

The Evening Times-Star

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 25, 1926.

THOU SHALT NOT KILL.

A discouraged or an indignant citizen writes to The Times-Star expressing the view that this community has established for itself a very unenviable and significant record in the matter of unpunished homicide. He refers to the recent killing of a policeman, saying that in connection with the tragedy only three persons suffered—the man who lost his life (and of course his bereaved family), and the manager and janitor of the institution, who lost their employment, and he goes on to say that within a comparatively few years there have been several unsolved murders in this community, indicating, as he suggests, a failure of justice and an evident lack of regard for the sanctity of human life. He adds that while Saint John people like most Canadians speak frequently of the extent to which homicide goes unpunished in the United States, we ourselves are making a bad record as compared with that of Great Britain, where there are few unsolved murders, and where juries are very infrequently moved by the sentimentality which prevents capital punishment.

It is a serious indictment, worth examination, even if we need not necessarily accept it at its face value. If the first place the lamentable death of the policeman ought not, properly, to be placed with the other cases to which our correspondent refers. The police, in that case, and the law officers of the Crown, as well, appear to have done their full duty, and a jury has taken the view that there was no intent to kill and that it was rather a case of death by inadvertence. Perhaps many were indirectly in some degree responsible, but the jury decided in effect, that the cause of justice would not be served by punishing anyone. The community must face the fact that other cases of the same sort are not only possible but probable so long as drunkenness occurs.

In two or three cases of murder referred to there was no arrest, and consequently no jury had an opportunity to fix punishment. And both were evidently cases where murder was clearly done, if not deliberately and with premeditation. Rewards were offered, but in spite of this and hard work by the police, the murderers escaped. In the third case—that of the most foul murder perhaps in the whole history of the community—there was an arrest, and repeated trials, but in the end the element of reasonable doubt led to acquittal, and perhaps many who were disposed to condemn the jury, or to say the jury system is a failure, would have hesitated to take that attitude had they read with scrupulous care all of the evidence submitted, and noted its conflicting nature and the character of some of the witnesses. When all is said, however, the fact remains that the community's record in these matters is unsatisfactory and even disturbing, and leads naturally to a common feeling of uneasiness and a sense that something is lacking. Murders are committed, and they go unpunished. If one asks why, there is no answer which the community can fairly regard as acceptable. That we need stricter attitude towards all forms of law breaking goes without saying.

MEASURING NAVIES.

Just as the United States has decided to be represented at the preliminary conference on disarmament called by the League of Nations, there is considerable protest because a sub-committee of Congress has recommended a slight reduction of the enlisted personnel of the navy for 1926-27. The New York Herald-Tribune makes a detailed comparison between American naval strength and that of Great Britain, and insists that the facts show that the United States is at a considerable disadvantage.

The Navy Department asked Congress some months ago to provide for 87,000 men in the navy, and the Herald-Tribune says that the appropriation decided upon will provide pay for only 82,000. One of the reasons given for the reduction was the knowledge that Great Britain has been steadily reducing its number of capital ships, in accordance with the Washington treaty on limitation. The British are said to have but thirteen of their eighteen capital ships in full commission, but the Herald-Tribune declines to accept such a statement, contending that it does not include battle cruisers. On October 1, 1925, the British enlisted navy personnel stood at 95,222, as compared with 81,702 for the American navy. The British navy had a reserve of 10,463 officers and 64,742 men, compared with an American reserve of 8,087 officers and 25,080 men. The Herald-Tribune says:

"Reduction in personnel represents dangerous skimping. The saving does not balance the depreciation caused. We are supposed to have a navy equal to Great Britain's. That was the Washington treaty pledge to our people. Stripping the enlisted personnel down to 85,000 represents still another

relapse on our part from the 5-5-3 treaty standard."

