

## HOW THE PUBLIC ARE SQUEEZED BY THE TORIES

Holiday Passenger Rates Advanced 33 1-3 Per Cent. on I. C. R.—A Moncton View

(Moncton Transcript.)

The Tory control of the Intercolonial railway is still squeezing the general public. The railway having virtually secured under company control and being longer the people's road, the people are to be squeezed.

The "pander-band" gang have adopted the Vanderbilt policy of "the public be damned." The dash may be superceded by a big "D" in the alphabet so favored by the present minister of railways and canals. At least one of the Tories says so.

On "the public be damned" principle and in obedience to the dictation of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the government has increased the passenger rates upon the people in the Maritime provinces.

Hitherto during the period of a holiday excursion rates, the holiday fare has been a return ticket single fare, good for the holidays. On this occasion the single fare is only issued for one day, but is good only to return the day of issue, but the regular holiday excursion rates are placed at one and one-third, advance of thirty-three and one third cent, over the rates which have hitherto prevailed under Liberal rule.

In these days when there are no moneys available, the people have little use for Thanksgiving, and the Borden government, as the government of the omnibuses and the trusts and the railway monopolies sarcastically takes the "Thanksgiving season to squeeze thirty-three and one-third per cent. more out of the people who want to travel during the holiday season to see their friends and make them thankful. The money will be added to the million dollar surplus, squeezed out of the people of the Maritime provinces, and placed in the general funds of the Dominion.

Plunder and squeeze! Squeeze and plunder! That is the Tory policy regarding the Maritime provinces.

## DEVELOPMENT OF CHRISTIANITY

(Continued from page 12)

ity's power thus to develop, in fact, to some extent to de-Christianize itself depends its prospects of conquering the world."

Professor Beth's Views

In "The Development of Christianity," Professor Beth starts from where Paganism leaves off.

Both and also Paganism here diverge from the Kaiser's friend, the Kaiser, Prof. Adolf Harnack. Harnack insists on the bold transgression of Christianity and holds that the faith of Christ, without abating its principles and doctrines, will conquer the heathen world as it did in the ages of iconoclasm, when the heathen and the pagan were convinced by the striking down of their idols.

Doctor Beth's conception of Christianity is just the contrary. He proclaims that in Christianity the instinct towards self-preservation takes the form of "actualization," that is, an unconscious fitting of itself to the exigencies of practical life in every age and clime. For that reason Christianity is most suited to be, most likely to be, the universal religion. Christianity, Beth repeats, does not develop and expand rigidly along the lines of internal laws; he says it develops and moulds itself under pressure and influences from without; that its development is not evolution, but epigenesis, and as each new influence comes from without, whether in the shape of changing conditions in heathen lands, Christianity can always adapt itself, and thus prove its fitness to be equally the religion of all. That, he says, is its past history; and will be its future.

Beth rejoices that Christianity is not national, and may therefore, fit all nations. The Kingdom of Zion, he says, was not designed to be a national Jewish state but a state within Israel ruled by God according to divine law. "There is neither Greek nor Jew, bond nor free," in the universalist motto of Christianity. Also the simplification of religion, which was one achievement of Christ, made Christianity suited to all races and times. "Christianity in its very origin," is Beth's conclusion, "is free from particularist limitations and is suited for universality."

If this is true how explain the 0.6 per cent. of Christians in Asia after three centuries of missionary work? The view of Paganism is that "the natural plasticity of the Christian faith has not been properly turned to advantage." A Vienna newspaper says the meaning of this is that "the world is to become Christian but Christianity is to cease." What would happen is what has happened with Germany's socialists. The socialist voters have multiplied since 1871 from 100,000 to 4,500,000 today. But socialism has decayed. Doctrinal purity has been sacrificed in order to catch vast numbers, and at present a third of the 4,500,000 socialists reject the essential dogmas of their socialist prophet, Karl Marx.

Paganism predicts that if Christianity is to become a world religion it must repeat this political history. "The masses of Asia and Africa will be enrolled, few or no questions being put, and as paganism did in later Roman history, so local Christianity will assimilate, or at least tolerate, a dose of heathenism. The world will be Christian, but its religion will not any longer be a pure orthodox Christianity."

Paganism regards this as no misfortune. In Europe Christian piety and morals may suffer, and in Asia and Africa the masses may become only a little Christianized. "But the name counts for much," he says, "the nominal Christianization of the world, a breaking down of race barriers, and the coming of universal peace and that in that way, though at the cost of many dogmas, the Christian ideal of a world kingdom which will be independent of geographical and political frontiers, may be realized."

