

# The St. John Standard

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**H. V. MacKINNON**, Managing Editor  
**ALFRED E. McGINLEY**, Editor  
**United States Representatives:**  
Henry DeClerque, Chicago, Ill.  
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ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 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.

### CRIME IN CANADA.

Some interesting facts are to be gleaned from the latest volume of Criminal Statistics issued by the Dominion Government and covering the Canadian provinces for the year 1914. According to that volume native born Canadians formed 77.9 per cent of the Dominion's total population and but 34.33 per cent of the total number of convicted offenders.

British immigrants, born outside Canada, numbering 11.06 of the total population, furnished 18.51 per cent of the convicted offenders. United States born immigrants, 4.2 per cent of our total population, supplied 6.02 of the convicted. Other immigrants, numbering 6.2 per cent of the total population, contributed 20.84 per cent of the convicted. From the avowed "religions" of the convicted, Christians in general, the evangelical sorts in particular, may get some comfort, since Roman Catholics and Anglicans were not convicted in notable excess of their population-contingents; Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians did not supply half as many convicts as "they were entitled to"; while 10.45 per cent of the population vaguely classified as "Protestants and other denominations" contributed 24.53 per cent to the goods.

In respect of very grave crimes the immigrant population is far to the fore, or rear. For instance, of 25 persons convicted of murder in 1914 only 6 were born in Canada. Of 23 convicted in 1913 only 5 were born here. Of 25 convicted in 1912 only 6 were of Canadian birth. Of 88 convicted 1913-14, of "attempt to murder," 23, or one-quarter of the whole, were native-born.

Of particular interest to the residents of the Maritime Provinces, however, will be the information that these provinces are the least contributors to the criminality of the country. Prince Edward Island, for instance, with 1.15 per cent of the Dominion's total population contributed but 0.12 per cent of the criminals. Nova Scotia with 6.21 per cent, had 3.57 per cent of the criminals. New Brunswick made even a better showing with 4.38 of population and but 1.07 per cent of criminals. The other provinces range as follows: Quebec, 26.21 and 16.73; Ontario, 32.53 and 41.66; Manitoba, 6.76 and 6.97; Saskatchewan, 9.18 and 8.99; Alberta, 7.12 and 10.44; British Columbia, 6.14 and 10.32.

"From this table," says the official reporter, "it is seen that the proportion of criminality is greater in the Western Provinces." Why? Is the criminal law administered more sternly there than eastward? This is probably part of the true explanation, since the Northwest Mounted Police is "on deck" in the West. Again, western frontier-like conditions of life tend toward something more of recklessness and turbulence than conditions in the long-settled East.

The great lesson to be drawn from the statistics, however, is that the presence in the West of great numbers of European immigrants accounts for the greater criminality there. After the war is over and the country commences to adjust herself to meet the new conditions it is likely that the character of our immigration will also change. Certain it is that the men from enemy countries and from South and Europe will not be as welcome in the future as in the past. The opportunities Canada has to offer will be first of all for the native born and the men of the Empire. After these will come the men of those countries allied with Britain in the great struggle against Germany. A period of immigration as carefully conducted as it will be and as it has been for the past four years should show a different condition in regard to the morality of the country, although at her worst Canada's record of criminality per head of population has never reached that of the country to the south of us.

### CONCERNING MR. BLONDIN.

Liberal newspapers have been in the habit of painting Hon. P. E. Blondin, Secretary of State in the Borden Government, as something between a traitor and a knave, because once in the course of a speech in Quebec he

is reported to have made remarks breathing something like disloyalty. But Mr. Blondin has made many other speeches since that day, and it is notable that the Liberal newspapers, usually so ready to condemn, have had little to say about them. The other night he addressed the Empire Club of Toronto, and in its comment on his appearance and utterance there the London, Ontario, Free Press said:

"Sir Robert Borden did a great service to Canada when he refused to be influenced against the young men of Quebec who styled themselves Nationalists. The premier has been scolded in many quarters for giving these men representation in his Government, but the wisdom of the course that he took is not longer open to question. The consequence has been to enable them to find a place in the public safe of Canada and to fill that place so admirably as to have won, in the case of Hon. P. E. Blondin, one of their number, before the Empire Club, of Toronto, unbounded admiration and applause.

"The secretary of state told the club that before the winter was over Quebec would have more men enlisted than the Government could equip. He placed the previous slackness in recruiting at the door of inadequate organization. 'We may have lacked organization—we do not lack patriotism,' he said. He further remarked: 'We have reached that stage where party success and party advantage matter not, and become a negligible quantity. Happen what may to me, happen what may to this Government afterwards—I care not—we care not—so long as this country is safe, so long as this empire of freedom is safe. Nay, let us put it in the way the allies put it, in the way it will rebound for centuries in the temples of nations: What matters it whether we live or not, so long as the heritage of nineteen centuries of civilization is left safe for those who come after us. Rather die with liberty than live in slavery.'

