

The Evening Times and Star

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STANDARD HAS NO CASE
The St. John Standard appears to think that its readers are idiots, or generally devoid of a reasoning faculty. In a long article on the relative cost of certain food products in Canada and in England the Standard gravely tells its readers that the lower price of food in England is due to lower wages and a lower standard of living. That there may be no mistake let us quote what it says:

"If the Beacon or the Times or the Montreal Telegraph desires to compare the food prices in Britain with those in Canada, let them be absolutely fair and take into consideration the price of labor and the standard of living in the two countries. To do less is to confess themselves unwilling to make a fair test of the question on economic grounds."

The Standard says further:—"It is quite true that the price of food stuffs is lower in Britain than in Canada." Then it proceeds to make a comparison between the rate of wages paid in Canada and Britain to show that the British workman could not afford to pay as much for his food as the man in Canada, who gets higher wages.

This line of argument proves a good deal more than the Standard reveals to its readers. What possible relation can there be between the market price of flour, for example, and the wages paid to consumers of the same flour in two different countries? Here is a miller in Manitoba, with flour to sell. He sells it cheaper in London than he sells it in St. John. Why? Does he first send to London and to St. John and get a list of the rates of wages paid in the different trades in the two cities, and then adjust the price of his flour to suit the conditions? Is he a philanthropist who deliberately throws away a portion of his profits in order that he may benefit the British workman? Or does he sell flour in London on business principles, getting a fair return for what he sells, and then touching the St. John consumer for the highest price the tariff and other conditions enable him to secure? It is not at all difficult to answer these questions and every reader of the Standard knows the answer. No producer of food in any country lowers his selling price in another country because of the rate of wages paid in that country. He is out after business, and he takes every dollar the business will give him. The miller does not sell flour in England at a loss. He sells it for profit, and gets the profit.

A SERIOUS CHARGE

The Moncton Transcript, in noting the fact that additional train facilities and an expanded service have been provided by the Intercolonial between Moncton and points beyond Edmundston on the new transcontinental, says it is remarkable even from a business standpoint that these facilities had not been provided sooner, as there are very large quantities of lumber to be moved. "It is stated on reliable authority," says the Transcript, "that there are about two hundred people facing financial ruin owing to proper transportation facilities being withheld by the government, the number including the people who got the stuff out and those who furnished them with supplies. The service between Moncton and Edmundston, with little, old, dirty cars, dimly lighted, on trains which are from one hour to twelve and fifteen hours late, and but one train each way daily, is a disgrace to those responsible for the management of railway affairs under the present government."

This is a serious indictment, and some explanation should be forthcoming in behalf of the government.

A cable from Belfast says that the Carsonians have raised a fund of five million dollars to indemnify relatives of those who may be killed or wounded in the rebellion in Ireland, and that it is a Home Rule issue. The leaders of these misguided people may have much to answer for.

The appeal of the British Columbia Miners' League to labor unions throughout Canada to cease work for forty-eight hours as a protest against the imprisonment of thirty-nine miners in connection with the big strike on Vancouver Island would be, if the response were universal, an imposing demonstration, but the government of British Columbia would probably continue to enforce the law.

The strike in South Africa was not regarded as serious until the Trades Federation at Johannesburg espoused the cause of the strikers. It is now feared a general strike may be called, and martial law is likely to be proclaimed. Everywhere the friction between labor and capital grows more dangerous, and the forces of labor grow more powerful. Looking over the situation in this world today the lover of peace and good neighborhood sees many symptoms which cannot but cause grave fears for the future. Academic discussion will not solve the problem, nor can it be best solved by bullets on the one side or dynamite on the other. Leaders of public opinion representing all interests must get together with a serious determination

to provide a remedy for existing conditions, or the remedy will come through revolution.

While there are some unemployed men in St. John, and conditions are not as good as a year ago, they are much better than in Toronto, where over fifteen thousand men are walking the streets in search of employment. Conditions would have been better in St. John had not the Empress steamships been switched to Halifax.

The revenue of Canada continues to decline, and the public debt to increase. The expenditure, however, continues to grow under a government whose leader charged that the enormous expenditure of former years was a proof that the Laurier government was corrupt. In two years under Mr. Borden the expenditure has increased enormously. Under such conditions it will not take the people long to grow weary of Tory rule.

More and more interesting grows the story of the Pinder railway in York County. Yesterday Messrs. Maxwell and McDonald, who were engaged in actual construction work on the line, supported the evidence of Mr. Stewart as to the cost of construction and the difference between the road called for by the specifications and the one which was actually put down. The people of York county are not the only people interested in this matter. The general public will eagerly await the evidence for the defense.

A London cable announces that the car ferry for the use of the Grand Trunk Pacific at Quebec is ready for launching. This ferry will be ready for use before the end of the year. Before the end of the year also the Grand Trunk Pacific will be in a position to deliver freight at Moncton. What provision is being made to enable St. John to secure a portion of this traffic? Over and over again it has been pointed out that this is a matter of vital importance to the future trade of St. John. Mr. Borden, of course, is less interested in St. John than in Halifax, but there is a member of the government who should be thinking about the rights of this port, and insisting that it receive justice.

