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CRISIS IN BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS MAY BE REACHED TODAY

Momentous Session May Mean General Election with Radical-Labor Alliance.

HOME RULE BILL UP AGAIN ON TUESDAY.

Suggested that Asquith May be Disposed to Make Further Concessions, but Nationalists Will Stand Pat Against it

Bulletin—London, Mar. 29—Momentous session of British Commons tomorrow—may mean general election with Radical-Labor alliance.

What has been pronounced "the greatest crisis for statesmanship in three hundred years" is simmering over Sunday. Both houses of parliament will train their heaviest guns upon the whole complicated affair on Monday. Passions are running high and country houses where the politicians customarily spend the week-ends, are deserted.

The party leaders are conferring in London and urgent summonses have been sent to all members to attend. If the outcome of the crisis is to be a general election in the near future, the Radical wing of the Liberal party will form a close alliance with the Labor party, the co-alition crystalizing the platform into the battle cry "The aristocrats against the people."

Whatever may be the merits of their campaign, it seems to hold possibilities of vote-getting which the Conservatives shy at.

The Westminster Gazette and the Daily Chronicle, foremost among the Liberal papers, are saying that Col. Seely must relinquish his portfolio. The name of John Burns is mentioned as his probable successor.

That a democratic government could be carried to such lengths as to give supervision of the army into the hands of the sturdy character who came into the limelight first as a labor agitator would have been unthinkable a decade ago. Yet the recognition of the soldier as on the same plane as the officer in the charter rights and duties which the government proclaimed today is a long step towards the same levelling of the classes.

The King's actions and attitude during the crisis are gradually becoming known. The attacks of the Radicals and Laborites on the King for his alleged interference in politics have subsided. The Unionists are criticising His Majesty but quietly among themselves, and the Unionists have the most reason to complain of the King's policy, as would appear from the most trustworthy accounts of the happenings at Buckingham during the frequent conferences which the King had with the cabinet ministers and army officers.

The King followed his ministers advice from the beginning of the Home Rule controversey. While maintaining impartiality, apparently he had a personal leaning toward Home Rule.

While Premier Asquith and Col. Ceely were closeted with the King recently, Major-General Sir William R. Robertson, director of military training at the war office, accompanied by a colleague visited the palace, according to reliable information, and asked to be admitted to the conference on urgent business. The request was granted and the officers announced that they and a majority of the staff officers would resign immediately unless the government made its peace with the Curragh officers.

Premier Asquith's conciliatory statement to the Times, the first interview which the Premier has granted in office, was the result of the impression that this ultimatum had been delivered.

Home Rule Bill Tomorrow.

The Home Rule bill will come up again on Tuesday, which with the two following days will be devoted to the second reading. The events of the past week have in no way modified the plans of the ministry regarding proceeding with the bill and with Welsh disestablishment before an appeal to the country.

The expectation of some opposition journals that the government will be bound to go under in consequence of the military upheaval seems likely to be disappointed. The government organs declare that the ministry is as strong as ever, pointing to Monday's majority of 93 while even the opposition journals admit that there is a lull after the storm of last week.

Although it has been suggested that the premier may be disposed to make additional concessions to Ulster tomorrow it is asserted that the Nationalists have pronounced strongly against any further surrender being made. The ministers have denied the current rumor concerning their readiness to consent to a general election conditional upon home rule and Welsh disestablishment being allowed to pass and in fact the opposition is not inclined to enter into any negotiations with them now, it being a case of war to the knife.

Dissolution in July is anticipated before which the government counts on placing the two principal measures on the statute book.

The cabinet will again meet today, when it is expected Mr. Asquith will report to his colleagues on the result of his representations to Field Marshal French.

Reported That Villa Has Been Wounded

Injured Soldier Says Rebel Chief Had to Retire from Front—News of Capture of Torreon Seems to have Been Premature—Strategy of Federals Succeeds.

Juarez, Mexico, March 29.—It was believed here today that the assault of General Villa on Torreon last night was repulsed, or at best that some incident unknown here prevented the attack.

