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And Its Keeping Qualities

SOME people find it necessary to buy a considerable quantity of flour at one time—sufficient to last for a long period. Naturally they are anxious to procure a flour of the kind best adapted to lengthy storage.

There are two important reasons why PURITY FLOUR possesses these qualities. One is that it is made entirely from Manitoba Hard Wheat. The other lies in the fact that the careful milling necessary to produce "Purity" absolutely excludes all low-grade particles of the wheat berry. It's the high grade Manitoba Hard Wheat Flour that keeps—stands longest storage. That's "Purity."



"Purity" flour may cost a little more, but is more than worth the difference. Try it. Watch results both for quality and yield.

**"More Bread
and better Bread"**

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED
Mills at Winnipeg, Guelph, Brandon.

News of a Day

Committed For Trial.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 15.—John R. Cowans, general manager of the Cumberland Coal and Railway Company and Alexander Dick, general sales agent of the Dominion Coal Company were put on trial in the Supreme Court by Stipendiary Magistrate Fielding at noon today on the charge of conspiracy to unduly curtail competition and so enhance the price of coal. They were allowed bail in \$2,000 each.

Inaugural Meeting.

Montreal, Feb. 15.—The inaugural meeting of the new city council was held yesterday afternoon when the retiring Mayor Payette delivered his valedictory address, and Mayor Guerin delivered his inaugural speech to the council. Mayor Guerin dwelt upon the necessity for reform in civic administration.

Scott Act in Moncton.

Moncton, N. B., Feb. 15.—Not very often does a Scott Act inspector get into a bar through the door, but this is the way Chief Rideout came to the American Hotel bar last evening. He entered the hotel by the back door and, going to a room where liquor was sold, he rapped. The door was opened and the chief walked in just in time to see a man drinking. As a result three Scott Act papers have been served on the American.

Artillery Off.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 15.—The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery left this morning on a four days' march northward, fully equipped for a winter's campaign. Sir Percy Lake, inspector general, accompanied the force and the outing promises to be a rigorous one. Major Leslie and Capt. Palmer are staff officers for the inspection. Six guns have been taken and canvas tents will be pitched nightly.

Hero Dead.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—The funeral of Frank Corrish, known as "The Little Hero of the Don," was held yesterday. Though only 17 years old Corrish is credited with having saved eighteen lives. He was taken to the general public hospital four weeks ago suffering from pneumonia brought on by the frequency of his dips in the chilly water of the Don. Corrish supported his widowed mother and two small brothers.

Fur Plentiful.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 15.—A number of large dog trains have reached here lately bringing in large quantities of raw fur which dealers have purchased from the northern Indians. They report furs to be exceedingly plentiful and of an extra fine quality. The prices paid are higher than they have ever been before and the competition among local buyers is keen. The largest quantity brought in yet consisted of eleven dog trains with furs valued at \$10,000. These consist of fisher, lynx, fox, ermine and muskrat. Wolves in the north are reported as scarce and deer of all kinds are very plentiful.

Testing Ore.

Montreal, Feb. 15.—Members of the

**A
\$4.50
Waterproof
Boot
for
\$3.25**

Men's Heavy Winter Calf
Blucher Laced Boot; 9 in.
top, full bellows tongue,
viscolized extension soles.
All sizes reduced from
\$4.50 to \$3.25.

Store closes at 6.30 during Jan-
uary and February.

**FRANCIS &
VAUGHAN,**
10 KING STREET.

THE WHY OF PNEUMONIA IS CHAOS IN POLITICS

HIGH PRICES CURED BY SERUM IN POLITICS

Some of the Learned and Stock
Arguments Considered for
What They Are Worth, But
Considered Insufficient.

JOCULAR EXPLANATION
CONTAINED OF WISDOM

Why have prices of the necessities and ordinary comforts of human life increased greatly of late years? Many reputed explanations go round. If lengthy rumination on the subject entitle one to chip in with a theory, he might begin by quoting the butler of Theophrastus Such concerning the cause of the tides. Some says one thing, and some says another, but if I was to give my opinion, it'd be different.

