

THE STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1917.

LT. GOVERNOR TWEEDIE TAKES OATH OF OFFICE.

Premier Will Give Out the Names of Members of His Cabinet Today—Lumbermen's Petition Presented.

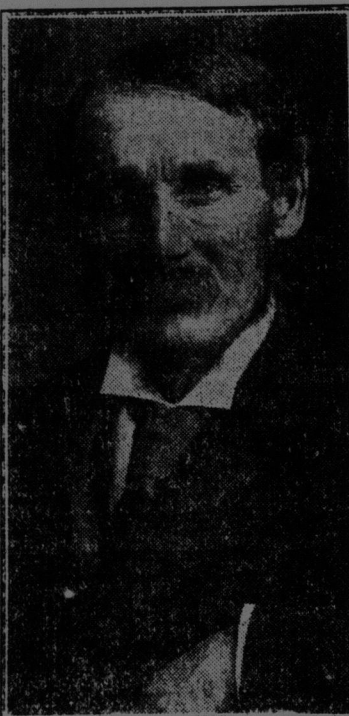
FREDERICTON, March 21.—This afternoon at 3 o'clock the Hon. L. J. Tweedie took the oath of office as lieutenant governor of New Brunswick before Chief Justice Tuck. The house met at 3.30.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley said: "A week ago yesterday it was the painful duty of the premier, Mr. Tweedie, to announce to this house the death of Lieutenant Governor Snowball and to move that the house be adjourned until today. The adjournment was necessary because the death of the governor necessarily suspended the public business. Since then, as you are all aware, the Hon. Mr. Tweedie has been called upon to fill the position of lieutenant governor. While those of us who have so long followed Mr. Tweedie's leadership will rejoice at his elevation to the highest office in this province, I am sure the members of the house generally will regret that we are now to lose the benefit of his long experience in public life. He was first elected to this house in 1874, 33 years ago, and except for a short time has been almost continually in public life ever since. He has a unique record of having been a member of the government of this province longer than any other individual since Confederation, having been made surveyor general in 1880, afterwards becoming provincial secretary and in 1890 premier, so that for 17 years he has discharged the duties of his office as a member of the government with great satisfaction to his colleagues and advantage to the province. There has never been any charge made against him, personally, and while gentlemen opposite may have differed with him on questions of public policy he enjoys the distinction of never having been open to any personal attack for malfeasance in any office that he has filled. Changes take place among us rapidly, and there is no engine that is more potent in bringing about such changes than death. I have been called upon by the lieutenant governor to form a government, and tomorrow I hope to have completed the task and be able to announce to this house the personnel of the new administration. I therefore move that this house do adjourn until tomorrow at 9 o'clock."

INSPIRING ADDRESS BY DR. PARKIN AT FIRST LUNCHEON OF NEW CANADIAN CLUB

Canada's Problems Discussed in Able Manner by the Distinguished Guest—High Ideals of Citizenship and Public Service Held Up, and the Great Educative Value of These Clubs Pointed Out—Dr. Parkin Also Addressed the Board of Trade.

All doubts as to the success of the St. John Canadian Club were dispelled last night when on the occasion of the first luncheon over two hundred



DR. GEORGE R. PARKIN, Rhodes Scholarship Commissioner.

dined guests sat down. W. E. Earle, the president, was able to make the announcement that the club started with a charter membership list of two hundred and fifty. The idea was one that appealed to the patriotism and intelligence of the best element in the community, and the club, Dr. Parkin so eloquently pointed out, has immense possibilities for good in developing broader ideals of public life and a higher outlook on the country's problems. The club was minutely fortunate in being able to secure as its first speaker a man of such large ideas and imperial cast of mind as Dr. Parkin.

THE NEW CABINET

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 21.—Premier Pugsley's administration will take the oath of office tomorrow morning. It is understood that the following slate will be presented to his honor for his sanction: Dr. Wm. Pugsley, attorney general; W. P. Jones, solicitor general; H. Leighton, commissioner of works; W. P. Farris, commissioner of agriculture; F. J. Sweeney, surveyor general; Clifford Robinson, member without portfolio.