The last word from the rebel general came at 11 o'clock last night, when a telegram from him was quoted as saying that the taking of the city was not a matter of hours but of minutes.

Chihuahua, March 29.—Such news as reached here from the front today was unfavorable to the rebels. Wounded rebel soldiers continued to arrive by train, bringing the number now here to 588. Several hundred other wounded were being provided for at Jiminez, and batches of wounded were distributed at Paral and Santa Rosalia.

This evidence of the conflict at Torreon, with the suggestion that the list of dead on the rebel side necessarily would be great, led to make headquarters reticent about the progress of the battle.

The report originated from one of the hospitals after a wounded soldier stated General Francisco Villa had been wounded slightly and compelled to retire from the front. The report is based merely on the word of a wounded soldier, who, however, insisted he had seen Villa wounded. He declared that for moral effect the news was withheld from the rank of the rebel army.

Federal Strategy Succeeds.

A German military observer who arrived today from the front said:

"The federal army lured us right into Gomez Palacio, a suburb to the north of Torreon, before they opened fire. Then they let loose such a hail of rifle and machine gun shot as would have completely demoralized an ordinary Mexican army. The men fell by the score. A cotton bale platform by the railroad tracks was so covered with dead rebels that one could not walk across it without stepping on a body. General Vila had such a large army that he felt he could afford to sacrifice many men to get a foothold. Almost the whole Zaragosa Brigade, under General Benavides was wiped out, although I think General Benavides escaped.

"Three or four days fighting up to the time I left failed to bring about any results."

Mexico City, March 29.—With the exception of the somewhat contradictory information contained in the press despatches, and a laconic assurance by General Velasco, federal commander at Torreon, to the war department, both official and unofficial Mexico were in official ignorance today of Villa's efforts to capture from Huerta's army that point, the occupation of which, at this time, is regarded by military men as essential to the early success of either side.

President Huerta is shewing concern, but lack of telegraph communication has prevented General Velasco from rendering any but the most meagre reports of the operations, and the president and the war minister have found an outlet for their energies by sending forward every available detachment of troops as reinforcements.

The government asserts that General Velasco had under his command from twelve thousand to fifteen thousand men, and with the reinforcements under General Moure and minor forces reported enroute there should be facing Villa before he can claim Torreon from fifteen thousand to eighteen thousand federals.

That President Huerta has any idea of abandoning the fight has not been indicated. Plans for the opening of congress on Wednesday are under way and there is no apparent reason to believe the president intends to lose the 50,000,000 pesos for which he arranged last week with the bankers.

ONE KILLED, SEVERAL HURT IN TRAIN WRECK

Rear Truck of Dining Car Left Rails—Woman Thrown Window is Crushed Under Overturned Car.

West Liberty, Ohio, Mar. 28—One person was killed and several suffered minor injuries when passenger train No. 3 on the Big Four Railroad was wrecked here late today. The rear truck of a dining car left the tracks at a switch and the rear coach, a chair car was hurled into a ditch.

Miss Lou Neil, aged forty-five, of Cleveland, a passenger in the chair car, was thrown through a window and her body was crushed when the car overturned. She was instantly killed. Ten other occupants of the car were cut ond bruised.

The passenger train was bound for Cincinnati from Detroit.

TRY TO KILL EX-PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA

Madrid, March 29.—A despatch received here from Barcelona says an attempt was made today to assassinate Jose Santos Zelaya, former president of Nicragua, at Caza Torres, where Zelaya resides. A man who said his name was Rossas, and who declared that he was a Nicaraguan entered the residence of Zelaya, drew a revolver and fired at the ex-president. Zelaya was not hurt by the bullet. Rossas was immediately overpowered and arrested.

Replying to questions put to him by the police, Rossas said Zelaya when president was responsible for the death of his uncle and that he had been pursuing him ever since in order to avenge his dead kinsman.

POLICE GET CHINESE AT FAN TAN PARTY

Halifax Laundry Raided and Twenty-one Celestials Are Caught at Game—All Landed in Jail.

