

# POOR DOCUMENT M C 2 0 3 5

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The Law Courts at Leipzig, where those accused of war crimes will be tried.

## Prices In London Lower Than In United States

British Profiteer Tame Beside His New York  
Brother, Says Writer — Food, Recreation and  
Rents.

(By T. R. Ybarra in the N. Y. Tribune)  
To one back from a winter in England the biggest things in New York are not the skyscrapers but the prices. I came back the other day from London and I found a strong desire to board the next outward bound ship. It wasn't lack of patriotism. It was lack of cash.

They make an awful noise about their profiteers over in England. They point the finger of scorn at them and haul them up before special tribunals and send them to the House of Commons. Yet the English profiteer, compared to his New York brother, is a woolly lamb. Where he leaves off raising prices his New York brother begins. Yesterday's figures and timidity wait to see whether the public will stand for it. The New Yorker ticks on a fat dollar or two and quotes what Commodore Vanderbilt said about the public. He hadn't been back in New York forty-eight hours before his prices were full of places where dollars had been. The average life of a dollar in my pocket, I figure, was eleven seconds; judging from the value I got for it, I concluded that it might as well be round, made of lopper, and decorated with the head of Abraham Lincoln.

Even after he has recovered from his first panic and decided not to take the next boat back to Europe, the returning New Yorker finds little to make him reverse the judgment of his first hours amid New York's world-beating high prices. No matter what way he turns everything is more expensive than it is abroad.

Nowhere is the difference more striking than in the matter of prices at restaurants. Restaurant charges in New York today are all the way from 25 to 100 per cent. higher than those in London. Paris has done some remarkable work in profiteering, but Parisian restaurateurs likewise should sit humbly at the feet of their New York confederates and beg to be initiated into the occult mysteries of the Super-Gouge.

Thirty-Five Cent Steak.

In London you can get a good small steak for thirty-five cents at a decent restaurant of the second class, while for fifty or seventy-five cents you can partake of it in one of the best places in town. Are there any eatable seventy-five cent steaks of yesterday left in captivity? Are there any eatable seventy-five cent steaks, for that matter? You can go into a place like the Savoy Grill in London, a world renowned resort of epicures, and get a steak—small, to be sure, but an excellent cut and excellently cooked—for three shillings, or seventy-five cents, and ten or fifteen cents more will give you potatoes. You can lunch at any one of a dozen of the very best restaurants in London, eating all that one needs at midday, for a dollar and a half or two dollars, including alcoholic drink. If such places are too high for your taste, you can get a good meal from a shilling up. All over London there are places where table d'hôte luncheons and dinners are served at prices which take a New Yorker's thoughts back to happy days of ten or fifteen years ago, when a table d'hôte dinner was a dollar and a half or two dollars, including alcoholic drink. Where you can get a good meal from a shilling up. All over London there are places where table d'hôte luncheons and dinners are served at prices which take a New Yorker's thoughts back to happy days of ten or fifteen years ago, when a table d'hôte dinner was a dollar and a half or two dollars, including alcoholic drink.

Two people can go to one of London's most celebrated restaurants, which has been synonymous with good food (not table d'hôte but hand-picked) consisting of hors d'œuvre, soup, entree or roast, dessert, coffee, cocktails, wine—all of superlative quality—for ten dollars. Where would that sum get you at a place of similar calibre in New York?

And it must be borne in mind that the prices given here are based on the old rate of exchange, when the pound sterling was worth a bit less than \$8. At the rate which has prevailed of late, when the pound has been worth less than \$8, the difference between New York and London prices becomes ludicrous. The above-mentioned \$10 meal, figured at the rate of exchange which prevailed last month, would have cost only \$7 or \$8. And remember that cocktails and wine, merrily memories to the law-abiding New Yorker, represented about one-fourth of the total outlay.

To one accustomed for months to meals of that sort, or to others proportionately reasonable, the first sight of New York food price lists is baffling. Why these steaks, ranging from fifty cents to \$2? Are they all reverently removed from sacred cows? What meat these soups, these vegetables, these desserts, which apparently are kept from costing a dollar per only by tremendous will power on the part of those who suppose New York's menus? There are restaurants in New York where figures without dollar signs tacked beside them must feed the way you do in a dream when you walk into a crowded ballroom without any clothes on. It takes lots of self-control on the part of one who has just returned from England and wanders into one of these places of profiteering not to come down on the spot with an acute attack of angina pectoris.

The Cost of Playing.

