard rapidity of fire as being more essential than range and precision.

At the Alma, where Russians, French and British were engaged, the French lost 37,000 men, the Russians 40,000, and the English seventy-five per 1,000 soldiers. The Russian loss at Inkerman was very heavy, being 110 per 1,000, while the English lost 37 and the French only 5 per 1,000 combatants. The British loss at Waterloo was forty-eight per 1,000. In fact, when 50,000

ever Britons fight, they kill, or are themselves killed, in large numbers.

At the famous battle of Sedan only nine per 1,000 Germans engaged were killed, while the French loss was twenty-four per 1,000 fighters. At Spicheren, in the same war, the French lost sixteen and the Germans twenty-nine per 1,000, while at Gravelotte both French and Germans had nine per 1,000 killed.

In the Franco-German War only five per cent. of the soldiers engaged during the seven months were killed, and the returns for the American Civil War, which were got out with great care, showed that the loss was seven per cent. of the forces engaged.

Thus it will be seen that the risks of war are from 14 to 20 to 1 against death. Most wounds are inflicted on a soldier's lower extremities. Of 100 wounds, the Franco-German War showed that forty-four were on the lower extremities, thirty-three on the upper, eleven on the chest and back, eleven in the head, and one in the abdomen.

TACT AND ITS TASK.
Young Tommody entered the railway carriage, and took his seat; then rose and moved to the window again to bid farewell to some friends who had come to see him off. In doing so, he happened to tread, ever so gently, on the foot of the lady who had taken the seat next to him.

The dame compressed her pretty brow into an awing-frown from which seemed to say: "You clumsy wretch! Why can't you look where you are walking?" or something even worse.

Her look, in fact, was one that most men would have found paralyzing. But not young Tommody; he was quite cool to the occasion.

"My dear madam," he said, raising his hat with an exaggerated flourish, "the fault lies not with me, but with your feet. Really they are almost too small to be seen."

Then the frown vanished instantly.

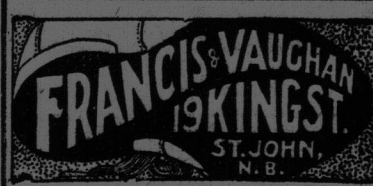
The only building in the world constructed chiefly of oyster shells is being built at Galveston, Texas. It will be five stories high and occupies a ground space 120 by 43 feet. In its walls there will have been used the shells of approximately 5,000,000 oysters.

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FUNERAL TOMORROW.

The funeral of Mrs. Thomas Brannan, who died in Boston, has been postponed until Thursday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock as the body has been delayed in coming here.