The deflation of gold value, caused by greatly increased production of that commodity, is one reputed cause. Another is the diversion of labor from agriculture, due to crowding of cities. One philosopher holds that the secularization of primary education has so corrupted public morals that people won't work as they did when religiously bred, in ignorance of the three Rs. Another, in my morning paper, argued that increased prices evince the truth of the proposition of Malthus, to wit, that population tends to increase faster than the means of subsistence, from which he optimistically concludes that everything is all right, though it is not so, because he gives his reasons for feeling thus consoled. Certain radicals see in the art collections of Mr. Pierpont Morgan et al., in their palaces and their yachts, the true cause of the excessive price of early onions. Others argue that we might all butter our panicles regardless of cost if Mr. John Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, and the skilful kind, had not so vast a control of capital. An eminent Montreal thinker and essayist would lower beans and potatoes, bread and meat, by inducing the wealthy to live in the country all the year round, like unto the nobility and Squierarchy of old. My dear high church pastor is sure that cornstables are withheld, or diminished in quantity proportionate to the demand, by the dispensation of an overruling beneficence, who (or which) desires that mankind should learn to mortify their appetites daily, to fast weekly, and to praise God steadfastly, especially for enforcing discipline. The Madame, and certain other notable housekeepers, her associates, censure the ineptitude and wastefulness of lady-day cooks for the scarcity of provisions. A gentleman, who consumed none but tenderest porthouse steak and choicest loin chops, bewails the infamous wickedness of highly paid workmen, who compete in the market for these meats, just as if they had a gentleman's right to pamper preferences of palate. No need to lengthen the list. If the theories be all considered thoroughly they will be found to fit one another pretty well. They agree that necessities are dear because the demand for them outruns the supply at previous prices.

Mr. J. J. Hill.

Has not the profound thing been said, as usual, by Mr. J. J. Hill—the trouble does not come of the high price of living, but of the price of labor? It is this that diverts labor from the production of ordinary necessities and comforts. The diverting labor produces automobiles, balloons, aeroplanes, yachts, private cars, gorgeous hotels, fine fabrics, pictures, books, magazine articles, and newspaper contributions—to mention only a few of the superfluous luxuries. These luxuries are produced by the labor of the masses who really work for one another are deprived in two ways; their candle is burned at both ends. Luxury lessens the production of necessities by diverting to luxuries service much labor that should serve the masses, and luxury, to maintain its satellites, cuts into the reduced and actual production of general necessities.

To hear some people talk, one one might imagine that the great capitalists, and especially Mr. John Rockefeller, are the causes of the high prices we have to pay for liver and bacon. Those men are about as much to blame as Tenderloin Steep for Goodwin Sands. True, the big rich, in so far as they are luxurious, in so far as commercial and social worship of them causes imitation of their ostentation, do help to enhance the cost of baked beans. But the degree to which they help is in proportion to their luxury or ostentation, and not in proportion to their possession of capital. If one man owned all the capital, and if he could and did handle it as profitably as its present multitude of owners, no economic harm would be done. Very much the contrary—let the second if it be remembered. One sole capitalist would one family living luxuriously, ostentatiously, with many servants, and with much consequent diversion from labor from production of ordinary supplies. Mr. John Rockefeller's establishments are said to be modest. Many far smaller capitalists divert far more labor from useful production, since these live more luxuriously than the Baptist. It is the enormous increase in the number of luxurious families in the States, in Canada, in Great Britain, in every country, that has raised the unproductive demand for necessities, and consequently exaggerated the price of my favorite tripe. It is the cost of high living for so many that makes poor living for so many more.

What is False.

To allege that workmen, me-

Dr. Henry A. Craig, a New
York Physician, Reports
Success in Six Ordinarily
Fatal Cases.

ADDICTION TO ALCOHOL
IS NO BARRIER

New York, Feb. 15.—A record of six cases of pneumonia ordinarily fatal, in which, after a treatment of inoculation with a vaccine of killed pneumococci, there was a complete recovery is announced by Dr. Henry A. Craig, assistant physician at the Sailors' Snug Harbor Hospital, New Brighton, Staten Island, in the current issue of the Medical Record.

In these cases the ages of the patients were from sixty-six to eighty-seven years, and, as is well known, pneumonia is fatal in almost all cases at that age. What is perhaps more important is that all the patients had a marked alcoholic history and all showed evidence of the acute intoxication of the germs, obtained from the blood when possible and from the sputum, are made into a vaccine, the number of the pneumococci being 50,000,000 in a centimetre. They are killed by keeping in a hot air sterilizer for three quarters of an hour at a temperature of from fifty-five to sixty degrees centigrade. The vaccine is then ready for use and the patient is usually vaccinated with from twenty to thirty million of the bacteria at one time, the treatment being repeated every two days until recovery is on the road to recovery.

