

Asepto Contest

Closed Last Night

A large number of replies were received. The results, with full list of prize winners will be announced in The Standard tomorrow.

The Asepto Plan

The Asepto plan of doing business is the only plan of its kind in Canada. It works itself out in this way: If you spend five cents you get a check worth one cent; if you spend twenty-five cents you get one worth five cents; if you spend \$1.00 you get one worth twenty cents; if your purchase amounts to \$5.00 you get one worth \$1.00, and so on. These goods we sell to you at the same price you would pay for them at any other store in the city. Instead of giving you a small cash discount, we give you a check worth twenty cents for every dollar you spend. We make profit on the goods you purchase and pay cash for, while the goods you purchase are given you at the wholesale prices. To get you to make the first purchase costs us something while the second purchase with our checks you are bound to make from us. There is no selling expense attached to the latter.

Many excellent replies were received. Some of the best will be published.

ASEPTO STORE

Corner Mill and Union Streets

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Our Stock Includes

- BOOTS AND SHOES
- CROCKERY
- CUT GLASS
- WATER BAGS
- BROOCHES
- PENDANTS
- HAT PINS
- MAGIC LANTERNS
- INK STANDS
- SMOKERS' SETS
- DOLLS
- TOYS
- UMBRELLAS
- CARVING SETS
- SILVERWARE
- WORK BASKETS
- SLIPPERS
- CLOCKS
- STATUARY
- CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS
- TEA SETS
- DINNER SETS
- LIMOGES CHINA (Hand Painted)
- SCISSORS
- BON-BON DISHES
- PEARL HANDLE
- PICKLE FORKS and BUTTER KNIVES
- CAKE BASKETS
- CHINA SUGARS and CREAMS
- PAPERIES
- BOOKS of All Kinds
- COMPANION SETS
- LEATHER GOODS
- BOYS' and MEN'S CLOTHING
- SUITS and OVERCOATS
- WRITING CASES

WOMEN ENTITLED TO EQUAL VOICE IN THE GOVERNMENT

Such is the Opinion Expressed by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, at the Opera House, Last Night. Address Characterized by Logical Treatment of Question of Woman Suffrage.

In a two hours' address delivered before a fair sized audience in the Opera House last evening, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst gave a remarkably unanimous exposition of the reasons why women want the franchise, and a vivid narrative of the struggle of the suffragists in England. Her girlish appearance, the charm of her manner and the simple earnestness of her words evidently captivated her audience. Mostly she appealed to the reasons and sense of fair play of her audience, but there were dramatic moments, moments in which she told of the harsh treatment accorded her sisters in the cause, her voice trembled with emotion and a certain impetuosity troubled the usually even flow of her speech. But evidently she is possessed of the temperance of an idealist, for in her presentation of the wrongs of women there was no suggestion of bitterness. Now and then her discourse was illuminated with flashes of subtle humor, and she threw satiric thrusts at the greatness and chivalry of the great men of England.

Mrs. E. A. Flske presided and introduced the speaker. She said that the women's movement had made great strides except in a few provincial communities, and that its object was not only to get votes for women, but to abolish all their legal and traditional disabilities. She exhibited the colors of the suffragists, saying that great meant, give; white, women, and violet votes—"Give women votes."

In opening Miss Pankhurst said the objections against granting women the right to vote applied to men with equal force to men. It was said that women's place was in the home and not in the turmoil of politics. If this argument was carried to its logical conclusion, it would debar the ordinary run of men from voting and place the management of politics in the hands of professionals. A business man's place was in his office looking after his business just as much as a woman's place was in the home.

A few years ago women in England had no legal existence, the husband could beat her, take her earnings, or desert her and she had no redress. If he returned and found anybody had injured her he could take an action against the offender, recover damages and put them in his own pocket. But fortunately changes in the law had been made, and women now had some protection.