Such statements tend to show the difficulties attending the actual process of disarmament. There will be a long time to come elements in every nation which view all foreign governments and people with distrust, and which will insist that the other fellow must disarm first; yet if we compare the volume of peace sentiment today with that which existed only a few years ago it will be seen that immense progress has been made in the right direction. The treaty by which the chief navies agreed to stop expenditure on capital ships and to reduce gradually the number in commission was the first long step toward doing away with the competition in armaments which so cruelly burdened the people of the world and which in itself constituted a growing danger of war. Europe is within striking distance of the time when it will very greatly reduce its armies, and still further the reduction in both the number and size of fighting ships is to be expected.

It is perhaps unnecessary as to the power and intentions of Japan which makes so many Americans cautious concerning naval reduction, but even that suspicion has been greatly diminished within the last year or two. It is largely within the power of Great Britain and the United States together to set the pace of disarmament, and fortunately these two world leaders are determined to move as rapidly toward the goal as world conditions justify.

At set now for the World Championship. Don't miss it and, also, remember to do your part in making the visitors welcome.

Odds and Ends

Jap Rules of the Road

(Indianapolis News.)

An American traveler now in Japan has sent back to his father, Joseph H. Freedman, the architect—with accompanying affidavits, presumably—what he has learned of the rules of the road as distributed by the traffic authorities of Tokyo. His purpose is to keep the automobilists in better order—a problem nowadays in the Far East as it is everywhere else. The heading of the poster is "Rules of the Road in Japan," and here is the way it reads:

At the risk of the hand of policeman, stop here. Do not pass him by or otherwise disrespect him.

When a passenger of the foot horse in sight, tootle the horn trumpet to him melodiously at first; if he still obstructs your passage, tootle him with vigor and express by word of the mouth the warning, "Tut-tut-tut."

Beware of the wandering horse that he shall not take fright as you pass him. Do not explode the exhaust box at him, tootle him by, or stop by the roadside till he pass away.

Give big space to the festive dog that makes sport in the roadway. Avoid entanglement of dog with your spokes.

Go soothingly on the grease-mud, as there lurk the sick demon. Press the brake of the foot as you roll around the corners to save collapse and tie-up.

One wants to believe that this really is an official production, but it is a little hard to do so, for as a specimen of Japanese English it is almost too good to be true. Anyhow, as advice to automobilists, it is excellent, as well worth following here as in Japan.

VERMONT GUMPTION
(Daniel L. Cady in Burlington Daily News.)

I like that quality of mind,
That talent, tact, invention,
Whatever 'tis, that marks our kind
And claims the world's attention;
And here I use without pretense
The downright, bold assumption,
It's just that sixth or seventh sense
That's known, by golly as gumption.

You see it when the pump breaks down,
Or when the firebox buckles;
The owner doesn't trot to town,
But sets him down and chuckles;
He does the things he undertakes
No bluff, work, no presumption,
He knows that he can mend them
With just some gine and gumption.

And when some little agent-runt
Points out the line to sign on,
You don't jest jump to be the grunt
He'd like to get a line on;
You don't jest gup that agent's talk
On stock and bond transumption;
You guess you'll keep your common stock
And use a little gumption.

And when your chimney gets afire
And neighbors show a wild desire
To "save" your doors and windows,
And womenfolk loathe pallid mauve,
As though they had consumption,
You throw some salt inside the stove
And trust to luck and gumption.

And when the butcher knife won't work,
It gets a straight-off strapping
Upon the storehouse; Nellie Burk
Is seldom captured napping;
The way she makes that knifeblade hop
And sing, is like resumption
Of work in some old closed-down shop—
So much for wifely gumption!

It's sure a faculty superb—
It's horse sense pressed together
And shaken down; it's like an erb
That grows with windy weather;
I trust I give no man offense,
And tower to no presumption,
When I assert our saving sense
Is plain Green Mountain gumption.

Just Fun

YOUR best friends won't tell you, but they will tell everyone else.

HORRORS!
The man stood on the moonlit bridge.
The night was full of air,
When someone took the bridge away,
And left him standing there!

SCIENCE IS BRUTAL.
MAUD went to an astrologer to find out when would be the best time to get married.
"What did he tell her?"
"He took one look at her and told her to grab the first chance."—Tit-Bits.

VINDICATED
THE RECTOR: Now what are you two boys fighting for?
Sandford: He called me a blinkin' liar.
Merton: You're a blinkin' liar, I didn't—Funch.