The premier will also act as provincial secretary during the session. The governor has appointed R. S. Barker as his private secretary and the A. D. C.'s who formerly acted under Governor Snowball. His honor expects to return to Chatham tomorrow afternoon for a day or two. Mr. Osmun will tomorrow afternoon be appointed Speaker.

The premier stated that the auditor general's report will be laid on the table tomorrow and that the other reports would follow, and it was hoped that the session would close by the end of the month.

Mr. Hazen—"Before that motion is put, on the ground of urgency, I would like to have an opportunity of presenting the petition of Louis H. Bliss, J. Fraser Gregory and Allan H. P. Randolph in favor of the Fredericton Boom Co. in the St. John River Log Driving Co."

Last session an application was made by the Fredericton Boom Co. for an increase of their tolls, but it was refused by the legislature. It was thought that with some change of management under favorable conditions, their business might be made more profitable. They continued their operations last year, and although the season was favorable they were not able, so that now they owe the People's Bank about \$55,000 and decided not to continue.

Mr. Winslow, a member of the company, applied for a winding up order, which was granted. In a few weeks lumber will be coming down the river and it will be necessary to have some one to take care of it.

Those who are interested in the lumber business have come to an agreement with the company which will be embodied in the bill. It provides that all property and plant of the Fredericton Boom Co. shall vest in the St. John River Log Driving Co. Bonds will be issued to the amount of \$55,000 at 6 per cent. for the payment of the debts of the Fredericton Boom Co. These bonds had to be paid off at the rate of \$3,000 a year. A scrip to that amount will be issued to all persons on questions of public policy he enjoys the distinction of never having been open to any personal attack for malfeasance in any office that he has filled. Changes take place among us rapidly, and there is no engine that is more potent in bringing about such changes than death. I have been called upon by the lieutenant governor to form a government, and tomorrow I hope to have completed the task and be able to announce to this house the personnel of the new administration. I therefore move that this house do adjourn until tomorrow at 9 o'clock."

Mr. Hazen—"Yes, by fifteen cents, which was the amount asked for last year by the old company."

Hon. Mr. Pugsley—"Would it not be well to advertise the provisions of the bill. Of course, if all the lumbermen

are equally interested in the log driving company it would make no practical difference, but as a matter of precedence I think some public notice should be given.

Mr. Hazen—"All the lumbermen have agreed to this, but I will telephone to Mr. Barnhill and have notice published. I may say that this agreement was only reached on Saturday.

Mr. Hazen—"I trust I may be pardoned if I now take an opportunity of expressing the regret I felt at not having been able to be in the house on Monday week, when it adjourned in consequence of the death of the lieutenant governor. Had I been here I would have taken the opportunity to express my regret at his death and my sympathy with his family, as well as my appreciation of the manner in which the late governor discharged the duties of his high office, not only as a constitutional administrator, but in dispensing the hospitality which appertains to the position of lieutenant governor. Had I been here I would have realized his duties and aided by his wife and family with whose sorrows we all sympathize, with the duties of his office as a member of this house. With regard to the gentleman who has been called upon to fill the office of lieutenant governor I may say that I have at eight sessions in this house with him and while I have differed from him on matters of public policy, nothing has ever occurred to interfere with our kindly personal relations. I believe that a gentleman who has been so long at the head of the government, and who has discharged his duties with such thoroughness and ability, is a natural candidate for the position of lieutenant governor, and the duties and limitations of which he has so thoroughly understood. It was but natural that the Hon. Mr. Pugsley, the senior member of the government, should be called upon to form an administration, and I hope that during the proceedings of this session, however much we may differ on points of public policy, wherever the interests of the province are concerned we may be found working together for the common good.

The house then adjourned.