Halifax, March 29.—The biggest raid of Chinese that ever occurred in this city took place tonight when three detectives and a half dozen policemen unexpectedly entered a Chinese laundry on Sackville street. In the big room upstairs twenty-one Chinamen were busy engaged gambling the game of Fan Tan being played for large stakes. There was a wild rush for the exits when the police entered but the officers got all the celestials, the money and the gambling paraphernalia. They were all taken to jail. One thousand persons assembled outside while the police were within.

BRUTAL MURDER IN NEW YORK

Man Found in Cellar Was Chocked to Death with Belt and His Skull Crushed in With Axe.

New York, March 29.—Arthur J. Slevin, said to be a graduate of St. Francis College, Montreal, was found murdered in the cellar of a Sixth Avenue saloon where he was employed, today. He had been choked to death with a belt and his skull cleft with an axe. The pockets of the clothes were inside out, but the police said that as Slevin was without money they did not believe robbery was the motive of the crime. An employee of the saloon is being sought.

Slevin, twenty-six years old, formerly a salesman for a Chicago packing house, was said to be the son of the owner of a chain of barbershops in Boston. Letters and postal cards from a young woman living up-state were in Slevin's pocket.

INQUIRY MAY EXTEND OVER COUPLE OF YEARS

Georgian Bay Canal Commissioners Have Extensive Programme Laid Out—

WIDE RANGE OF SUBJECTS INCLUDED.

Study of Whole Transportation Problem in Relation to the Proposed Waterway, one of Their Duties.

Ottawa, Mar. 29—The order in council appointing Messrs. W. S. Evans, F. S. Meighen and Edward Gohier to be commissioners to inquiry into and report upon the proposed construction of the Georgian Bay Canal specifies in considerable detail the nature and scope of their inquiry. The commissioners are instructed to study the whole transportation problem in relation to the proposed water-way; the feasibility of the largest type of lake carriers navigating such waterway and the influence on the rate regulation, of east and west bound traffic; the competition of the waterway with the railways and the effect on the railways of creating new industries on account of cheap transportation of low grade freight that cannot be handled by rail; the probable volume of traffic available on account of such waterway which, it is stated, would be the shortest and deepest route from the head of the Great Lakes to the seaboard; the probable length of the open navigation system through this waterway; the problem of lake transportation generally including the study of percentage of Canadian traffic handed through United States ports and the causes for this diversion; also a comparison between the proposed Georgian Bay canal route, and all the competing routes in existence and in course of construction; the economic advantages of the waterway in regard to western grain export; the development of the iron industry and other mineral resources, of the pulp industry, of water power development and trade development generally.

The commissioners are also instructed to consider the position of the existing and projected Gulf lines via Galveston, and what their influence would be regarding diversion of traffic from the lakes and St. Lawrence route; also the effect upon the movement of the traffic by the opening of the Hudson Bay and Pacific and Panama routes. There is also an instruction for the commissioners to investigate ocean and insurance rates, terminal facilities, storage at the head of the lakes and the seaboard, and the possibility of Nova Scotia supplying coal to some Ontario points at a cheaper freight rate than it now costs to bring it from the United States.

The magnitude and variety of the subjects which the commissioners are instructed to investigate make it fairly certain that their work will extend over a couple of years.

GEO. W. FOWLER WILL LIKELY BE ONE OF THE SPEAKERS

Will Probably Be One of Eastern Members Heard this Week in the Transcontinental Debate.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, March 29.—It is expected that the debate on the National Transcontinental Railway investigating committee report will consume the first three days, if not longer of the coming week, and that the division will come on Wednesday or Thursday. When the House resumes tomorrow the first speaker for the government side will probably be A. C. Boyce, of Algoma. It is regarded as likely that Eastern members will be heard during the week, Mr. George W. Fowler, of Kings-Albert being among the probable speakers.

DOWAGER EMPRESS OF JAPAN SERIOUSLY ILL

Tokio, Mar. 29—The Dowager Empress Haruko, who is uffering from angina pectoris, continues in a serious condition at the Imperial villa at Uumazo, a watering place southwest fo Yokohama. Court physicians are in attendance.

WIRELESS BETWEEN LAEKE AND EIFFEL TOWER.