HOW
can two red lips drive away the blues unless colors clash?

THE
olly woodwork catches the dust, smiles Gladys.

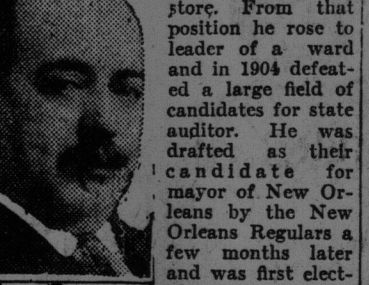
THEN THEY PARTED
A LITTLE BIRD told me what kind of a lawyer your father was.
"What did he say?"
"Cheep, cheep."
"Well, a duck told me what kind of a doctor your father was."—Cornell Widow.

GLADYS' LOVER had just confided to a friend that he was engaged. "Well," said the friend gruffly, "don't come to me for sympathy. You ought to have known something like that would happen to you when you were hanging around her five nights a week."

Who's Who

IN THE DAYS NEWS.

MARTIN BEHRMAN.
"FROM Grocer's Clerk to Mayor" might well be the title of the life history of Martin Behrman, New Orleans mayor, who is now seriously ill. He was left an orphan at the age of 12 and became a clerk in a grocery store. From that position he rose to leader of a ward and in 1904 defeated a large field of candidates for state auditor. He was drafted as their candidate for mayor of New Orleans by the New Orleans Regulars a few months later and was first elected mayor in the fall of 1904; was re-elected in 1908, in 1913 and in 1916, defeated in 1920 but came back in 1924. At the Democratic National Convention in New York the Louisiana delegation cast a complimentary vote for Behrman for president of the United States.



At the trial of a wife's suit for separation and divorce, the defendant acknowledged that he hadn't spoken to his wife in five years, and the judge put in a question: "What explanation have you?" he asked severely, "for not speaking to your wife in five years?"

"Your Honor," replied the husband, "I didn't like to interrupt the lady."

"SIR," said the sleek-looking agent, approaching the desk of the meek, meandering-looking man and opening one of those folding thing-untils showing styles for binding. "I believe I can interest you in this book set of books containing the speeches of the world's greatest orators. Seventy volumes, one dollar down and one dollar a month until the price, \$60, has been paid. This set of books gives you the most celebrated speeches of the greatest talkers the world has ever known and—

"Let me see the index," said the meek man.

The agent handed it to him and he looked through it carefully and methodically, running his finger along the list of names.

Reaching the end he handed the index back to the agent and said, "It isn't what you claim it is. I happen to know the greatest talker in the world, and you haven't her in the index."



WIRE UP NOW
Make use of complete electrical equipment now that power costs are small.

"Electrically at Your Service"

The Webb Electric Co.,
89-91 GERMAIN STREET.
Phone M. 2152. Res. Phone M. 4094

SKF
Anti-friction Products
—include all kinds of bearings. Thus, when called upon, SKF applies the correct type on its own merits, having due consideration for relative superiority of one type of bearing above another for any particular application.

CANADIAN SKF COMPANY LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

A Scottish View



"You musn't play with those rude lads."
—From the Glasgow Bulletin.

Poems That Live

TO SLEEP.

A flock of sheep that leisurely pass by
One after one; the sound of rain, and bees
Murmuring; the fall of rivers, winds and seas,
Smooth fields, white sheets of water and pure sky.

I've thought of all by turns, and still I lie
Sleepless; and soon the small bird's melodies
Must hear, first uttered from my orchard trees,
And the first cuckoo's melancholy cry.

Even thus last night, and two nights more I lay,
And could not win thee, Sleep! by any stealth;
So do not let me wear tonight away.

Without thee what is all the morning's wealth?
Come, blessed barrier between day and joy,
Dear mother of fresh thoughts and joyous health!
—William Wordsworth.

The Best of Advice

BY CLARK KINNAIRD
PURSUING THE UNKNOWN.

ONE of the Good Gentlemen who writes one of these columns for the daily press, likes best to tell his customers, "Know the truth, and it shall set you free."

