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TORONTO FEED QUOTATIONS

Toronto, Aug. 2.—Cash grain quotations today were:
Manitoba wheat, No. 1 northern, \$2.24 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$2.21 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$2.17 1/2; No. 4 northern, \$2.11.
Manitoba oats, No. 2 C. W., \$1.87 1/2; extra No. 1 feed, \$1.88 1/2; No. 2 feed, \$1.87 1/2; No. 3 feed, \$1.86 1/2; No. 4 feed, \$1.85 1/2.
American corn, No. 3 yellow, nominal.
Manitoba barley, in store Fort William, No. 2 C. W., 1.40; No. 1 C. W., 1.35; rejected, 1.28; feed, 1.25.
Ontario oats, No. 2 white, not quoted; No. 3 92 to 95, according to freight outside.
Ontario wheat, No. 2, 2.03 to 2.08, f. o. b. shipping points, according to freight.
Barley, malting, 1.31 to 1.35.
Peas, No. 2, nominal, according to freight outside.
Buckwheat, nominal.
Rye, No. 2, nominal.
Manitoba flour, government standard, \$11, Toronto.
Ontario flour, government standard, Toronto-Montreal, \$10.25 to \$10.50, new bag.
Millfeed, car lots, delivered Montreal, shorts \$4.40 to \$4.90; bran, \$4.20 to \$4.50; feed flour, not quoted; middlings, not quoted; good feed flour, per bag, \$3.20 to \$3.35.
Hay, baled, track, Toronto, car lots, No. 1, \$22 to \$24; No. 2, mixed, \$18 to \$19 per ton.
Straw, car lots, \$10 to \$11.

JAPAN READY TO OPEN NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE CHINESE

Is Firmly Determined to Restore to China Her Sovereignty Over Kiachow.

Washington, D. C., July 31.—Mr. Debutch, Counselor for the Japanese Embassy and Charge in the absence of Viscount Ishii, conferred today at the State Department with Secretary Lansing.

So far as is known, no formal request has been made upon the Japanese Embassy by the Administration, to issue any statement regarding the Japanese purpose as to Shanghai, but Mr. Debutch was willing to discuss the subject with the Associated Press, with the distinct understanding, however, that he was expressing his own personal views.

In answer to a question as to what was to be the final disposition of the Japanese troops in Shanghai, Mr. Debutch replied:
"Japan has firmly determined to restore to China her sovereignty over the leased territory of Kiachow, which sovereignty was conferred upon Germany in accordance with the stipulations of the treaty between China and Japan in 1903.

"Japan is not only prepared to restore that property to China, but also is ready to open negotiations to that end with China as soon as possible.

"The railroad between Tientsin and Tsingtau, which was formerly under the exclusive management of Germany, will be placed under the joint operation of China and Japan. Likewise the fortified port of Tientsin, formerly exclusively controlled by Germany, and practically a closed port to the rest of the world, will be opened to foreign trade generally without discrimination.

"Japan contemplates the maintenance in Tientsin in the future of a Japanese settlement and also an international settlement; the situation there will be practically like that at Shanghai, where there is a French settlement and an international settlement.

"Germany enjoyed and exercised the right of stationing troops in Kiachow under the terms of her treaty with China. Japan, however, in view of the fact that she has determined to restore sovereignty over Kiachow to China is firmly determined to withdraw every one of her troops actually stationed in Shanghai just as soon as possible.

"The above dispositions, however, are subject to the signature of the German peace treaty by China and to a subsequent agreement by China with a Japan in regard to the disposition of the restored territories."

DRINK'S GOOD EXCEEDS HARM, SAYS WORKMAN

British Toiler and Soldier Makes Plea to Save It, That Mass of the People May Still Be Benefited.

DRY ARE TERMED FANATICS

Drinkers' and Non-Drinkers' Part in War Contrasted to Detriment of Latter.