After you have had a London meal the money again turns toward theatres. After you have had a New York meal of the vintage of 1920, your mind heavily turns toward jumping off a dock. In London you can get an orchestra seat

at one of the popular shows for \$2.50 or \$3—yes, you can really get it, not simply read outside the box office that it costs that much. If you get it from an agency you pay an extra twenty-five cents. No speculators, no fancy prices for the front rows! Of course, if the show is having a good run, you will have to get seats quite a while ahead, but you know just what you will have to pay. What a difference in New York!

Incidentally, in London, only about one-half of the orchestra seats are disposed of at the above prices. The remainder, all those in the rows under the balcony, which are known as the "pits," cost only fifty or seventy-five cents. They are not reserved, however. Those occupying them have to stand in line outside the theatre sometimes as much as two hours. But once you have secured your courage to doing this, you can have an orchestra seat half or three-quarters of the way back from the front at a small fraction of New York prices, and you can get it without having to reserve it days ahead. One of the things that strikes a stranger in London most forcibly is the kind of Londoner who is not above sitting in line to get a pit seat. In the throng outside on the sidewalk waiting for the theatre doors to open there are plenty of people who may be easily spotted as clerks and stenographers, but standing close beside them there are others who look like their bosses. The pit is a great leveler.

Taxis in London are ridiculously cheap compared to those in New York. The charge for the first mile is sixteen cents, after which eight cents. Assuming thirty cents as the average New York taxi charge for the first half mile, the London taxi charge for each quarter mile, a ride of one mile comes to fifty cents in New York as against sixteen cents in London, a ride of two miles to ninety cents as against fifty cents in London, a ride of three miles to \$1.20 as against eighty-five cents in London, and so on. Remember, here again, that all this is calculated at the old rate of exchange of approximately twenty-five cents to the shilling. Don't try to calculate London taxi rates at the present rate of exchange. You might turn into a Bolshevik.

Clothes are far cheaper in London today than they are in New York, and they still are clothes of the old English brand of genuine English workmanship, the kind that don't seem to know how to wear out or shed buttons or misbehave along the edges or emulate mirrors. In London you can have an excellent West End tailor make you a suit or overcoat at a price for which, in New York, you can get nothing but a ready-made suit—and not one of the more expensive ones at that. Nobody need be ashamed to go to a really good London tailor prepared to spend only \$50 or \$70 for a suit of clothes. He'll get something for that price which will make a swag come naturally into his hand.

Rents Over There.

In London they are howling madly about the way rents are shooting skyward and about the appalling shortage of housing accommodations, but London isn't it with New York. The newspapers in the British metropolis are filled every day with advertisements of houses and apartments to let at figures which would make a prospective New York tenant look at the date on the paper for fear that he had inadvertently picked up something printed in 1910 or possibly earlier. Apartment hunting is

staggeringly prevalent in London; it is far more common, in fact, than apartment hunting, but the London apartment hunter has a good chance of eventually moving into premises which in New York would cost him a good bit more than he has to pay. Comparisons in this field are difficult, because so many London apartments which rent at figures lower than those prevailing here are far more primitive in the matter of up-to-date conveniences than the general run of apartments in New York. Nevertheless, making all necessary allowances, it may be said that London rents are from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than those in New York, despite the fact that the war created an acute housing crisis and that rents have been jacked up again and again during the last five years.

GENERAL DEWET STILL HOPES FOR INDEPENDENCE

Pretoria, Union South Africa, April 4.—General Christian De Wet, who commanded the Orange Free States forces in the Boer War, declared in a speech here on Saturday that South Africa would persist in pleading with England for independence until England granted it. He said that although he had been called a rebel, he knew his heart was right. General De Wet asserted that Paul Kruger, former President of the Transvaal, and Marthinus Steyn, former president of the Orange Free State, had sown a seed which it was impossible to eradicate.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS' SPECIAL PROGRAMME

When the annual Easter service of the Central Baptist Sunday school was held in the schoolroom yesterday afternoon the room was filled to its utmost capacity, all classes having assembled. Superintendent H. S. Wamman, presided and was assisted by Associate Superintendent C. J. Stomers. The song was tastefully decorated with spring flowers for the occasion. All present were delighted with the fine programme carried out which was as follows: Hymn, All Hail the Power of Jesus Name; chorus, by the primary class; recitation, Mary O'Brien; solo, Lois Waters; exercise, class of boys; recitation, Mona Alward; trio, by the Misses Collins; recitation, Ellen Cunningham; recitation, Evelyn Black; exercise, class of girls; solo, Miss Collins; dialogue, class of girls; chorus, class of girls; solo, Eleanor Collins; recitation, Miss Lily Wilson; exercise, class of boys; recitation, Kathleen McArthur; solo, Miss L. Thompson; chorus, by Barbara Brotherhood, led by the teacher, Dr. I. W. N. Baker; chorus, Chinese department. During the service a generous offering was taken for Grande Ligne missions.