The skeptic might well ask, "How is one to know the truth?"

For the search after truth is like the search after perpetual motion or the attempt to square the circle.

It is not given to many to know more than an infinite particle of the truth.

And even that particle, while true today, may be false tomorrow.

SAMUEL BUTLER held that all we should aim at is the most convenient way of looking at a thing—the way that most sensible persons are likely to find to give them the least trouble for some time to come.

It is not true that the sun used to go around the earth until Copernicus' time, but it is true that until Copernicus' time it was most convenient to men to hold this.

BUTLER contended that if truth is not trouble-saving in the long run, it is not truth.

It does not matter what the truth is, but our knowing the truth—that is to say, our hitting on the most permanent convenient arrangement of our ideas upon a subject whatever it may be—matters very much; at least it matters, or may matter, very much in some relations.

This is a roundabout way of saying—

MANIFOLDERS' WEEK
Every Manifold Knows
that perfect carbon copies depend upon the pen point that writes the original.

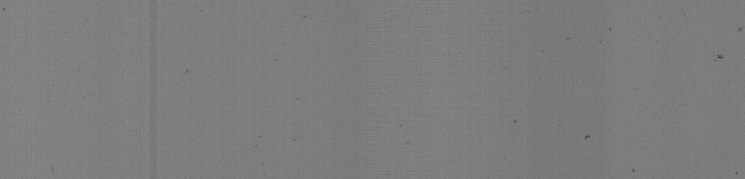
Waterman's Manifold Special
insures copies on which every line of the original is clearly duplicated.

The spherical-iridium point glides smoothly over the paper at any angle, tempered to a degree of hardness that almost equals armor-plate, it does not shade even under heavy pressure. So tough it may be driven into wood without injury. This means long life.

For manifold work try, today, a Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen with special manifold point and your manifold troubles will end.

Selection and service at the best dealers the world over.

Waterman's



Twenty Years Ago Today

UP TO the present date in 1906 almost as much grain had been shipped from here as went out in the whole of 1905.

THE LAW SOCIETY met in its rooms and passed a resolution expressing its members' sincere regret at the death of A. D. Millidge.

JOHN E. MOORE and party reached Belyea's. The tug Kitchener carried the explorers farther up the Saint John river than the point reached in 1892.

A BOX containing 2 pansies in bloom reached The Times office from Clifton. In the letter accompanying them, the sender stated that they had been found growing through the ice in his garden.

Other Views

LAND REFORM.
(Manchester Guardian.)
In the country, where land is used primarily for agriculture, the landlord is not a mere rent charger; he fulfills, imperfectly, a real function. He holds the tenant in the hollow of his hand, but rents have as a rule been easy, they are often reduced in periods of distress, and the landlord undertakes the whole of the capital charges on the farm, supplies the necessary buildings and other fixed equipment and does the necessary repairs. That is a real social function, and there are some who hold that, so long as it was effectively discharged, the system was a good one and could be defended on its merits. The landlord, hard pressed by taxation, is no longer able to discharge his function as alternative. There is only one alternative—the state.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.
(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)
Whatever the ultimate outcome of the French financial situation, France must be given credit for trying to meet it honestly. It would be easy to resign herself and her indebtedness to the fate of repudiation, but one finance minister after another has refused. However unround the substitutes offered, all have looked in the direction of honesty, at least.

MR. HOOVER AND THE PRESIDENT.
(Springfield Republican.)
During his unsuccessful candidacy for the Republican nomination in 1920, Mr. Hoover was made upon Mr. Hoover from various quarters on the ground that he was pro-English and that he had once committed the heinous sin of having rented or even bought a house in London. Hostile caricatures represented him in a high hat and spats, although those who know him report

that he seldom if ever wears one and never the other. If the British reply vigorously enough to Mr. Hoover's criticism of the rubber combine, the net to disarmament, but to feverish preparation to bring about the fulfillment of its dreams. Its attitude is diametrically opposed to that of England, of France, of Germany, and looking as it does to a restoration of the Roman empire, it stands aloof in its self-consciousness and its egotism.