Workmen's Tickets on Street Cars

Saskatoon, Sask., Oct. 22.—On and after 1st November, the request of the Local Trades and Labor Council will be granted, and workmen's tickets will be issued on the municipal street railway. These will sell at eight for a quarter. Their use will be limited to the hours of 6 to 8 a. m. and 5 to 8 p. m.

When Cold Dutch Appears Dirt Disappears

## "In One Hour I Learned to Play the Piano at Home"

Without Lessons or Knowledge of Music You Can Play the Piano or Organ in One Hour.

Wonderful New System That Even a Child Can Use.



Impossible, you say? Let us prove it to you. We will teach you to play the piano or organ and will not ask one cent until you can play.

A musical genius from Chicago has invented a wonderful system whereby anyone can learn to play the piano or organ in one hour. With this new method you don't have to know one note from another, yet in an hour of practice you can be playing your favorite music with all the fluency of both hands, and as well.

The invention is so simple that even a child can now master music without costly instruction. Anyone who has this new method on a free trial merely by asking. Simply write saying, "Send me the New Form-Music Method as announced in the FREE TRIAL."

The complete system together with 100 pieces of music will then be sent to you free. All charges prepaid and absolutely not one cent to pay. You keep it seven days to thoroughly prove it is all that is claimed for it. Then if you are satisfied, send us \$1.00 and one dollar a month until all is paid. If you are not delighted with the method in a month and you will have no obligation to us.

Be sure to state number of white keys on your piano or organ, also post office and address. Address: New Music Method Music Company, 423 Wilson Bldg., Toronto, Can. U.S. office, Chicago, Ill.

and examines Christianity from the standpoint of potential development. His conclusion is that not only may Christianity be moulded, but that it is the only adaptable and plastic faith. Here he differs from some practical observers and travelers—for instance, an English traveler, Sir Richard Burton, who praises Islam because it is presented to the untutored African in ethical and theological forms which the untutored African can understand because they are not impracticably high above his head, while Christianity, in the view of Burton, is intrinsically severe.

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## BATTLE AGAINST STOCK GAMBLING

(Continued from page 12)

bought and sold either for a time fixed between the parties or for a settlement day which may be weeks after the transaction. Settlement days are usually in the middle of and at the end of the month. Hence the continent talks of "medios" and "ultimos"—settlements. Marginal speculation is all done on this way. Where the Wall Street broker has stocks transferred on the day after purchase, and gets a loan on them, thus enabling him to carry them for his client on margin, the European broker waits till settlement day. On settlement day the deal may be completed by the transfer of the stock, or it may be carried over till next settlement, and so on until the trader realizes his profit or takes his loss. This is "term-business" or "future business," and in principle it is identical with the American system of selling and buying grain for future delivery.

Germany's anti-speculation party wants to prevent all such term and future business in grain and in stocks and shares. In 1896 the Conservative-Agrarians got through a house law which practically forbade such dealing. The law made it illegal to do in grain futures; in transactions for future delivery of stocks in corporations with a smaller capital than \$5,000,000; and in stocks of mining and manufacturing corporations. All trading in futures was made illegal except where the parties were entered up in advance as traders of this class in a special stock exchange registry. For this the trader had to pay a registry fee of \$87.50, and a further annual fee.

Speculators thereby ceased to be private individuals, and became members of the profession of speculator. This, it was claimed, would entirely exclude the general public from speculation. The law was strengthened by a provision that a deal in futures between parties of which even one was not registered was null and void, and could not be enforced in court.

It failed.

This anti-speculation law proved a complete fiasco. It did not prevent the general public speculation, but it drove them to indirect and sometimes to more risky ways of speculating; it encouraged all sorts of dishonest outside brokers, and it led to many persons sending their speculative money abroad. The register failed. Banks and professional speculators boycotted it. Private individuals who speculated avoided it because, they said, they did not want all the world to know what they were doing. So few names were entered in the register that the legitimate trading in futures was checked; and business fell off.

The produce exchanges were worst of all hit; many, including the great Berlin produce exchange, closed entirely and there sprang up free "trading associations" which the law could not prevent. In these trading associations speculation went on as before. And the agrarians had the mortification of finding that grain prices did not rise.

Another Effort

This attempt to check speculation lasted until 1905. Then it was radically changed. The 1908 law adhered to the principle that people generally have no right to speculate; it specifically forbade some traders to speculate, but it abolished the abortive register of speculators, and it made legal within certain limits trading in produce and stocks for future delivery. Speculators in grain must be persons who are in some way interested in the grain trade, and their names must be found in the register of merchants. A private individual who is not connected with the grain business is still forbidden to speculate. Trading in differences in grain prices without any actual sale or purchase is made illegal. Speculating in stocks and shares

## A LOVELY BABY BOY

This Mother is quite Enthusiastic over a well Known Food.