Paris, March 28.—Communication by wireless telephone between Laeken, a suburb of Brussels, and Eiffel Tower, was established tonight, and the voice of a tenor singing at Laeken could be heard.

This was made possible through a new and powerful microphone invention by an Italian engineer.

ATMOSPHERE HAS CLEARED CONSIDERABLY

Expected Government Will Have Complete Statement of C.N.R.'s Affairs Today—Attitude of Opponents Less Uncompromising.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, March 29.—It is expected that a complete statement regarding the affairs of the Canadian Northern Railway as prepared by the government's auditors will be in the hands of the government tomorrow. For ten days they have been at work examining into the liabilities and assets of that railway for the purpose of enabling the administration to come to a decision as to whether or not a further issue of C. N. R. bonds should be guaranteed.

While nothing official can be obtained the air seems to be clearer than it was a few days ago, and it is observed that those who were so bitterly opposed some time ago to the government taking steps which would enable Mackenzie and Mann to raise funds to complete the road are less uncompromsing in their attitude. It is said that one of the proposals which meets with most favor by the leaders of the Conservative party, and the most responsible men in the opposition, is a complete reorganization of the Canadian Northern and the possible creation of a holding company. The view is expressed tonight that in any case the present management will become subsidiary.

U. S. SENATE DELAYING THE REPEAL BILL

Prolonged Fillibuster in Upper Chamber Reported—Verbal Warfare Raged Saturday—Another Bill Introduced.

Washington, Mar. 28.—Reports that an organized efforts would be made in the Senate to delay the passage of the bill repealing the Panama toll exemption arounsed administration leaders today, while general debate of the issue in the house continued to hold the public interest.

The intimation that a prolonged filibuster in the Senate has been determined upon, now that the first decisive battle had been won by the president, was reported to several senatorial supporters of the administration, and it was suggested that Senator O'Gorman, chairman of the committee on inter-oceanic canals, already was delaying consideration on the measure by his committee.

"There will be no meeting of the committee," Senator O'Gorman asserted, until after the bill comes over from the house, which probably will not be until next Wednesday."

How long the issue would be held in committee Senator O'Gorman would not predict, declaring there were other important matters of legislation to keep the Senate busy, such as anti-trust and appropriation bills.

Debate on the repeal bill today was spirited on both sides, party lines being disregarded. The verbal warfare raged throughout the day, holding the interest of the house membership as no debate has for many a day. In committee rooms, however, conferences of leaders were in progress where yesterday's division in the Democratic ranks was discussed.

Senator Reed of Missouri injected a new phase into the situation late today by introducing a bill to repeal the toll exemption on American ships but providing further that foreign vessels might enter into the coastwise trade. He sought, he said, "to break up any existing American monopoly in coastwise shipping."

A. E. LANCASTER, M. P. IS SERIOUSLY ILL

Suffering from Stomach Trouble—Friends Alarmed, Will Have Him Removed to His Home.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, March 29.—E. A. Lancaster, chairman of the Railway Committee of the Commons, is suffering from stomach trouble. His friends are somewhat alarmed and he will be removed to his home in Lincoln, Ont. Mr. Lancaster has not been looking well for some time.

TRURO PEOPLE DRIVEN FROM HOUSE BY FIRE

Compelled to Leave Clothing Behind in Retreat from Burning Building.

THREE FIRES WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Considerable Property Damage but Most of the Losses Are Well Covered by Insurance.

Truro, N. S., Mar. 29—Three fires within twenty-four hours caused a loss of considerable property distributed among quite a number of owners and fairly well insured so far as the individual losses are concerned. A blaze in W. M. Lawrence's residence caused a loss of $1,600 to the building and $500 to the contents. At midnight last night fire in dry goods shop owned by W. A. Wade, Asyrian, caused loss of $2,000.

Along toward three o'clock this morning the fireman were agin called out by an alarm for a more serious conflagration in the west end of the town. Fire was observed breaking out from the roof of a set of interlocked buildings owned by M. E. Bates.