FOR RURAL CREDIT LAW BEFORE CONGRESS QUITS

Bill Empowers Any Ten Persons to Organize Bank for Credits on Long Time Basis

The establishment of a system of "land banks" designed to extend to farmers seeking loans on their property will be proposed in a bill soon to be introduced in congress with the backing of the commission which investigated rural conditions abroad. The administration hopes that a rural credit bill will be passed before this session of congress comes to an end. It was one of the questions given prominence in the president's annual message submitted at the beginning of the session.

The bill under consideration was prepared by the government commission that was sent abroad to study the question. It is supposed to represent the best of all rural credit systems in operation in other countries.

According to the commission's report, agricultural credit naturally divides itself into two classes—long time or land mortgage credits, which is defined as "credit to meet the capital requirements of the farmer," and short time personal credit, which is defined as "credit to meet the current or annually recurring needs of the farmer."

At first some members of the commission were strongly imbued with the idea that both mortgage credit and personal credit should be dealt with in the proposed bill. After full consideration of the question, however, it was decided that personal credit would be more suitably met by state rather than Federal action in these respects in which the pending banking and currency bill failed to meet the requirements of the farmers. Therefore it is the judgment of the commission that the development of a land mortgage system of banks is the most important and the primary step to be taken to improve agricultural credit conditions.

Under the provisions of the proposed bill any ten persons can organize a bank with minimum capital with a fixed ratio between that capital and land bonds which they may issue and with an area of operations as wide as the state in which they are organized. The bill will provide for Federal charters for such banks. It will recognize the varying rates of interest in the various states.

The amount of land bonds that may be issued will be fixed at a sum not to exceed 15 times the capital and surplus of the banks so that the maximum ratio between the capital and the surplus on one hand and the outstanding obligations on the other, may be maintained. The commission says in this connection:—"Thereby the percentage of reserve held against these obligations over and above the real estate security is the same for the small banks as for large banks, enabling the small banks to compete with the large banks in the sale of land bank bonds issued by it and based on real estate loans."

It is declared that the proposed bill will protect the borrowers and at the same time attract capital. The bank will be permitted to charge the borrower one per cent. more than the bank will pay on its bonds. The administrative charges of the bank are limited to a given maximum.

The bill not only exempts from taxation the capital stock of the banks but also mortgages and deeds of trust held by the banks and all the bonds issued against mortgages and deeds of trust. It is contended that until some such system is given the form of law that the farmer will be unable to get money on advantageous terms.

BIRTHDAYS OF NOTABILITIES

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10.

The Most Reverend Louis Nazaire Begin, Archbishop of Quebec, celebrates his seventy-fourth birthday today. His Grace was born in Lewis of humble parents but showed such wonderful parts as a scholar at the Little Seminary in Quebec, that he was selected for preferment. He enjoyed the distinction of being the first scholar of Laval University to win the Prince of Wales Gold Medal, after which he pursued his studies for several years in Rome. On his return to Quebec he was immediately placed on the staff of Laval. Later he became principal of Laval Normal School and then, in 1888, Bishop of Chicoutimi. A few years after he was named coadjutor of Cardinal Taschereau, succeeding that noted prelate as Archbishop of Quebec in 1898.

LIGHTER VEIN

Discouraging.
"By the way, old chap, I need a little money."
"You may consider yourself fortunate. I need a whole lot!"—Boston Transcript.

Commercial Instinct.

"Some writers have no commercial instinct. One writer will get up an automobile catalogue for \$50."
"Well!"
"Another writer will take that catalogue, sprinkle in a plot, and get big royalties from a motor novel!"—Pittsburg Post.

Thought "Grub" Was Wanted

The use of the telephone frequently results in some very funny mistakes. Prior to a meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs in Chicago recently a young woman was asked over the phone if she would take two delegates to the convention. She agreed to do so, and on the day appointed showed up at the hall with two jelly cakes.

The Difference

Madge—Don't you think a girl should marry an economical man?
Dolly—I suppose so, but it's awful being engaged to one.—Liverpool Mercury.

Bill Hodge had been delighted when he secured the job of "boots" at a commercial hotel and for the first two days his life passed smoothly enough. In fact he thought he had tumbled into a sort of perpetual picnic after the rough life of a farm laborer. But on the third morning things started to go all wrong. As he sat dolefully shivering his own boots the bell of No. 69 rang loud and long. Bill hurried upstairs to find a furious old gentleman. "Look here you fool!" he roared. "You've left one black and one brown shoe outside my door!"
"Dear, dear!" said Bill, mournfully. "It's most extraordinary! This is the second time that has happened this morning!"

PARISIAN SAGE

The Scalp Cleanser Sold in Canada on Money-Back Plan

Tried them all and failed, thousands of people will say.
Try the real Parisian Sage and succeed as thousands have done.

In Paris Dr. Sangerbon discovered the dandruff microbe and the way to kill it. In Paris women have most abundant beautiful, lustrous and fascinating hair. They know about hair and its diseases in Paris, far more than we do. They have institutions where the study of the hair is made a specialty.