Down to 1886 the mother in England or Canada had no right to the legal custody of her children. If the father died, an outsider could by process of law take the child away from the mother in various pretexts. Now, however, the mother had the right of custody, though the husband could by his will appoint a joint guardian.

But even today in England the father could send his child to a distant school on the ground that he wanted to remove it from religious influences of the mother, and the mother's objection to compulsory vaccination was not valid as the father's was.

Question of Maintenance.
The question of women's maintenance is still in a bad condition before the law. A wife has no right to her earnings. Only recently a court decided that a woman's clothes belonged to her husband. (Laughter.)

It was said the husband supported the wife, but workmen left widowers with small children, had to marry again because they could not afford to pay anybody to look after their homes.

In one case a woman went to a magistrate complaining that her husband only allowed her two shillings a week to keep up the home. She was told the law could give her no redress unless she applied for an order of separation. In that case the court would have allowed her 5 shillings and 7 pence, but she would have to pay for the children, and the woman would have to wait 13 weeks before she could get 7 shillings and then only by suing for it, if the husband was not willing to pay her.

It was claimed that it was the constant endeavor of legislative bodies to attend to the claims of women, but the various English parliaments had session passed an insurance bill, and only included women after a vigorous campaign on the part of the suffragists. Even then the government would not include married women in it.

Plenty more shaker blankets to be got at 9c. and 13c. a pair. At the People's Dry Goods store, 14 Charlotte street.

Deaths.
ATKINSON—At Hopewell Hill, N. B., on January 15, Adda I. Atkinson, daughter of the late James S. and Sara A. Atkinson, in her twenty-fifth year.
Interment at Hopewell Hill Cemetery.
DAKIN—At Dorchester, Mass., Jan. 12th, Katherine W. Dakin.
Interment at Digby, N. S., Wednesday, Jan. 17th.
SMITH—At French Village, Kent Co., on Jan. 15th, of pneumonia, Rachel, beloved wife of Newton Smith, aged 67, leaving a husband, one son and two daughters to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and mother.

its provisions. The act gives men 10 shillings a week while sick, and unmarried women 7 1/2 shillings, though according to the dues paid into insurance funds the women ought to get at least 8 shillings. If a man's wife has a baby, the man will be presented with 30 shillings. If the government is so chivalrous it should pay the money to the mother.

Wage Question.
Continuing the speaker took up the wage question. She said the average wage of men in England was 25 shillings, while women's average wage was only 7 shillings a week, yet in some cities 75 per cent. of the women were wage-earners. They were ousted from men from even the skilled trade. Force of competition obliged the employers to follow the bad employer in substituting women workers for men.

In Australia and New Zealand where women have votes, a law had been passed requiring equal pay for equal work. (Applause.)
In England the government was a large employer of female labor. It sweated women in the post office service, and in making clothes for the army, cut and made in the home.

The laws relating to morality show a great inequality as regards men and women. A man may be unfaithful to his wife with practical impunity.

Continuing the lecturer gave a vivid account of the struggle of the men of England to gain the franchise—only secured by inaugurating a reign of terrorism, destroying property, insulting the lords and spitting on bishops.

Less Damage.
In their struggle the women had held great meetings, but they hadn't done as much damage as the men. The first woman franchise bill was introduced into the English Parliament in 1873, that it never passed the second reading.

When the Women's Social Political Union was formed, they asked Mr. Balfour what they would do. "Kick up a row," he said.
"Then they asked Campbell Bannerman, and he said:
"Go on pestering the people."

In England, under the old Saxon regime, there was no distinction of class or sex. At the folk-meetings everybody had a right to show their opinion. The suffragettes today only exercised the old Saxon right when they howled down speakers, and persisted in asking questions at public meetings.

Ignored Girl's Questions.
At a meeting addressed by Sir Edward Grey, he answered questions asked by men, but ignored the question of a young girl—"Will the liberals give women votes?" As the suffragist persisted in asking the question, the stewards assaulted her and her sister, and threw them out of the meeting. Cabinet ministers developed the habit of running away as soon as they finished a speech and not giving them a chance to ask questions, so the speakers with their questions, and usually they were thrown bodily out—often cut and bruised and bleeding.