The future of Canada he thought was one of the great problems of the world. He had been in most of the great colonies of the world, and when he came back to Canada it was always with a profound respect for our own hard climate. He thought it was one of the country's greatest assets and the tendency was to develop home because the fireless was an absolute necessity. Again, in a bracing climate like this, to work was the natural inclination.

Referring to the reports that come from the West of people being frozen to death, Dr. Parkin caused no great surprise by saying there was no excuse for those who had been frozen to death this year meeting the same fate next year. The speaker's remark was obvious, of course, but he joined in the laugh as soon as he saw the point of his involuntary lapse.

These reports, he believed, have the effect of keeping away the undesirable immigrants from warm and insulating climates and give us a hardy race of settlers, to whom cold weather is an inspiration.

He had been talking with Charles M. Hayes, the great railway man, about the building up of the cities, which would follow in the wake of the great public life and had agreed with him that they should be carefully planned in advance and not left to grow up in a casual, slovenly manner. This was the greatest problem, and one on which the clearest thinking that every man can give would not be too great.

The question of clean politics was also a great one. Canada now, with its vast public domain, offers an immense opportunity for corruption. Leaders of both parties might be asked to discuss questions like this before the club, from a non-political point of view. H. B. Ames, M. P., had told him he thought if a resolute effort were made in every constituency, corruption could be stamped out.

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He referred to the ballot switching and electoral corruption in Ontario, which had caused the blush of shame to mantle the cheeks of Canadians living abroad. He was surprised to learn when returning from England after some of these exposures that the men concerned in them were not in jail. He saw no reason why they should not be pursued with just as much vigor as the burglar.

This club has an opportunity of creating a healthy public sentiment, and the danger of becoming too parochial or provincial in our views, and the Canadian Club, bringing as it will the members in touch with eminent minds and cosmopolitan thinkers will do much to remove this narrowness of conception. It gives us the opportunity to train men for public service, and imbue them with the idea of doing the country good, rather than looking to their own personal advancement or financial profit.

SPEAKERS OF RHODES.

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the age of twenty-three years Rhodes had recorded his belief that the greatest happiness in life is to be desired from the conscious pursuit of a great purpose.

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In closing his remarks about Rhodes, Dr. Parkin said he believed he was building better than he knew, as he had no doubt that the men who would be sent from the colonies to drink in the spirit of Oxford, would exercise a very great influence in the world.

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Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada

Evidence Before the Royal Commission Has Proved Best Advertisement Company Ever Had.

COMMENT BY THE MANAGEMENT.

The four months which have elapsed since the close of the sessions of the Royal Commission have shown that the inquiry has been of untold value to the Sun Life of Canada. The evidence brought out as never before its great strength, the high quality and absolute safety of its investments, the profitable character, the large profits paid to its policyholders, and the good faith of its directors and officers. Now that the full report has been issued, the management note with satisfaction that the criticisms of the company are few. It is true that the Commissioners felt compelled to find some fault, but most of the points mentioned are of very minor import. The Commissioners "do not find any necessity for the increase of capital stock in 1917" from \$500,000 subscribed, \$75,000 paid up, to \$700,000 subscribed, \$105,000 paid up, as at present.

Several of the states which we desired to enter required a minimum paid-up capital of \$100,000. Even apart from this, however, and even if it were granted that the increase was not absolutely necessary, that it was highly desirable can hardly be doubted. In 1917 the company had policy liabilities of about \$7,000,000, and today those liabilities are about \$23,000,000. The disparity between liabilities of \$23,000,000 and a capital of \$75,000 need not be dwelt on. Few will, we think, agree that the increase of capital stock to \$105,000 is a small matter. The management does not favor excessive capitalization, but it is of opinion that if the capital of the company be open to criticism, it is because it is too small rather than too large.

Reference is made to the fact that the company pays dividends to its shareholders of fifteen per cent. True. But that this may be seen in its proportion it is only necessary to state that these yearly dividends since 1917 have been but \$15,750, and as the capital itself earned at least five per cent. only \$10,500 per annum came from the profits of the company. The actual profit earned last year was \$321,723.54. Was \$10,500 an excessive sum to pay from this to the shareholders, who stand as guarantors to the policyholders, not merely for \$105,000, but for \$700,000 of subscribed capital?