R. T. Good in "The London Globe," contributes the following reflections on a problem of the hour:
"I have done the work and lived the life of the ordinary British workman; I have had a good spell in the army, and I am a close student of industrial, social and political affairs, and as such I wish to submit a few facts and points for the consideration of those interested in the drink question, especially those who are out for prohibition of what they call the drink traffic.
"Right or wrongly, the great majority of our men—workers and fighters—not only enjoy drink, but they honestly think it does them good. The prohibitionists think otherwise. During the war the drinkers have patiently and patriotically suffered much interference with their drink and their public houses. This is not sufficient for the prohibitionists. They desire the temporary war-time restrictions to be made permanent if they cannot secure absolute prohibition. They contend that drink is a poison, that it demoralizes and brutalizes, that it causes crime, poverty and inefficiency. Let us see. It is impossible to deal with all the points in a short article, but I will try to meet the chief points.
Founded on Fallacy.
"It is not stretching language to say that the prohibition movement is based mainly on fallacies and falsehoods. It is certainly true to say that the bulk of our temperance advocates are unsound. Most of them are unsound in their minds, and many are unsound in their hearts. They are persons who do not usually turn out of bed at 5 in the morning to be at work at 6. They are mostly persons who have fairly large houses, with separate rooms for their children. They neither understand the workers' desire for drink nor the use of the public house. In plain language, these prohibitionists are as ignorant of the industrial and social and domestic conditions of the workers as they were ignorant of international politics when they were trying to starve the army and cut down the navy and declaring that the Kaiser was a true man of God and a lover of peace.
Fanatics Always Wrong.
"These fanatics have always been wrong. It is worth remarking, by the way, that nearly all the so-called conscientious objectors and pacifists—the shirkers of military duty who, had they had their way, would have surrendered to Prussianism and seen a German army of occupation in this country—most of these cowards, like most of the agitators in the labor world, are teetotalers. Civilization owes little or nothing but trouble to the teetotalers. In art, literature, science, invention, just as in right-down hard work and fighting, we owe nearly everything to the drinkers.
"In the early days of the war the army authorities made a series of shooting tests between drinkers and teetotalers, and between men who had a drink immediately prior to their shooting and those who had had no drink for considerable periods. Those tests were made under teetotal influence, in the hope that a case might be made out for prohibition. But what was the result? The regular drinkers beat the teetotalers, and the drinkers who had been without drink for some time. Had the result been otherwise the prohibitionists would have made a tremendous shout, and demanded prohibition in the army, if not in the country. But because the result did not square with the

fanatical theories, the public were kept in ignorance of the facts.

The Case of Russia.

"Our teetotalers, while keeping almost about these results, made great capital out of the fact that the Czar, or the Russian government, prohibited vodka. We were assured that the Russians would do great things under compulsory teetotalism. They did. They very soon collapsed as a fighting force! Again, because the French government prohibited a certain kind of drink, abstemious, more akin to a drug than anything a Britisher would dignify with the name drink, it was falsely represented that the French had gone dry. But the fact was that the French government increased the soldier's allowance of real wine from a pint to a quart a day was never mentioned by the teetotalers.
"Another remarkable fact is that on the very day when an important deputation waited upon Lloyd George to urge prohibition in munition areas and that gentleman declared that drink was a bigger enemy than the German—upon the very day that the deputation was trying to make out that drink was causing restricted output—figures were published proving that the production of new tonnage on the Clyde for the quarter just ended was many thousands of tons greater than in the corresponding three months in the last year of peace, notwithstanding heavy conscription of the younger men. It seems that always and everywhere the temperance movement is based upon false statements.
Longevity and Work.
"A great point is made of the alleged longer life of the teetotaler than that of the drinker. It is said that that of the drinker. It is said that certain insurance companies accept lower premiums on the lives of teetotalers. But that proves nothing. The teetotalers have nearly all the healthy jobs. That is why most of them are teetotalers. Suppose the teetotal minister lives to be seventy while the chemical worker, a beer drinker, dies at fifty, does that prove that beer is bad? Not a bit of it! The minister has a healthy occupation. The laborer has an unhealthy one. So it is all along the line, the teetotal theories will not stand the test of scrutiny.
"One more point and I will cut the column. Some little time before the war Sir T. P. Whitaker, M. P., the great temperance advocate, published a set of figures showing that in ten years—between 1900 and 1910, I think it was—we had saved 40,000,000 pounds in our annual drink bill, allowing for changed prices. We had consumed that value less in beer, spirits and wine. I was immediately able to allow from official records, that, contrary to the teetotal theories, instead of the country having improved, in that period the number of our bank ruptcies had increased; our indoor paupers had increased in spite of old age pensions; our lunatics, our suicides, our criminals had increased and the general conditions of our country had become so much worse that the number of our people emigrating—leaving us to seek their livings elsewhere—had increased.

