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SWEATING THE MACHINE, NOT THE MAN, IS THE ECONOMIC PRINCIPLE OF BRITISH MANUFACTURER

Lord Leverhulme Justifies the Six Hour Day for Workmen and the Twelve Hour Day for Machinery—This Schedule to be Introduced in All His Factories—Economic Benefit if Machines Wear Out Under Extreme Production.

New York, Nov. 25.—Sweating the machine, not the man, is the economic principle on which Lord Leverhulme, the great British manufacturer, justifies the six-hour day for workmen and the twelve-hour day for machinery. This schedule his firm has determined to introduce in its factories in Great Britain, Canada, and elsewhere, hoping thereby to protect its workmen and themselves.

Lord Leverhulme, who arrived today at the Maritime on one of his periodic visits to the United States, comes to conduct a little missionary work in favor of the introduction in this country of the plan, which he declares will prove economically advantageous and profitable in any industry in which the overhead charges for plant and equipment equal or exceed the wage bill.

Describing the main features of the plan as well as of the long and established system of "co-partnership" or profit-sharing in his several soap factories, Baron Leverhulme pointed out that the scheme for hours must not be confounded with a flat six-hour day, but consisted in employing his working forces, men and women, in two shifts, each working on a thirty-six hour week basis, while the machinery is kept going the full twelve hours a day. The plan, he declared, was to get the greatest possible production out of the machinery, the expensive element in soap production, while granting the working forces a steady day and a greater opportunity for

recreation and self-improvement. "We want," he declared, "to wear out our machinery as rapidly as possible, but to conserve our human material. It is an economic benefit if a machine wears out under extreme production, an economic disadvantage if men and women are worn out by long hours. Under the scheme the morning shifts in the Leverhulme factories would work from seven to one six days a week, the afternoon shift working slightly longer hours in order to gain the time for the customary British Saturday half-holiday. His hopes of introducing the plan last summer in his English factories had been defeated by the attitude of some labor unions which feared the effects of increased production, and by existing factory laws in England, but he was confident that the plan would soon be in effect and would justify itself as much as his earlier venture into "co-partnership" had done. Under this latter scheme, which has been in effect since 1909, every employee twenty-one years of age or over, who has been in the employ of the firm, is eligible to become a co-partner in the firm, his share of stock in proportion to the amount of his wages, on which dividends slightly less than the ordinary shares, representing invested capital, are paid.

Lord Leverhulme, who has been in close touch with the industrial situation in England during the war, believes that conditions there are steadily improving.

Inquest On-Death Of John J. McNeeley

Last Night Jury Found Every Precaution Had Been Taken by Physician and Dentist and No Blame is Attached to Them.

"We, the jury empaneled to inquire into where, and by what means John J. McNeeley met his death, do find that the said John J. McNeeley died in the office of Dr. Fenwick C. Bonnell, German street, in the city of St. John, county of St. John, on November 25, 1919, while having an anesthetic administered by a registered physician of the province and upon investigation find that every precaution was taken by the physician and dentist, in whose office the operation was held, and no blame is attached to them.

"We have no recommendations to make regarding anaesthetics, as we deem this to be in the province of the medical profession to decide. We would recommend that a suitable jury room be provided by those in charge where coroner's juries can meet, in West St. John.

(Sed.) J. F. F. Brittain, foreman; J. Frank Owens, W. L. McDermid, Frank Boles, Harry McLeod, R. P. Sculley and Fred Balyea.