Mrs. J. W. Pateman, 34 Harriet St., Toronto, in writing about Neave's Food says: "When I first knew one of my friends, her baby Jack was eight months old and dying by inches. She had tried three foods because her Jack could not digest milk. At last, I fetched her a tin of Neave's Food. At the end of a month, Jack was rapidly gaining flesh and was bright and happy. He is a lovely boy now and absolutely Neave's Food saved his life. And it did."

Then I recommended it to a friend on Victoria Avenue. She had a baby 5 months old that was not thriving a bit. She put the baby on Neave's Food and at the end of three months, the baby was twice the size.

I have never seen two bigger, stronger boys than mine for their ages and we owe it all to Neave's Food. I have the utmost faith in Neave's Food."

Mothers and prospective mothers may obtain a free trial of Neave's Food and a valuable book "Hints About Baby" by writing Edwin Utley, 14 Front Street East, Toronto, who is the Canadian agent. (Mention this paper.) For sale by all druggists.

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of mines and factories is made legal within certain limits. The Bundesrat declares what stocks may be speculated in.

When the law was passed the Bundesrat issued a list of sixteen great corporations, the stocks of which might be made the subject of trading for future delivery. A new limitation was placed on speculation by the provision that before an exchange permits trading for future delivery in stocks of a particular corporation the consent of the corporation must first be asked; and that at any moment the corporation may withdraw its consent. This anti-speculation law is considered by traders an improvement on the old, but they complain that it still unduly checks speculative deals and that it thereby subjects the German exchanges to far more violent fluctuations than are experienced elsewhere in Europe.

In 1896 the law dealt a great blow at speculation in that it forbade trading in differences; and this prohibition remains in force today. Difference speculation is in Europe the general rule. The stocks are not really bought or sold, and no transfer of certificates takes place. The speculator merely pays or receives the difference between the quoted prices at the time of nominal purchase and sale, and the time of nominal sale.

Speculating in differences is popular; it

needs small capital and it is sometimes done without brokers and without loss in commissions, for all the speculators need is the list of official stock exchange quotations. It forms the greatest part of business on many bourses and is a complicated business.

The fictitious sales and purchases often far exceed in amount the whole capital stock of a corporation and the exchanges have to maintain special "liquidation bureaux" in order to act as clearing houses between the difference speculators.

The anti-speculation laws aim at preventing this by declaring that all such fictitious sales and purchases are gambling, and, therefore, cannot be enforced by law. If the loser chooses to pay the difference, he cannot, unless the deal is in grain quotations, demand it back, but if he refuses to pay he cannot be forced to by the winner. The courts interpret this provision stringently. They declare that the intention to gamble is proven if one of the parties has been in the habit of engaging in such fictitious sales and purchases. They also declare that they declare the transaction a gamble in differences if the purchaser has not provided storage for the grain, or has not otherwise shown that it is a genuine transaction.

All authorities, except the interested agrarians, agree that since this law gambling in differences has gone on more than ever, but it is partly driven from the bourses into the hands of "Winkelmakere," that is, bucketshop men; and instead of being done honestly it is done dishonestly. In this and in many other respects the anti-speculation laws have failed. A National Liberal Reichstag deputy, Prince Schomach-Carolath, said that the anti-speculation laws are the reason why German and Prussian state securities, though unimpeachably safe, are quoted lower than risky state securities of other countries. This view is also taken by the ex-Colonial Secretary Dernburg, who is a practical banker and a high authority on finance. Herr Dernburg also strongly condemns the clause which allows the state to forbid the quotation of certain securities, and he took up an anti-government attitude four years ago when the Prussian government forbade the quotation of Milwaukee on the Berlin exchange.

General Bourse inactivity is one result of the laws. Since there are no bears to cover when prices fall and bulls to sell when they rise, fluctuations are very violent. During the Morocco crisis of 1911, in which France and Germany were equally interested, German securities dropped on the panic days 200 or 300 per cent. more than French. The laws were equally narrow and failed to fulfill its functions as moderator of too violent bull and bear movements.

Nearly all disinterested authorities on

finance condemn the anti-speculation laws. One of the latest to condemn them is Professor Richard Ehrenberg of Rostock University, who says that there are even worse features in these laws than their complete failure to act. "Much worse is the constant injury which they do to the popular sense of justice and morals. The prohibitions are easily evaded, but the enactment that certain kinds of trading in stocks cannot be enforced in court is taken advantage of by dishonest speculators when their speculations fail. But even that is not the worst. Worse still is the serious injury which is done to the authority of the state, when it repeals legislation which centuries of experience shows is bound to be ignored and to fail."