But if fault be found with the increase of capital, the terms upon which the extra stock was issued should, in fairness, be stated. For each share on which but \$15 was paid up (\$100 subscribed), the company received in hard cash \$45, or three hundred per cent. Dividends have been paid only on the \$15, not on the \$45. At five per cent. interest, the \$45 earned, the shareholders absolutely to the discretion of the directors, that proportion has been voluntarily reduced to five per cent., the policyholders receiving 35 per cent., although the usual proportions are 10 and 90. The interests of the shareholders have always been first with the Sun Life of Canada.

A few other unimportant matters are also referred to. The so-called "concealed" expenses, consisting principally of small expenses connected with certain securities which were, as we consider correctly, deducted from the profit made from the sale of those securities. This is certainly the course which nine out of ten bookkeepers would consider right. However, these matters were all explained in detail, and we think satisfactorily, at the sitting of the Commission, and are fully reported in the press. The public are the real judges in this matter, and that the public were eminently satisfied with the company's evidence, has been shown by showers of congratulations. The investigation has proved a huge advertisement for the company—the best in its entire history—because the facts brought out met with the approval of the public. Under these circumstances we are well satisfied even though the Commissioners have not seen eye to eye with us on some minor points.

The West of eastern happenings, if necessary, by government subsidy. The speaker said: "I do not think the needs of the easterner, who must also remain cognizant of the needs and aspirations of his fellow Canadians."

In this growing prosperity the one anxiety I feel is that the people of this country should be able to keep in touch with the great world. The man who is more anxious to create perfect confidence in Canada, who rather underestimates our resources, does more good for this country.

"It is one of the most fortunate things for Canada that the speculative and mining development of the country has come after its agricultural development.

Anyone who has lived and labored on a farm here, as I did when a boy, feels that we have not attained our object. We had the great lumbering industry on one side and the fishing on the other side. The people gave their spare time to agriculture as did the people of the West.

"I cannot tell you the satisfaction it has been to everybody in this country of the result of your efforts in founding the winter port. I am pleased to see the development of the seaboard, and you will doubtless receive great assistance from it.

The East is filled with an exceptionally selected class of immigrants, trained under stern conditions, and it is a perfectly natural thing that the Maritime Provinces have furnished Canada and the United States with the men who take the foremost positions in the pulp and paper industry. The Premier Pugsley, I take my old friend, Premier Pugsley, I hope you will take the time to settle this country with the best of the immigrants. There are people in the old country who—chiefly Scotch and English farmers—would desire to live here, assured of a comfortable home, the proximity of a church and schoolhouse, but who do not necessarily desire to make a farm. There is one thing that will fill up the country and that is—contented settlers. They must be kindly received and fairly treated. If they are not, they will not stay. If they are charged the highest prices for farms and cattle, the country will lose thereby. If settlers were received a right way and given the best advice you would soon find the contented settler drawing others after him. Any scheme which does not take that into consideration will fail. We want population, but we want the good kind.

"I do not think the people of this province have taken advantage of the opportunities afforded them. In Tasmania fruits are sent 12,000 miles in the closest possible connection with the better condition than from Canada to England, except during the past few years.

"The people of New Brunswick do not produce one half the power eaten in this country, and this is a burning disgrace in an agricultural country like this. Hard thinking and co-operation among the people themselves is necessary. You have not learned here the art of co-operation for industrial purposes as the people of Ontario have. There are two things that bind us in this country in agriculture, fishing, lumbering, mining and the means of industrial development. The harnessing of water powers in this country. What is needed is less of party and more of patriotic spirit, so that the best men at all times conducting affairs.

"We ought to have a great university down here. It provokes me beyond words when Sir Edward Clarke—"

Here the speaker stopped abruptly, saying that when speaking of this matter he was liable to speak too strongly, in fact reminding him of Sir Edward Clarke, who in speaking heatedly in the house at one time said

"Mr. Speaker, I beg to withdraw those remarks."