Soon we did not need an answer to our question. Actions speak louder than words. We concluded the liberals would do nothing for us. We decided then to organize a campaign in favor of women for votes. But a strange thing happened. Every candidate told us he was a suffragette. But when the government asked him, he forgot his pledge to oppose all liberals till the government relented.

Defeated Churchill.
In the by-election in Manchester, the women defied the Conservative, Mr. Ill, followed him to Dundee, and helped reduce the liberal majority from 5,000 to 2,000.

Continuing she said the suffragettes were doing a lot of spade work as well as taking part in spectacular proceedings. Often they held 300 meetings a week in London alone.

The suffragettes had raised £100,000 for their cause.
In 1907 they determined to exercise the right of petition, guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. The Prime Minister would not receive a deputation, so they decided to march on Parliament in a body. But the government turned out the horse guards to stop them—something that was unheard of in modern times. But the more tyranny, the more determined the women became. They besieged Westminster from 3 to 10 p. m. Many of them were arrested, others were beaten—many had noses and limbs broken.

Later they were told by the authorities that according to an act of Charles II. a delegation presenting a grievance to the government should not number more than eight persons. But when a delegation of eight, headed by her mother, sought access to the government, they were arrested and thrown into prison.

Continuing she told of the hardships of the suffragettes in prison—how, though political prisoners, their clothes were torn off, and they were criminalized—how, led by Mrs. Wallace Dunlop the women indignantly at their treatment decided to refuse from taking prison food.

Forcible Feeding.
Herbert Gladstone told the suffragettes the political dynamite was more important than political argument. Yet the son of the man who said the Irish Fenians made their prisons a temple of honor, being then some secretary, applied the torture of forcible feeding to the suffragette prisoners—a torture which led the greatest physicians of England to protest.

"Since the suffragettes were tortured, two criminals in English prisons have been forcibly fed—one a man who died at the first operation, and the other a woman who committed suicide rather than repeat the experience."

Tired of Abuse.
The suffragettes got tired of having their noses and limbs broken. So they decided it would be better to break glass in the government buildings, and the shops of the merchant princes. The women who broke glasses would

The Bank of New Brunswick

(INCORPORATED 1820)
Capital, Paid Up, - \$1,000,000
Rest, - - - - \$1,790,000

HEAD OFFICE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Directors' Report

The Directors beg to present to the Shareholders the following Report and Statements for the year ending 31st December, 1911.

The Net Profits for the year after making all provision for interest on Deposits, Rebate on Current Discounts and for all bad and doubtful debts, amount to \$147,622.72. Out of this, Quarterly dividends at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum have been declared, amounting in all to \$113,543.25. To the Rest Account has been added \$26,990, and to the Officers' Pension Fund has been contributed \$5,000. The balance of \$2,989.47 has been added to the Profit and Loss Account.

General Statement 31st December, 1911

LIABILITIES.	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	\$ 927,781.00
Deposits not bearing interest	1,229,760.23
Deposits bearing interest	6,059,183.49
Balance due to other Banks, etc.	1,863.67
Other Liabilities (not included under foregoing heads)	194,822.99
Total Liabilities	\$8,419,717.38
Capital Stock	\$1,000,000.00
Rest	1,790,000.00
Quarterly Dividend (Payable 2nd January, 1912)	30,085.28
Balance of Profit and Loss Account	30,178.60
Total Liabilities	\$11,269,981.26
ASSETS.	
Specie	\$ 297,643.63
Dominion Notes	549,029.25
Deposits with Dominion Government (For Security of Note Circulation)	42,500.00
Notes and Cheques of other Banks	272,795.58
Balances due by other Banks	488,331.69
Investments	432,966.99
(Provincial, Municipal and other Bonds, etc.)	
Call and Short Loans	978,407.00
(Secured by Bonds and Stocks)	
Total Assets	\$11,269,981.26