"I know a fellow named Jules La-

MONTREAL MARKETS

Chicago, Aug. 2.—Corn, No. 2 mixed, 1.94 to 1.98; No. 2 yellow, 1.98 to 1.99.
Oats, No. 2 white, 75 1/2 to 78 1/2; No. 3 white, 73 1/2 to 75 1/2.
Rye—No. 2, 1.60.
Barley—1.34 to 1.44.
Timothy—9.00 to 11.50.
Clover—Nominal.
Pork—Nominal.
Lard—32.85.
Ribs—26.75 to 27.50.

THE CYCOPHRAE.

This creature is the largest insect in the world and, of course, he has a very large name—Cycophrae. He lives in the islands of Java and Sumatra, is twelve inches long, has a bulging head of deep green with brown spots, bright green eyes, and a very large, brilliantly colored body, with legs like those of a mosquito, which have power to draw blood from a victim. The strangest thing about this insect is that it sheds its skin seven or eight times a year, and each time it sheds its skin it grows larger.

Every man depends on the quantity of sense, wit, or good manners he brings into society for the reception he meets within it.—Hassitt

I must please Christ and deny myself, or please myself and deny him.—Andrew Murray.

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TORONTO HAS NO ATTRACTIVE FOR TERREBONNE MAN

Honeymooner Finds That Prohibition Atmosphere is Too Depressing.

KNOW ONLY ONE TONGUE

Donat Thibaud Writes to Redacteur J. R. Robinson de la Toronto Telegram.

(Montreal Gazette.)
Toronto, July 31.—Toronto's attractions for a honeymoon couple from the distant province of Quebec must be improved if the Queen City is to suit the cheerful writer of this letter to the editor just to hand:
"M. Le Redacteur of the Telegram-Journal, City of Toronto.
"Dear Sir—I am come to your city on my holiday for 2, 3, maybe 4, 5, days. I got Rosie, my wife, with me. I am the guy that got married last week in Terrebonne, and my picture was in the paper—maybe you see it. I don't do for sure.
"I had scrap with Rosie today, so am not busy just now, and am writing you as I see you answer the question in your journal. Tell me, all vous pitié, what hell is the matter with your city—better they go roon here like our best girl just did. Is it what you call prohibition what makes better man like that?
"Under thing I see here; tout le monde (dat's French for better man) tout le monde talk jus one language. On my place, better man kin spik English and French, too. When a traveller comes to Terrebonne, we know what he say no matter if he spik English, Irish, Scotch or French or what. Heer on your city it's different. Heer one talk English, but no French. What's de matter? Don't you go school here too?
"I know a fellow named Jules La-

UNEMPLOYED PAY ROLL GROWS LESS IN LONDON

Weekly Dole Has Been Reduced by 500,000 Names Since May.

London, July 31.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The pay roll of the unemployed to whom the government is making a weekly dole has been reduced by about 500,000 names since May last when the government drew its purse strings tighter. From November to May the weekly benefits were paid to about 1,250,000 persons. Payments are now being made to about 750,000.
At first the amount paid the men out of work was \$6 a week, \$5 to women, \$3 to boys and \$2.50 to girls. There were smaller grants for children, so that it was possible for an unskilled workman with four children

to draw nearly \$11 a week, which was more than some could earn at work. When the joyful news of this pay for doing nothing spread many tired workers immediately resigned their jobs and came upon the government, according to testimony in the courts, while others who never had done so wished to do any work found themselves in the happy position of gathering unexpected manna from the heavens. The English newspaper say that Ireland availed itself wholeheartedly of this Godsend.
Instructions from the government to disbursing officials were to lean toward the side of generosity and this policy appears to have prevailed.
GLOW WORM.
Glow worm, glow worm, come with me
Up into the apple tree,
Bring along your shining light,
Cause I'm so afraid at night.
Little birdies in the tree,
Fear the darkness just like me.
We all want to play at night,
Please dear glow worm bring your light.

Getting Back.
Julia—Going to Marie's dance?
Bertha—I shall be out of town that night.
Julia—I wasn't invited either.

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