## QUESTION OF NATIONALIZATION OF THE BRITISH RAILROADS

London, Oct. 24.—An important official announcement last night seems to indicate that the whole question of the nationalization of British railways is to receive consideration. A royal commission which has been appointed to inquire into the relations between the railway com-

panies of Great Britain and the state in respect to matters other than safety of working and conditions of employment, and report what changes, if any, are desirable in such relationship.

Recently several members of parliament interested in railway nationalization, met the prime minister privately and discussed matters and the royal commission is the result, although the definite appointment of the commission is not expected until next session. It is known, however, that Earl Loreburn, former lord chancellor, will be its chairman.

It is significant that Lloyd George, when opening his land campaign at Bedford on October 11, referred to the possibility of cheaper railway facilities for British agricultural produce.

George James Wardle, M. P. for Stockport, who is one of the representatives of the railway men's interest in the house of commons, says it is the undoubted object of the commission to survey the whole field of railway work, so far as it affects the national well-being. It is obvious in his opinion, that any such commission which at the present time did not include nationalization within its scope would be futile.

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## GIVE PROPER CARE TO THE HAIR AND YOU WILL NEVER NEED A WIG

HERPICIIDE

The man who wears a toupee does not like it, but has the courage of his convictions.

Nature never intended that the top of the head should be left entirely without protection. A bald head is very susceptible to contraction of colds and neuralgia. Wearing an artificial top piece counteracts this tendency, and, aside from the improvement in the personal appearance, it is simply justified.

How much better it would have been had the man, now chronically bald and wearing a toupee, but realized earlier in life the approaching danger and devoted a little regular attention to his hair, which would have saved it.

There is a remedy which will absolutely prevent baldness. Loss of hair in nine cases out of ten is unnecessary, being due to dandruff and the germ that causes it. This germ must be destroyed and the accumulations of dandruff checked. Then the hair will not fall out, but instead will grow naturally and luxuriantly.

Newbro's Herpicide is the remedy regular applications of which restores the scalp to its normal condition. It has long been known as the "original remedy that kills the dandruff germ" and is absolutely dependable.

Newbro's Herpicide in 50c. and \$1.00 sizes is sold by all dealers who guarantee it to do all that is claimed. If you are not satisfied your money will be refunded.

Herpicide applications may always be obtained at the better barber shops and hair dressing parlors.

Anyone desiring to try Newbro's Herpicide before purchasing a large bottle will receive a nice sample and booklet by sending 10c. in postage or silver to The Herpicide Co., Dept. R., Detroit, Mich.

E. Clinton Brown, special agent.



TRADE-MARK Gillette

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Wherever you see men buying razors, in drug, jewelry or hardware stores—wherever you see men shaving, in club or Pullman or home—there you will inevitably find the Gillette Safety Razor purchased and used.

It has won the approval, almost the affection, of busy men whose time it saves—of thrifty men whose cash it saves—of particular men who value a clean, smooth face—of average men who never could shave comfortably with any other razor.

That's why over six million men use the Gillette, and why you can buy Gillette Safety Razors and Blades at practically every good Hardware, Jewelry and Drug Store in this town.

Standard Gillette Sets cost \$5.00—Pocket Editions \$5.00 to \$6.00—Combination Sets \$6.50 up. 6 double-edged blades, 50c.—12 Blades (24 shaving edges), in nickel-plated box, \$1.00.

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Office and Factory—The New Gillette Building, Montreal.

## ROYAL VINOLIA

TOOTH PASTE  
TOOTH POWDER  
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TALCUM POWDER

25c. Each  
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present a new and still higher standard of quality, the highest attainable standard of purity and the best resources in the world in the production of the Finest Soaps, Perfumes and Toilet Preparations that the world has known.

ROYAL VINOLIA SOAP  
A Pure White Soap  
15 cents a cake

## 12 Tumors Removed Without An Operation

Dear Mrs. Currah—I am enjoying better health than I have for eight years, and I think I am entirely cured. I have none of the old symptoms. I am very grateful for my present health and think Orange Lily is the greatest treatment for women in the world known. I use in my case caused 12 tumors or growths of some sort to be expelled. Some were as large as a hen's egg and others smaller. I was so relieved the size of a walnut. You may use it in your own case, and you will find it is the solid truth, and you cannot describe all the good it has done for me. Mrs. Louise E. Bolderidge.

This letter gives an indication of the positive benefits that always follow the use of Orange Lily. It is an applied treatment and comes in direct contact with the suffering organs. It produces results from the start in all cases of women's disorders, including painful periods, falling womb, irregularities, leucorrhoea, etc. I will send a sample box containing 10 days' treatment absolutely free to any suffering woman who has not yet tried it. It will send me her address. Enclose stamps and address MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

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