UNNERVED LASKER.
BERLIN, Jan. 25.—A telegram caused Dr. Emanuel Lasker, chess wizard, to lose a battle at Moscow recently. The telegram told Lasker that his drama, "Days of Mankind," had been accepted for production.

ITALY OUT OF STEP.
(Louisville Courier-Journal.)
In the forward march of European nations, Italy has been out of step. It has been out of tune with the spirit of Locarno and out of sympathy with

SPECIAL PURCHASE SALE

TUESDAY

Women's and Misses

FLANNEL FROCKS

\$5.50

Only a special purchase makes possible such values as these. Charming new models in one and two-piece styles, featuring long sleeves, reversible collars, flares, inverted pleats, in plain and striped flannels. Colors are flame, grey, violet, copen, tan, sand, new rose, fawn and poudre blue. Sizes 16 to 40.

See window display tonight. On sale Tuesday morning at 9 a.m.

F. A. DYKEMAN & CO.

NINETY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF The Bank of Nova Scotia

CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND - - - \$19,500,000

PROFIT AND LOSS
Balance Dec. 31st, 1924. \$ 337,723 96
Net profits for year, losses by bad debts estimated and provided for. 2,137,920 43
\$ 2,475,644 39

Dividends for year at 16% \$1,600,000 00
War Tax on circulation to December 31st, 1925. 100,000 00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund. 75,000 00
Written off Bank Premises Account. 250,000 00
Balance carried forward December 31st, 1925. 450,644 39
\$ 2,475,644 39

GENERAL STATEMENT AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1925
LIABILITIES
Capital Stock paid in. \$10,000,000 00
Reserve Fund. 19,500,000 00
Balance of Profits, as per Profit and Loss Account. 450,644 39
Dividends declared and unpaid. 402,300 00
\$ 30,352,944 39

Notes of the Bank in circulation. 14,700,310 23
Deposits not bearing interest. \$ 36,293,619 49
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date. 153,163,219 36
204,157,149 08
1,559,269 95

Balances due to other Banks in Canada. 1,559,269 95
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries. 1,472,264 89
Bills Payable. 1,258,862 60
208,447,546 52

Letters of Credit outstanding. 5,410,890 24
Other Liabilities not included in the foregoing. 244,452 01
\$ 244,455,833 16

ASSETS
Current Coin. \$ 9,295,560 93
Dominion Notes. 22,956,902 75
United States and other foreign currencies. 2,083,701 20
Notes of other Banks. 1,024,231 40
Cheques on other Banks. 11,928,732 44
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada. 2,481,447 83
49,770,576 55

Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves. 6,000,000 00
Dominion and Provincial Government securities, not exceeding market value. 33,440,738 17
Canadian municipal securities and British, Foreign and Colonial public securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value. 11,099,059 04
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks, not exceeding market value. 14,388,372 21
Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans in Canada on stocks, debentures and bonds and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover. 15,972,356 37
139,847,965 43

Other current loans and discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts. 70,802,114 02
Other current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts. 22,666,700 75
Liabilities of customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra. 5,410,890 24
Non-current loans, estimated loss provided for. 488,238 34
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off. 7,500,703 26
Real Estate other than Bank Premises. 59,736 95
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the circulation fund. 473,820 40
Other assets not included in the foregoing. 205,664 20
\$ 244,455,833 16

G. S. CAMPBELL, President.
J. A. McLEOD, General Manager.

Auditors' Report to the Shareholders:
We have examined the above General Statement of Liabilities and Assets as at December 31st, 1925, and compared it with the books at the Chief Office and with the certified returns from the Branches. The Bank's investments and cash on hand at the Chief Office and at the Toronto and Montreal Branches were verified by us as the close of business on December 31st, 1925. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

We certify that in our opinion the above statement discloses the true condition of the Bank and is as shown by the books of the Bank.

D. McK. McCLELLAND, F.C.A.
A. R. SHEPHERD, C.A.
of Price, Waterhouse & Co.
of Post, Maxwell, Mitchell & Co.

Toronto, Canada, 19th January, 1926.