The occupants of the buildings were Jas. Morgan, confectionery, John C. Waite, tailoring and Reid's Victoria Dairy.

In the upper portion Mrs. F. Crowe conducted a boarding house. Mrs. Reid was awakened by the noise of burning timber and made efforts to rouse the other occupants.

An alarm was sent in and when assistance arived considerable difficulty was experienced in getting all the sleeping people out. Some were compelled to leave all clothing behind and flee to the street. The fire department confined the actual destruction of property to the upper portion of the building and daylight revealed most of the furniture furnishings and clothing intact, but drenched with water. The building is damaged beyond repair.

Morgan's loss through smoke and water will be about $800 insured for $6,000. John C. Waite's loss will be $600, insurance $325. Reid's Dairy damaged $300. Mrs. Crowe's loss will amount to several hundred dollars. The Bates' building may be regarded as a total loss, insurance $3,500.

HOUSES ARE BURIED UNDER MOUNTAIN SLIDE

Portion of Mountain Detached by Seismic Disturbance Blots Out Farms and Cottages.

Brive, France, March 30.—A large section of a mountain has become detached by seismic disturbances and is slowly sliding down the valley sweeping over everything in its path. Already a number of farms and cottages have been blotted out, and the high roads from Brive and Lanteuil have been destroyed for more than half a mile.

Heavy rumblings indicate that the mass is gaining headway, and the inhabitants are fleeing from their houses. Government engineers are seeking a means to limit the extent of the disaster.

PEARY HAS LETTER FROM STEFANSSON

Expected this Summer's Work Will Be In Progress Along Whole Lake Route from Lake Simcoe to Georgian Bay.

New York, Mar. 29—Confidence in the safety of those on board the Karluk of the Stefansson expedition, whihh was lost track of months ago in the Arctic ice, is expressed by the explorer in a letter to Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary.

In the letter, which was dater Fort MacPherson, February 14, and postmarked Dawson, March 5th, and which was made public tonight by Admiral Peary, Stefansson, referring to the Karluk wrote that Bartlett is entirely capable of doing whatever can be done and I am sure can do something looking to the safety of those on board if they should have to land on Banks Land. I shall try to winter next year on Banks or Prince Patrick with the Sachs.

SUSSEX TO LOSE ONE OF ITS BEST CITIZENS

H. H. Dryden Leaving for Truro Where He Will Locate—Masons Tender Him a Farewell.

Sussex, Mar. 28—A social gathering of the Freemasons was held here Friday night in the spacious hall of Zion Lodge, the occasion being the departure of H. H. Dryden, who has resided here all his life and by his ability and energy has made for himself a prominent place in the community. Mr. Dryden is going to Truro where he has purchased a plumbing and tinsmith business. The gathering was a mark of appreciation of Mr. Dryden, both as a citizen and craftsman. During the evening he was presented with a Masonic charm. The presentation was made by W. D. Turner, W. M. of Zion Lodge, and deputy mayor of the town, who spoke appreciatively of the work and character of Mr. Dryden and voiced the general regret at his departure. Ex-Mayor McLean, Ex-Mayor Perry, J. M. McIntyre, Postmaster Kinnear, Manager Forsyth of the Bank of N. S., Collector of Customs Kirk, A. E. Pearsons and others also paid tributes to the worth of Mr. Dryden and expressed regret at his departure. The meeting broke up with handshaking all round and hearty wishes for the prosperity of Mr. and Mrs. Dryden in their new home.

CHARLOTTETOWN HARBOR IS FREE OF ICE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 29.—Charlottetown harbor closed for three months by ice was opened yesterday by the winter steamer Earl Grey. She will run now from this port to Pictou till opening of spring navigation.

WILL RUSH THE WORK ON WEST SIDE WHARVES

Maritime Dredging and Construction Company Has Purchased Connolly Plant and Expects to Complete Work Within Contract Time.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, March 29.—As the result of the visit to Ottawa on Saturday of Manning W. Doherty, managing director of the Maritime Dredging and Construction Company arragemets have bee completed whereby the Maritime Company in closing up the Connolly Company contract for the new wharves at West St. John, have purchased and taken over the entire Connolly plant.