Continuing, the speaker said: "I wonder if it is possible to have a great university. There is the greatest variety and means of study, mines, forestry, and the sea. We should not have struggling universities. I know men in these universities who are worthy of the largest institutions. If some rich man would offer a bribe of a million or two to each of our small colleges to centralize he would be doing a fine act. I strongly advocate the founding of a central Maritime university.

"There are in this country two great races. I value the French very much. They are a moral God-fearing people. They have the capacity of turning out the men of the first intellect. Today every Frenchman knows if ever England and France ever fight it will be side by side. Canada has become much easier country to govern, and the future will find conditions even more favorable. The line which Canada takes, the other great colonies will follow.

"Canada has come to the stage of national consciousness, but not to the stage of national responsibility. We ought to show as a people our willingness to do what is right. We should be a bit of expense towards the maintenance of the British army and navy. My own opinion is that each colony should add to its defenses and say that it will bear its burden and help in the maintenance of the British army and navy. I still believe that the greatest future Canada can have is under the system of Imperial Federation. We belong to the greatest, oldest and strongest national establishment the world has ever known. It has got control of the corner lots of the world. The idea of a United Empire was the idea from which all Cecil Rhodes' ideas grew. In thirty years you have seen the minds of England and the Empire united. You have seen colonial conferences held, you have seen a British statesman throw himself wholeheartedly into the defense of this question. The reason is that the people first lost sight of the relation of these colonies to each other. The system has become so closely united that if you lost your basis of support or market in one part of the world, the whole of the good united. We forget the essential link which binds us to the outside world. What Canada says, the rest of the colonies will assent to.

"Whether Canada will throw in its lot with the Mother Country, will depend whether other colonies will do so. They look to us for leadership and we should be worthy of our position in this respect.

"You are going through a great process of evolution here, but behind that there is the larger evolution of the British Empire. The future of Canada lies in the closest possible connection we can work out with the Empire, consistent with that freedom of government we possess. My thoughts I am afraid have not been consecutive, but I shall feel anything I have said is sown upon exceedingly fertile and productive ground.

W. E. Earle in moving a vote of thanks referred to the benefit his hearers had received from the address, and assured Dr. Parkin of the good feeling of the citizens of St. John towards him. Rev. Mr. Kuhring seconded the motion, which was passed unanimously. In replying Dr. Parkin said he was pleased at the reception accorded him and indeed when in the old country engaged in his work he often put to himself the question similar to that attributed to Wellington at Waterloo, when he asked, "What will the people in England think of me?" So Dr. Parkin often thought "What will the people of New Brunswick think of me?" and after such a warm reception as was exhibited he would only feel flattered at his warm reception.

After singing the National Anthem and cheering for the guest of the evening the party dispersed.

The future of Canada he thought was one of the great problems of the world. He had been in most of the great colonies of the world, and when he came back to Canada it was always with a profound respect for our own hard climate. He thought it was one of the country's greatest assets and the tendency was to develop home because the fireless was an absolute necessity. Again, in a bracing climate like this, to work was the natural inclination.

Referring to the reports that come from the West of people being frozen to death, Dr. Parkin caused no great surprise by saying there was no excuse for those who had been frozen to death this year meeting the same fate next year. The speaker's remark was obvious, of course, but he joined in the laugh as soon as he saw the point of his involuntary lapse.

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The question of clean politics was also a great one. Canada now, with its vast public domain, offers an immense opportunity for corruption. Leaders of both parties might be asked to discuss questions like this before the club, from a non-political point of view. H. B. Ames, M. P., had told him he thought if a resolute effort were made in every constituency, corruption could be stamped out.