R. B. KESSEN, General Manager.

We have examined the Books and Accounts of the Bank of New Brunswick at its Head Office at St. John, and have been duly furnished with certified returns from the Branches and with all information and explanations required by us. We have verified, at the Head Office, the Bank's Investments and other securities, the cash on hand and other accounts with other banks, and find them to be in accordance with the books; and we certify that in our opinion the above Statement as at December 31st, 1911, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs as shown by such books and certified returns.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Chartered Accountants.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	
Balance at Credit on 31st December, 1910	\$ 28,089.13
Net Profits for the year ending 31st December, 1911	147,622.72
Total	\$175,711.85
Dividends	\$ 113,543.25
Rest Account	26,990.00
Contribution to Pension Fund	5,000.00
Balance carried forward	30,178.60
Total	\$175,711.85

REST ACCOUNT.	
Balance on 31st December, 1910	\$1,405,025.00
Premium on New Capital Stock	357,985.00
Transferred from Profit and Loss Account	26,990.00
Balance on 31st December, 1911	\$1,790,000.00

BRANCHES.	
New Brunswick.	
CAMPBELLTON	R. M. Hope, Manager.
CHIPMAN	A. Turner, Manager.
EAST FLORENCEVILLE	James Powrie, Manager.
FAIRVILLE	S. M. Beatty, Manager.
FREDERICTON	W. S. Thomas, Manager.
GRAND MANAN	W. L. Baker, Manager.
HAMPTON	J. S. Sutherland, Manager.
HILLSBOROUGH	G. H. Bain, Manager.
MONCTON	A. J. Macquarie, Manager.
NORFOLK	S. M. Beatty, Manager.
PETITCODIAC	J. A. Morris, Manager.
RIVERSIDE (Albert County)	R. E. Fielding, Manager.
ST. JOHN	A. McDonald, Manager.
ST. JOHN (Market Square)	T. G. Marquis, Manager.
ST. JOHN (North End)	Dr. W. Harper, Manager.
ST. JOHN (West End)	C. H. Lee, Manager.
ST. STEPHEN	J. A. Young, Manager.
SUSSEX	George C. Roy, Manager.
Nova Scotia.	
AYLESFORD	James Brydon, Manager.
CLARKE'S HARBOR	C. W. Ruddock, Manager.
HALIFAX	R. Dole, Manager.
HANTSFORD	F. G. Burr, Manager.
NEW GLASGOW	A. Comrie, Manager.
YARMOUTH	F. G. Taylor, Manager.
Prince Edward Island.	
CHARLOTTETOWN	H. S. Pethick, Manager.
KENSINGTON	A. L. Rogers, Manager.
O'LEARY	S. J. Mann, Manager.
SUMMERSIDE	H. W. B. Stavert, Manager.
Quebec.	
MONTREAL	L. Robertson, Manager.

be honored by posterity. Gently reared women would sooner go to Westminster and submit to the outrages of the police and hoodlums than to break windows in other people's premises. But they broke glass, because they wanted the rich men to go to the government, and ask them to give the women their rights.

In concluding, the speaker pictured in eloquent language the effect that women, unfranchised, would exercise upon public affairs. Government, she said, was the housekeeping of the nation. How could a mother teach her children to be good citizens when they knew nothing of citizenship. Governments of men built battlements, but neglected to do justice between men and women, ignored the claim of the widow and fatherless, the aged and afflicted. Women would do much to solve the international question, because of their idealism, their recognition of the need of observing the golden rule in all things.

Miss Pankhurst then called for questions. One was: "Is there any sound argument against women's suffrage?"
"I never heard of one," answered the lecturer.
Its Benefit.
Another question was: "What benefit has the suffrage been to women?"
In New Zealand and Australia,

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and tonsils. 25 cents.