"These are words that could come only from a full heart. Whatever Mr. Blondin may have said in the heat of an election campaign in which he had to combat the pernicious separation doctrine of the Quebec Liberals, it is clear that Sir Robert Borden understood his young lieutenant of today, and that his confidence has not been misplaced."

### WAR COMMENT.

The news that the British military authorities have decided to abandon the Gallipoli campaign will cause little surprise to those who have carefully followed events in that region. The British course there has been particularly difficult. For months the troops have been within a few miles of victory, yet the heavy obstacles to be overcome and the great advantage the natural defences of the country gave to the Turkish forces barred the way against all progress and rendered the campaign impossible.

While there will be disappointment over the failure of the Gallipoli attempt it should serve to steel the arm of the British people with renewed determination. That Britain is not already in Constantinople is due not to any lack of persistence or effort but to the fact that the Empire could not send a sufficiently large and well equipped force to back its way through against appalling odds. The triumph of the Turko-German enemy is, however, but temporary. The Allies have been unable to win their way through to ancient Byzantium but they have failed gloriously and the failure will be amply made up for on other fields.

Reports from unofficial sources tell of a clash between Greek and Bulgarian soldiers on Greek territory though official advices from Paris deny that the enemy has progressed beyond the border line. Should any such incident occur it would have the effect of hastening the Greek government in reaching a determination to participate, for by no other agency could Greece be so speedily inflamed against the Central Powers as by the appearance on her soil of the hated Bulgarian enemy. Consequently it is very likely that Berlin and Vienna will restrain the Bulgars from any such act of open hostility.

### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Royal.  
A. S. Donald, Moncton; P. A. Kerr, Bramford; Gen. F. Benson, Lt. Col. A. H. H. Powell, Halifax; W. P. Newton, C. F. Fisher, Montreal; Miss Hetherington, Ody's; W. Power, J. J. Power, Quebec; Mrs. O. P. King, Great Salmon River; J. E. Rothery, New York; J. Gibson, Fredericton; D. B. Winters, Regina; C. O. Young and wife, H. Young and wife, Vancouver; A. J. Webster, Shediac; E. Hutchinson, Douglas-town; J. C. Noyes, Portland; Mrs. G. McKnight and child, Fredericton; L. Marcus, Toronto; C. A. Flaherty, Boston; A. B. Brunell, Portland, Victoria.

J. W. Malloy, Halifax; W. A. McVeigh, St. Stephen; James DeWitt, Shediac; K. L. Crowell, Truro; N. B. Walter, S. Fairweather, Sackville; A. H. Weldon and wife, Mrs. J. K. McMillan, Mrs. Roul, Moncton; J. A. Keith, Kingston, Ont.; M. Seese and boy, Fredericton; A. S. Crowe, Timmins, Ont.; J. A. Geoffroy, Montreal; B. E. Dakin, O. J. Kilham, W. P. Downing, Dieby; Fred C. Lane, St. John; Geo. H. Russell, William Russell, Grand Manan; K. A. Scott, Amherst; Miss A. P. Dent, Woodstock; R. D. Jago, Fredericton; Gerald Lovely, Perth; J. E. Sam, J. Kuly, Montreal; Major D. A. Fairweather, Sussex; F. S. Clinch and wife, Clinche's Mills; T. R. Kent, St. George; H. B. Durst, Woodstock; John J. Gorman, Arroyo; A. Morton, Sackville; E. V. Gillespie, Chatham; A. W. Wright, A. J. Jones, Montreal; T. A. Hart and wife, Dr. P. P. Hart and wife, St. Andrews; J. B. Daggott, Fredericton.

### EXCEPTIONAL RECORD

### BY ROYAL BANK

In addition to showing position of unprecedented strength, Bank has made increase in net profits over previous year.

Montreal, Dec. 20.—The Annual Statement of the Royal Bank of Canada will likely prove one of the pleasant surprises at the end of a peculiar banking year. In every respect it is the best report ever issued by the Royal Bank. A position of even exceptional strength was to be expected, but it is doubtful whether anyone had anticipated that under the unprecedented conditions of the past year it would be possible to even make a gain in net profits.

Such a showing, in times like these, is little short of remarkable and should be accepted as an indication of the strong organization and valuable connections which the Royal Bank has steadily built up throughout the world. Of particular interest in this regard is the satisfactory development of the important connections which the Bank possesses in Cuba and the West Indies.

Increases in All Departments.  
In the pleasure Bank shows gains in every important department, and while it has shown an increase in profits over the previous year it has, at the same time, established new records in the percentages of both liquid assets and cash as well as in total deposits and total current loans.