Parisian Sage is the only certain destroyer of the dandruff microbe which is the cause of 97 per cent. of hair troubles. Parisian Sage is such an extraordinary and quick acting rejuvenator that all druggists, who are the agents in St. John, guarantee it to cure dandruff, stop falling hair and itching scalp in two weeks or money back. It makes women's hair lustrous and luxuriant and drives away foul odors in summer.

You can obtain a large 50-cent bottle of Parisian Sage at all druggists and at leading druggists all over Canada. "The Girl with the Auburn Hair" is on every package.

Beneath the Mistletoe
Beneath the mistletoe I drew Ellen.
Entranced to watch her lashes drooping low.
O'er laughing eyes, that strove to look serene,
Beneath the mistletoe.
No cheek I lost; the shoulder's ivory glow.
The little scarlet shoe and robe of green;
Her dainty cheek, her lips carnation bow!
And then—a tender kiss, to crown the scene.
Nay, she was posing in my studio;
I drew her—for a Christmas magazine.
Beneath the mistletoe.
—Corinne Rockwell Swain, in Life.

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We believe the rapid growth of our business is due to our careful selection of goods, close attention to our customers' needs and our genuine values.

We have been asked how we can do better than others in the same line. The answer is simple. WE DO NOT RENEW OUR PAPER AND WE DO TAKE OUR CASH DISCOUNT AND WE DO GIVE OUR CUSTOMERS THE BENEFIT OF THIS DISCOUNT.

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Easy to carry from room to room.

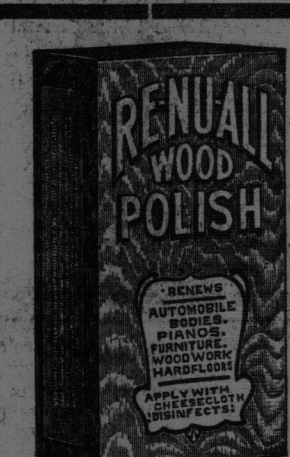
These are the ONLY OIL HEATERS.

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A. B. WETMORE, 59 Garden Street.

PRISON MASTERPIECES

(London Tit-Bits.)

Byron's famous poem, "The Prisoner of Chillon," is supposed to be written by Bonivardi, a Genevan patriot, whilst he was incarcerated in the Chateau of Chillon, on the shores of the lake. But the poem was really written at lightning speed whilst Byron was imprisoned by incident weather for a night and a day in the neighborhood.

Nevertheless, some notable literary achievements have been really written in jail, undoubtedly the most outstanding being two of the world's greatest classics, "The Adventures of Don Quixote"

Assessors' Notice

The Board of Assessors of Taxes for the City of Saint John hereby require all persons liable to be rated for the year 1914 forthwith to furnish to the Assessors true statements of all their property, real estate, personal estate, and income, which is assessable under the "Saint John City Assessment Act, 1909," and hereby give notice that blank forms on which statements may be furnished can be obtained at the office of the Assessors, and that such statements must be perfected under oath and filed in the office of the Assessors, within thirty days from the date of this notice. Dated this Fifth day of January, A. D. 1914.

Arthur W. Sharp, Chairman of Assessors of Taxes.
Uriah Drake, Timothy T. Lantulum, John Ross.

Extracts from "The Saint John City Assessment Act, 1909."
"Sec. 32. The Assessors shall ascertain, as nearly as possible, the particulars of the real estate, the personal property, and the income of any person, who has not brought in a statement in accordance with their notice and as required by this law, and shall make an estimate thereof at the true value and amount, to the best of their information and belief; and such estimate shall be conclusive upon all persons who have not filed their statements in due time, unless they can show a reasonable excuse for the omission."

"Sec. 48. No person shall have an statement unless he has filed with the Assessors the statement under oath within the time required; nor shall the Common Council, in any such case, sustain an appeal from the judgment of the Assessors, unless they shall be satisfied that there was good cause why the statement was not filed in due time as herein provided. 3840-2-9

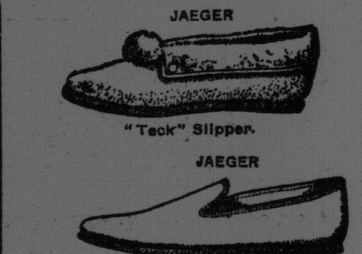
Mean.

Edwards—"So you think your next-door neighbor is mean?"

Matchell—"Of course I think he is mean. Wouldn't you think him mean if he killed his rooster—which had wakened you and kept you awake every morning for two years—the very night before you wanted to catch a 2.10 a. m. train?"—Judge.

There are 173,000 clergymen in the United States.

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20% Discount

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Sauce Pans, 12c, 14c, 15c, 18c, 20c.

Sauce Pans with covers, 20c, 25c, 30c.

Stew Kettles, 15c, 20c, 30c, 40c.

Dish Pans, 35c, 45c.

Soap Dishes, 10c.

White Enamelled Mugs, 5c, 8c, 9c, 12c.

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