Dr. Craig said last night that he had now used the treatment in seven cases—one case since the article was written—and that there had been a recovery in every case. Before the present method of treatment the mortality from pneumonia was 66.23 per cent. One reason for the high percentage is that all the cases of the disease are more than sixty years old and nearly all have an alcoholic history, that being a combination that is ordinarily fatal in cases of the disease.

The cases recorded by Dr. Craig are not those that would be likely to respond to this treatment, but represented all the cases diagnosed as pneumonia since the use of the vaccine. In two instances both lungs were affected. In one case, a man eighty-three years old who was on the verge of delirium tremens, the disease started with great severity, after two inoculations—20,000,000 killed pneumococci at one time and 30,000,000 at another—the lung began to clear, and eleven days after his admission to the hospital the patient was discharged as cured. In all the recorded cases there was a high temperature, in one case of 105, with a pulse of 124.

chances, laborers, small clerks, farmers, and live substantially better than their fathers did is to allege what is, on the whole, false. I remember when it was scarcely an exaggeration to say that the average man in the houses of the working and farmer folks of this continent. The rural element of them have now better houses, better furniture, clothing, and more costly stockings; costlier and scarcer fuel, better burners, and far more prospects for their children. If they had sensibly maintained their modest social ideals, if they had employed their political power to tax luxury and ostentation relentlessly, if they had not let themselves, as a public, be robbed by tariffs and by concessions of privileges there would now be abundance of cheap beef, and the children of the carpenter and the capitalist would have equal opportunities. "Capitalism!" says somebody. "That programme would prevent capitalism." Not at all. It would prevent only the waste of capital.

Relentless taxation, even unto suppression of notable luxury and pomp—private carriages, motor cars, and concerned—would call all labor to be employed on necessities and conveniences for the majority, including the necessities of the poor and the line art, inasmuch as Mr. Lloyd-George has caused this truth to be clearly apprehended by multitudes he is hated, not so much by the House of Commons as by the House of Lords. This is the establishment that also detects the scheme of a federal income tax in America.

Whether it would be judicious to tax that house, not out of its capital, but rigidly down to a scale of living luxurious enough for the tastes of Washington, Quincy, Lowell, Longfellow, Eliot, or any of the other truly great worthies of the republic, is a large question, which one may leave to refrain from setting forward just now. Nor is it necessary to show immediately reasons for believing that nearly all the unrest of the better woman, her anxious diversion from pleasure in her natural tasks and duties, her clamor for the political power that might enable her to reform society reasonably are due to the distracting imitation provoking women of the House of Waste. Also one may ignore the easy task of showing that in every city, village and township multitudes of children whose infant countenances are being daily damped to hopelessness and hate and stupidity and vice, for lack of the public schools, are being ruined by the cost of high living, abolished by abolition of the thing itself. Before the cyanogen could arrive these things must be cured. This communication began by proposing to deal only with the cause of the increase of the price of pork.—E. W. Thomson in Boston Transcript.

Threatened To Kill Wife.

Moncton, Feb. 15.—Threatening to kill his wife, William Somers made trouble in his home at the Gorge yesterday, was taken in charge. Somers returned from the St. John Provincial Hospital a month ago and has been living in Moncton, but yesterday he went to his home at the Gorge and threatened to shoot his wife. Efforts will be made to take him back to the Provincial Hospital.

Mr. Asquith's Hope of Holding
Power Discussed by T. N.
Ford—Liberal Press Urging
Drastic Measures.

DANGER FROM
IRISH FACTIONS

New York, Feb. 15.—I. N. Ford, calling the New York Tribune from London, England, says:—

Chaos is the best word for the political situation as it is mirrored daily in the newspapers. The writers on the Conservative side exaggerate the evidence of the Premier's Cabinet itself and in the Nationalist and Labor factions on which the government must depend for a trustworthy coalition majority. They easily convince themselves that certain dinner parties and others are left out, and on the blustering declarations of Keir Hardie and John Redmond that the Labor and Irish factions must have their way respecting the abolition of the House of Lords and the postponement of the budget until the veto question is settled or they will not be responsible for the consequences.