In face of such remarkable gains one naturally looks for some special reason for the growth of the Royal Bank's business, and this results in one almost immediately harking back to the fact that the Bank is now beginning to enjoy the full benefits of the amalgamations it has effected during the past few years. Large savings must have gradually been made and the whole organization steadily rounded out in a way that permitted of the employment of a very large percentage of the Bank's funds even under less active trade conditions.

Profit and Loss Statement.  
The profits for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1915, were \$1,905,576.57, equal to 16.48 per cent on the capital, compared with \$1,886,142.67, or 16.31 per cent, in the previous year. As the amount at the credit of profit and loss at the end of the previous year totalled \$614,062.25, this, with the profits of the current year, brought the total amount available for distribution up to \$2,500,638.92. Of this amount dividends took \$1,337,200; \$100,000 was transferred to officers' pension fund; \$250,000 written off Bank business account; \$105,966 applied as war tax on the Bank's note circulation, leaving the amount to be carried forward to profit and loss at the end of the year \$876,472.16.

Features of Strength.  
In the statement of assets and liabilities almost every account seems to contribute something to the general strength of the whole exhibit. Of more particular interest are the striking gains made in liquid assets, deposits, total call and current loans, and, in consequence, in the total assets of the Bank.

The assets reached a new high level

### Little Benny's Note Book

Next week we folks are going to give a grate show for the benefit of the club, and yesterday we all met in the room over where Sam Kraus was farthly keeps his automobile, being the place where we meet, to decide how much to make peepi pay for the tickets to get in.  
Do you want to say the show aint going to be worth 25 cents, sed Puda, they wood haaf to pay a doller enywaye eia to see as good as show as wat this is going to be, sed Puda Simkins.  
Yes, but how do they no its going to be such a good show, I say 25 cents is to much, I say to only charge 30 cents apiece, sed Sid Hunt.  
Do you want to say the show aint going to be worth 25 cents, sed Puda, No, but I want to say 25 cents sounds like so much. I want to say to lets charge 20 cents apiece and then wen they see wat a grate show it is we can go around and collect 5 cents moar from everybody, sed Sid.  
O, thats a good idee, then wy not just charge 15 cents and collect 10 moar cents from everybody wen they find out wat a grate show it is, sed Sam Kraus.  
Wich we decided to do, and we spent about a hour all making tickets, saying awn them, Good for One Admisahn to The Grate Show for the Benefit of the Park Avenue Athaletick Club. 15 Cents, Good for One Admisahn.  
Then we decided to have a contest to see wich wun wood sell the most tickets, and last nite noboddy hadent sold any yet awn account of everybody thinking 15 cents was to much, so we had anuthir meeting and decided to sell them for a sent apiece, childrn haaf price, leaving the tickets the way they was with 15 cents awn them to make peepi realize wat a big bangeen they was getting, probably being the biggest redueckshin in tickets ever made by any show.

well for its further growth and expansion once conditions in the country become more normal.

Net Profits	\$ 1,886,142.67	\$ 1,905,576.57
Percentage earned on paid up capital	16.31	16.48
Total Deposits	138,051,208.33	154,976,327.97
Total assets	179,404,054.56	154,976,327.97
Liquid assets	71,244,677.99	84,594,452.43
Percentage of liquid assets to public liabilities	46.06	49.03
Current coin	12,995,483.75	15,944,289.65
Percentage of cash to public liabilities	17.90	18.43
Total call loans	14,654,905.25	18,952,459.97
Total current loans	99,585,461.03	106,552,634.92
Bank premises at not more than cost less amounts written off	5,861,180.37	5,077,835.61

at \$198,299,123, compared with \$179,404,054 at the end of the previous year, a gain of practically \$20,000,000. Of the total amount liquid assets reached a record level by touching \$84,594,452, equivalent to 49.03 per cent of liabilities to the public, against \$71,244,677, or 46.06 per cent, last year. Included in the liquid assets were actual cash holdings of \$31,923,680, equal to 18.43 per cent of liabilities to the public, up from \$27,683,855 or 17.90 per cent, in 1914.

An indication of the Royal's steady expansion is afforded by the growth in deposits which amounted to over \$18,000,000 in the year, the deposits not bearing interest having increased to \$37,456,997, from \$31,224,120, and deposits bearing interest to \$117,519,330, from \$194,327,074, making a total of \$154,976,327 against \$138,051,208. As indicated by the increase in earning power, there were substantial gains in total call and current loans, the call was both in and outside of Canada having advanced to \$18,952,459, against \$14,654,000, and total current loans in and outside of Canada \$106,552,639, against \$99,587,000, an increase of close to \$7,000,000.

Looked upon as one of the younger of the bigger Banks, the Royal has certainly made phenomenal strides, and its ability to exhibit such a statement under the conditions that prevailed during the past year augurs

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OBITUARY. Former St. John Man Dead. The death is announced in Dorchester, Boston, of George J. Starke, former resident of St. John. Mr. Starke was 75 years of age.

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