WOMEN STOP PICKETING.



## Polished Surfaces Reflect Good Housekeeping

WOULD you have your Dining Room so clean, sparkling and inviting as to add to the enjoyment of every meal? This result may be obtained by the use of O-Cedar Polish.

Give it a trial and learn how wonderfully it lightens housework. A wet cloth, a few drops of O-Cedar on it—a light rubbing to remove all dust—then a brisk polishing with a dry cloth; and you have a surface that gleams brightly, with the grain-beauty of the wood revealed in all its original charm.

The goodness of this Polish is "reflected" in the beautifully polished furniture of our best homes. The quality of the O-Cedar Polish Mop is "reflected" in the clean and brilliant wood-work, floors, stairs and shining linoleums of the most particular Canadian women.

O-Cedar Polish, 25c. to \$3.00 sizes. O-Cedar Polish Mop without handle \$1.50—the handle, 54 inches long, is 25c. extra. Both Polish and Mop at your Hardware or Grocery Shop.

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# O-Cedar Polish

## HE WAS CLEARED IN THE WINNIEPOT TRIAL



A. A. Heaps, one of the seven men charged with sedition in connection with the Winnipeg strike affair. He was found "not guilty" on all counts.

## MANY VACANT FARMS IN KINGS COUNTY

Sussex Paper Gives List With  
Call for Effort to Get  
British Settlers.

(Sussex Record.)  
Two hundred and fifty Church Army emigrants, mostly ex-soldiers and their families, sailed for Canada by the Empress of France on Saturday. King George sent a farewell message expressing "the hope and the desire that each one of you may prosper and by showing the true pioneer spirit and brave endeavor help in building on strong and lasting foundations the mighty dominion of the west."

Almost every steamer that has arrived of late at St. John has brought to Canada a good number of people who left England to make their home in this country, and of this very desirable class of emigrants, very few if any, remain in the maritime provinces. This is not as it should be.

There is a vast area of unoccupied and uncultivated land in New Brunswick that emigrants might take up and do just as well, to say the least, as locating elsewhere in Canada. According to a pamphlet prepared and issued by the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada, last year, there was at that time 62,275 acres of land available in Kings county to settlers.

The authors of the pamphlet state that "This series of lists, compiled from recent information obtained from various

sources including provincial and municipal bodies, comprises lands which were unoccupied and uncultivated at the time the information was obtained. They are intended to assist the prospective settler by enabling him to get in touch with those who are not cultivating their lands and who may therefore be willing to dispose of the same. They are of special advantage to the intending settler who wants information as to such lands as may be available in some particular locality. As these lists are prepared from many sources of information outside the control of the department, no assurance can be given to their absolute correctness in all respects." The location and name of owner of land is given in the lists.

A glance over the unoccupied and uncultivated lands in Kings county show the different parcels to contain the following:  
Cardwell—Sixteen farms, totalling 4,922 acres.  
Greenwich—Seven farms, totalling 1,100 acres.  
Hammond—Ten farms, totalling 2,500 acres.  
Hampton—Three farms, totalling 350 acres.  
Havlock—Seven farms, totalling 700 acres.  
Kars—Twenty farms, totalling 2,375 acres.

## PLAN TO CUT OUT THE WORK ON SATURDAY

Sydney, N.S.W., April 4.—There is a very definite movement among the trade unions of Australia generally in favor of cutting out Saturday work. The idea is "forty-four hours and a five days' week." Some of the more extreme and irresponsible unions demand forty and even thirty-six hours a week. Among the unions which favor the five days' week are some of the better class of artisans. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Sydney, has voted solidly for the elimination of Saturday work, and is now considering how it is going to bring about the reform.

## GREAT USED CAR SALE THIS WEEK

We will offer for Sale This Week the following  
McLaughlin Cars, some of them have been overhauled  
and repainted:

- One D-35 Four Cylinder
- One 63 Light Six
- Three D-45 Specials
- One D-55 7-Passenger
- One E-49 7-Passenger
- One 62 Coupe

We have also listed with us for Sale:  
One Chalmers 1918 7-Passenger  
One Panhard Closed Model (Special Bargain)  
One Studebaker 7-Passenger  
One Overland 5-Passenger

Demonstrations arranged, and prices quoted on application. Terms arranged if you wish.

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