The editors of the Liberal press have increased the general confusion by throwing the weight of their influence in favor of the drastic methods which David Lloyd-George advocates. An exception is Alfred Spender, who has converted "The Westminster Gazette" into a semi-official government organ and has argued against extreme courses with persuasive power. Robert Donald has kept "The Daily Chronicle" neutral without an abatement of Radical feeling. H. W. Massingham, the editor of "The Nation," seconded by Alfred G. Gardner, of "The Daily News" and Charles Prestwich Scott, the governing director of "The Manchester Guardian," has taken a line in accord with the views of the two House of Lords, Lloyd George and Churchill. The deliberate attempt of these journals to force the Prime Minister to adopt the tactics of the "forwards" has created the impression that the cabinet is rent asunder with factional feuds.

Risks Great.

The risks of a sudden downfall are great when there is a furious quarrel between Messrs. O'Brien and Redmond and each is bent on convincing the Irish people that he is against the government. Still, the Prime Minister has a potent resource in the fact that the factions are without money and are not prepared for another election, and with the Labor and Nationalist leaders can defeat him at their own discretion he also holds the whip hand over them. If he escapes he will owe his deliverance from the imminent perils to their dread of premature elections when their treasuries are empty rather than to the patriotism and magnanimity of the Unionists. There are optimists who assume that the Tories will vote for the budget and avert a financial catastrophe when the factions are engineering recklessly conditions of national safety. It is more probable, however, that they will follow the mandate of their constituents and vote against the budget, leaving to the warring factions the responsibility for breaking up the coalition majority. Mr. Balfour has not revealed his tactics, but it is an open secret that he will wait for the Prime Minister to take the initiative, and without intriguing with the Labor section or either Irish faction allow them to overturn the government whenever they wish to do so.

Partisan Warfare.

English politics is neither patriotism nor statesmanship, but partisan warfare. Meanwhile, how can the King's government be carried on if the budget be held up by the Irish members and the assurances of the immediate passing of a resolution against the Lords and of the introduction of the veto bill after Easter are rejected by Mr. Redmond as inadequate guarantee? The Tories, too, be willed for exultation, assert that Mr. Asquith's only resource will be a personal appeal to Mr. Balfour for support in order to compel the financial arrangements before the end of March. Pledged as they are against the budget, the Unionists could only save through if it were made over to the Land and Eccles sections were dropped. The Prime Minister's resignation would be more dignified than so ignominious a surrender. It seems more likely that he will extricate himself by private negotiations with Mr. Redmond and carry the budget through, yet the impasse created by the Irish factions is so serious that it would not be surprising if Winston Churchill has asked for the appointment of Viceroy of India. This is one of the wildest of the week-end rumors.

SEVEN ARE INJURED IN NEW YORK FIRES

Metropolis the Scene of Two
Disastrous Fires Yesterday
When Inmates of Tenements
Fled for Lives.

New York, Feb. 15.—Seven persons were injured, three of them probably fatally, in two fires in crowded dwellings here today. Both fires were marked by heroic rescues by police and firemen. Flames from one of the burning buildings, a Jefferson tenement, threatened Beth-Israel Hospital near by, and a panic among the patients was averted only by the cool-headedness of physicians and attendants. Several persons were burned

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Pair

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HUTCHINGS & CO.,
BEDDING MANUFACTURERS
WIRE MATTRESSES, MATTRESSES,
IRON BEDSTEADS, FEATHER PILLOWS etc

WHOLESALE and RETAIL
101 to 105 Germain Street.

In the Jefferson street blaze, the spread of which was hastened by the explosion of a five gallon jug of whiskey which a family of tenants had bought for a wedding celebration today. There was a panic rush for the fire escapes, but flames shooting out from the windows cut off escape by these means and the firemen had to raise ladders to get down numbers of the imperilled occupants who were unable to escape by the stairways. Groping through smoke filled halls serious that it is feared he will die.

Six persons were rescued from a threatening blaze in a Tenth avenue boarding house. The conditions in the Jefferson street fire were largely duplicated here, police and firemen picking up and carrying out unconscious occupants from several of the rooms. One man's condition is so serious that it is feared he will die.