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ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS

OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

FINEST AND FASTEST

"EMPRESSES"

ST. JOHN, N. B. to LIVERPOOL, via HALIFAX

Fri. Mar. 23. "Tunis" (by arrangement)

Sat. "22. "Empress of Ireland

Fri. Mar. 24. "Lake Manitoba

Fri. Mar. 24. "Empress of Britain

ST. JOHN, N. B. to LONDON, via HALIFAX

Wed. April 19. "Mount Temple (2nd and 3rd Class)

Wed. April 24. "Lake Michigan (3rd Class only, \$26.50)

Steamers marked "thus" sail from Halifax after noon, after leaving St. John.

WINTER RATES NOW IN EFFECT

S. S. Lake Champlain and Lake Erie carry only one class of cabin passengers (second class), to whom is given the accommodation situated in the best part of the steamer \$40.00 and \$42.50.

1st CABIN—\$20.00 and upwards, according to steamer.

2nd CABIN—\$40.00, \$45.00 and \$47.50.

3rd CABIN—\$26.50 to \$28.75.

For tickets and further information apply to W. H. C. Mackay, St. John, N. B., or write W. E. Howard, D. P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Commencing March 1st and until April 30th, 1917.

SPECIAL LOW RATES

SECOND CLASS. To British Columbia and Pacific Coast Points FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.

To Vancouver, B. C. \$56.40

Victoria, B. C.

New Westminster, B. C.

Seattle & Tacoma, Wash.

Portland, Ore.

To Nelson, B. C.

Trail, B. C.

Rossland, B. C. \$53.90

Greenwood, B. C.

Midway, B. C.

Proportionate Rates from and to all other points.

Also rates to all parts of Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Montana & California.

For Full Particulars call on W. H. C. Mackay, St. John, N. B., or write W. E. Howard, D. P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, JAN. 15th, 1917, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN.

No. 6—Mixed train to Moncton. . . 6.30

No. 2—Express for Halifax, Campbellton, Point du Chene, Moncton, and St. John. . . 7.00

No. 28—Express for Pt. du Chene, Halifax and Pictou. 12.25

No. 8—Express for Sussex. 11.10

No. 124—Express for Quebec and Montreal, also Pt. du Chene. . . 1.00

No. 10—Express for Moncton, the Sydney and Halifax. . . 2.35

TRAIN ARRIVES AT ST. JOHN.

No. 9—From Halifax and Pictou. . 6.20

No. 1—Express from Sussex. . . 9.00

No. 125—Express from Montreal, Quebec and Pt. du Chene. . . 11.30

No. 25—Express from Halifax, Pictou, Pt. du Chene and Campbellton. 11.40

No. 1—Express from Moncton. . . 11.20

No. 11—Mixed train from Moncton (daily). 4.00

All trains run by Atlantic Standard Time, 24.00 o'clock midnight.

NOTE—A special train (with buffet sleeping car attached) will leave Truro every Saturday night for Sydney and Sydney Mines, after arrival of No. 34 (Maritime Express) from Montreal.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 3 King Street, St. John, N. B.

GEORGE CARVILLE, C. T. A.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

INTERNATIONAL DIVISION

WINTER REDUCED RATES

Effective to May 1, 1917

St. John to Port

land \$3.00

St. John to Boston \$3.50

Commencing Thursday, February 7, steamers leave St. John on Thursdays at 8 a. m. (Atlantic Standard) for Lunenburg, Eastport, Portland and Boston.

RETURNING.

Leave Boston on Mondays at 8 a. m., for Portland, Lunenburg and St. John.

All cargoes, except live stock, via the steamers of this company, is insured against fire and the risk.

All cargo, except live stock, via the steamers of this company is insured against fire and marine risk.

W. G. LEE, Agt., St. John, N. B.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Owing to the Increased Patronage which Advertisers are giving to the Star, we are Compelled to request those who require changes in their Advertisements to have their Copy in the Star Office Before 9 o'clock in the Morning, to Ensure insertion same Evening.

ANOTHER SERIOUS COLLISION

TORONTO, Mar. 21.—At ten this morning another serious collision occurred on the Grand Trunk near York Station, which resulted in injuries to ten passengers and complete destruction of a dining car outfit, two engines and one conductor's van.