LICENSES OF SLAUGHTER HOUSES ARE CANCELLED

It was reported last evening, and there is little doubt but that it is true, that the slaughter house licenses of John E. McDonald and James McGrath have been cancelled. Messrs. McDonald and McGrath have been slaughtering cattle in their houses in the parish of Simonds for some time, and it is stated that yesterday they received a notification from Dr. W. H. Simon, the inspector of slaughter houses, that owing to a violation of the regulations, bearing on the conduct of slaughter houses, the licenses were cancelled.

While the regulation dealing with the slaughtering of animals and manner in which the houses shall be kept are many, it could not be learned by the Standard last night what regulation the slaughter house proprietors had violated.

When the licenses are cancelled, the act reads that during this time should there be any animal slaughtered in the houses, the proprietors shall be taken before a court of law and dealt with accordingly.

Inspector Simon when seen by the Standard last night regarding the cancelling of Messrs. McDonald's and McGrath's licenses, refused to discuss the matter, and said that it would be a case which would be dealt with by the Slaughter House Commissioners. He would not deny that the licenses had been cancelled, but hinted that the report was true. When asked if he would say which of the regulations had been violated, Inspector Simon said that he did not wish to discuss the matter as reports from

him were submitted to the commissioners and he would act on their decisions.

Last evening a dealer in the City market informed the Standard it was a fact that the two licenses had been cancelled, but he did not know what it was for other than that there had been a violation.

There has been considerable discussion for some years back regarding the inspection of slaughtering of animals, and while the government provides for the inspection and a commission governing the same in the country, it is a fact that countrymen can slaughter animals and bring the carcasses to market and sell the beef without any inspection at all. This has been going on for years and the dealer in the market and the consumer who purchases the meat bought from the countryman has no guarantee that the animal killed was in good health, or that the slaughtering was done according to the government regulations.

It is not known as yet if a special meeting of the Slaughter House Commissioners will be held to deal with the McDonald and McGrath cases or whether the matter will be dealt with at their next regular meeting, which will be held on Friday 26th inst.

Express Delayed.
The Boston express due to arrive at 11.15 o'clock last night did not arrive at the union depot until 2 o'clock this morning, the delay having been caused on the Maine Central.

Meeting Postponed.
The special congregational meeting of St. Andrew's church, which was to have been held last evening, was postponed until Wednesday evening when the regular annual congregational meeting will be held.

EXCELLENT BILL AT NICKEL THIS WEEK

Despite the severe storm yesterday there were large audiences at the Nickel theatre to witness four excellent pictures and listen to the singing and orchestra music.

Wistaria, is the title of a Vitaphone picture of exceptional merit, in which Mrs. Mary Maurice takes the leading part.

A Biograph film, Taking His Medicine, is a comedy which proved one of the funniest shown on the screen for some time. Another comedy from the Biograph company is, Her Pet, and like the former it is full of laughs.

Probably the head liner of the show is a Kaleem war tale with Carlyle Blackwell in the leading role, entitled The Insurrecto. The piece is most dramatic and gives excellent opportunity for some fine acting. It is a picture that makes the audience sit up and take notice, plenty of Indians and soldiers, also a thrilling battle between them.

Eugene Gazette is heard in a beautifully illustrated Irish song and Miss Margaret Pearson made a hit singing for the first time in this city The Madhouse Rag. This song is one of the latest, and is being rendered in the larger cities in the United States and upper Canada.

RED SEAL

A High Class Whisky at a Medium Price

Distilled and Aged by James Buchanan & Co., Ltd. Glasgow and London

Sold by all Reliable Dealers

D.O. Roblin
Toronto
Sole Canadian Agent

SCOTCH

DAISY FLOUR

HIGH GRADE FAMILY

DEATHS.

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If your eyes after reading and the print begins to blur, don't delay. We can fit you with glasses that will not only preserve your sight, but prove a revelation in eye ease and comfort.
D. BOYANER, Optician, 28 Dock.