This is the verdict handed to Coroner Kneave last night following the investigation into the sudden death of John J. McNeeley on Saturday last, when the latter was undergoing a dental surgical operation in the office of Dr. F. C. Bonnell, German street. Evidence was given by Mrs. McNeeley, widow of the deceased, who described the circumstances in connection with her husband seeking dental services and his condition of health at the time the operation was performed. Her husband did not know that there was any danger in connection with the operation, she thought. Previous to this operation Mr. McNeeley had had anaesthetics administered at different times, as he had undergone operations for throat and nose trouble. Dr. Fenwick C. Bonnell said that he had been practicing dentistry for 14 years and in that time had averaged about 250 cases each year that required anaesthesia. He considered either the safest anaesthetic and while chloroform is not so safe, the death from its use would not go higher than one to one hundred thousand cases as a general average. He described the condition of Mr. McNeeley's teeth when the man called to see him on Friday. All the time the man was in his office he was very nervous. After the man had calmed down, an appointment was made for the following morning and he advised the patient not to eat any food that morning. Shortly after nine o'clock Saturday morning the witness had arrived at his office and was shortly joined by Dr. Kelley, the McNeeley family physician. Mr. McNeeley when he arrived was very much excited and very frightened. Dr. Kelley administered the chloroform, giving it drop by drop later when the patient showed signs of consciousness he gave a few more drops. When the patient dropped into a coma he was muttering all the time some remarks about his regular work. After the anaesthetic was administered the patient stopped breathing and both Dr. Kelley and the witness took turns in trying to stimulate artificial respiration. The office assistant also helped with cold applications to the head and neck. Dr. G. A. B. Addy was summoned but he could not be secured, and Dr. George Baxter was called in. When he arrived he pronounced the patient dead. Dr. Kelley had decided upon chloroform rather than ether as more suitable to this particular case, either having the tendency to fill the throat with phlegm which would suffocate the patient. Dr. George O. Baxter, Union street, said that when he went into Dr. Bonnell's office in response to a hurry call, the patient there was dead and as far as he could judge, had died from shock, practically the fever of getting into the dental chair. He had often administered chloroform and knew that more people die from the effects

of that opiate than from ether. No matter how careful the attendant is, sudden death may occur in some cases. When he had entered the office both Dr. Bonnell and Dr. Kelley were tired out with their efforts to resuscitate the patient. In answer to Dr. Kelley the witness said that if he had been in attendance on the case he would have administered chloroform, the same as had been used.

Dr. Harry Louis Abramson, Dominion pathologist, submitted autopsy examination of the deceased in which it was shown that the heart of the patient was enlarged and encased with a fatty tissue fully a half inch thick; the spleen was enlarged and the kidneys were slightly diseased. The heart trouble he would characterize as chronic. He did not say the death was caused by the administering of anaesthetics, nor could he say that heart failure was the cause. There was a possibility of death by fright.

Dr. John J. Kelley said the deceased man had been a patient of his for several years. The man had been a sufferer from heart and throat trouble. He had administered the chloroform drop by drop, taking fully twenty minutes to give the first dose; the second dose had been seven or eight drops. He and Dr. Bonnell had been feeling the patient's pulse all along. They noticed the stoppage of breath and the man ceased mumbling, which gave the first warning that something was wrong. He attributed the cause of death to shock or a spasm of the larynx. He did not think a hypodermic would have been better than the anaesthetic used.

At the conclusion of the evidence, Dr. Kneave charged the jury which after some consideration, returned the verdict as above.

The inquest was held in the City Hall, West St. John.

ADDRESS ON JUVENILE COURT

W.C.T.U. at Meeting Yesterday Hear Reports of Good Work Accomplished by Members — A. R. Crookshanks Gave a Talk.

Yesterday's meeting of the W. C. T. U. was addressed by A. R. Crookshanks who spoke on the establishment in St. John of a Juvenile Court. The matter will be brought before the au-

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POWER CASE BEFORE SUPREME COURT ALL OF TUESDAY

Question of a Rate Base is the Crucial Point at Issue—Dr. J. B. M. Baxter Argued for the City.

Fredricton, Nov. 25.—This morning in the Supreme Court Chambers here the Court of Appeal for New Brunswick has been hearing the much contested case between St. John City and the St. John Power Company, referred for adjudication by the Local Legislature.

The regular personnel of the Appeal Bench, Sir D. Hazen and Judges White and Grimmer, compose the appeal tribunal. For the city the counsel engaged are Attorney-General Baxter, K. C., and J. A. Sullivan, the well-known member of the Massachusetts bar, an expert on the law of public utilities and formerly corporation counsel and a member of the finance commission of Boston. Mr. Sullivan was, upon the motion of Mr. Baxter, allowed to appear before the Court and take his seat within the inner bar. The case for the Power Company is in the hands of P. R. Taylor, K. C. The brief of St. John City refers to the appointment by the legislature of a commission of inquiry and the latter's report that the original cost of the Power Company property was two million eight hundred thousand dollars, the correctness of which finding was disputed, the court being now asked, among other things, to determine whether such findings by the commissioners is justified.

The question of a rate base is the crucial point at issue. The city says it should be on a valuation of \$1,748,493. The Power Company claims that it would be nearer right to be upon a valuation of \$6,000,000. Dr. Baxter opened the case for this City of St. John and was followed by Mr. Sullivan, who concluded his argument this afternoon, being followed by Mr. Taylor.

Arguments were not completed when Court rose this afternoon. A quarterly meeting of the W. C. T. U. to be held December ninth when it will be thoroughly discussed with members of the four unions.

Mrs. David Hipwell presided at yesterday's meeting which was held in the Orange Hall. After the singing of the hymn "Sunshine in my Soul," the president read the thirteenth Psalm, Mrs. Hanspacher led in prayer, followed by others. A collection was taken for missions.

Mrs. Hipwell reported on the visit paid to the Reconciliation Hospital and said that the patients there were so bright and cheerful that benefit had been felt by the visitors. She advised other members to volunteer for this pleasant duty. Mrs. Ellison and Mrs. Seymour will go next week. Mrs. Taylor thanked the Union for flowers sent to her husband while ill and Miss Burrell sent a grateful message for flowers received during illness. Mrs. James J. Davis gave a most satisfactory report on her work at the General Public Hospital.

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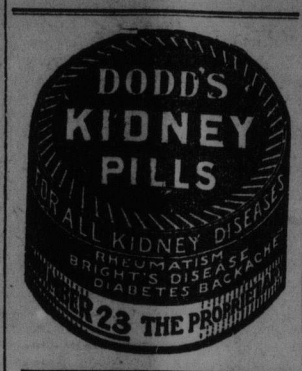


FUNERALS.

The funeral of John J. McNeeley took place yesterday morning from his late residence, 55 Douglas avenue, in St. Peter's church, where Requiem High Mass was celebrated by Rev. William Hogan, C. S. S. R. Rev. George Dasky, C. S. S. R., was deacon, and Rev. James Wood, C. S. S. R., sub-deacon. In the new Catholic cemetery, relatives were pallbearers. The funeral was attended by many friends. Members of the Knights of Columbus and the master plumbers marched in a body. Many beautiful spiritual offerings and floral tributes were received.

The funeral of Sister Mary John took place yesterday morning. In St. Vincent's Chapel Requiem High Mass was celebrated by Rev. W. L. Moore, Rev. Simon Oram in the sanctuary. Rev. W. M. Duke and Rev. A. P. Allen were present. His Lordship gave the final absolution. Interment took place in the new Catholic cemetery, where service was conducted at the grave by Rev. W. M. Duke and Rev. W. L. Moore. Rev. and Mrs. Richard, sons of Hon. A. D. Richard, and grand-nephews of Sister Mary John, were present at the funeral.

The funeral of Mrs. Jane Duran took place yesterday afternoon from her late residence, 287 St. George street, to St. Jude's church, where



service was conducted by Rev. J. H. A. Holmes. Interment took place in Cedar Hill.

The funeral of Edgar Wheaton took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of John A. Godfrey, Fairville. Service was conducted by Rev. J. H. Jenner, and interment took place in Cedar Hill.

The funeral of Joseph W. Thompson was held yesterday afternoon from his late residence, 207 Brussels street. Service was conducted by the Plymouth Brethren, and interment was made in Fernhill.

Timely. The new preacher was asked if he would like any special hymn to be sung to agree with his sermon. "No," he replied, "the fact is, I hardly ever know what I am going to say until I arrive in the pulpit."

"Well, in that case," said the vicar, "we had better have the hymn, 'For those at sea.'"

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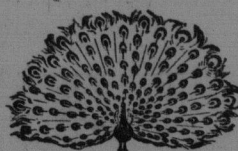
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