When seen by The Standard on Saturday Mr. Doherty said, "The Maritime Dredging and Construction Company have purchased the Connolly plant. Work on the wharf contracts will now be rushed to completion at the earliest possible moment. We do not anticipate any delay or difficulty in finishing the work well within the contract time." Mr. Doherty left Ottawa for New York on Saturday night and will return to St. John on Thursday.

LONE BANDIT LOOTS EXPRESS SAFE ON FAST PASSENGER TRAIN

Columbia, S. C., March 28.—A lone bandit looted the express safe of the Seaboard Air line train number 2, Tampa to New York, here tonight, taking one package said to be of small value, and jumping from the train as it slowed down for a crossing. The robber made his escape. The mail and passenger coaches were not disturbed.

The robbery occurred just as the train was pulling out of Columbia and the robber forced the express messenger to hold the strong box by holding a pistol at his head.

THE ST. JOHN INFIRMARY UP-TO-DATE

Sisters of Charity Institution, on Coburg Street, will be Open by the first of June.

Excellent progress is being made with the hospital, to be known as the St. John Infirmary, which is to be conducted by the Sisters of Charity on the old Holly property on Coburg street. In the hands of the contractors the general construction and fitting out of the building, which involves considerable work, is being rapidly rushed to completion, and it is now planned to have the institution finished and ready to receive patients by the first of June. Although conducted by the Sisters of Charity the hospital will of course be non-sectarian, but as there is yet a heavy debt on the building it will not be possible to admit patients free for sometime.

The hospital comprises the large three-story wooden building formerly owned by the Holly estate which has been renovated and a four-story brick building now under construction and costing in the vicinity of $100,000.

The plan of construction which is in charge of F. Neil Brodie, architect, is modern and complete in every respect. The site, with pleasant surroundings, in the heart of the city and yet secluded from all noise is one which could hardly be improved upon, and at this period in St. John the institution will no doubt prove very beneficial to the city in general.

In describing the institution, the New Freeman says:

An Excellent Site

The new hospital building, which is connected with the original dwelling by an enclosed corridor with glass sides, is four stories high and is built of brick. It is upwards of 100 feet long and runs north and south. The building is unobstructed and a splendid exposure to the sun on all sides is had. The layout of the interior was particularly adapted by Mr. Brodie so that indefinite extension to the building could be made in the way of new wings. From the main entrance a corridor runs south across the building. The central corridor at the southern end could be easily connected with another wing south of the present building. On the lower floor there are the linen room, utility room, diet kitchen, a large ward with twelve beds eight private rooms.

Nurses' Station

The nurses' station is in the central corridor where, by the electric system installed, she has perfect control of the whole lower floor. There is a very large Otis-Fenson hospital elevator at the left of the entrance. The signal system is very complete; it makes oversight of a patient's needs practically impossible.

The Facilities

The lower floor has many bath and toilet rooms, while some of the private rooms are equipped with baths. The baths and toilets have tile floors and walls tiled up to four feet. Each room throughout has a ventilating system connected with an exhaust ventilaor. The window sahes are all double and on the same plan as those of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal. The stairway is enclosed so as to diminish noise and give more protection in case of fire.

Second Floor

The second floor is a duplicate of the first, providing room for twenty-six more patients. The top floor contains eight private rooms and the operating room, which is to be equipped with the most modern appliances. It is well lighted and has the accessory rooms, such as Xray apartment, sitting rooms and baths for the physicians and apartments for the nurses. It has tiled floors and tiled walls up to six feet.

The basement, which in the rear is on the ground level, contains storerooms, furnace room, laundry, coal room, apartments for the help, morgue and vacuum cleaner equipent.

The grounds, which were very beautiful in the days when the estate was occupied by the Furlong family and by Walter Holly, are to be renovated.

The shade trees are to be trimmed, new gardens laid out, and terraces built where the grounds are now sloping.

The new institution has a capacity of sixty patients.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR INCREASE

British Guiana Offers Big Field for Canadian Trade —Special Agent is Necessary.

The fact that Canada is supplying British Guina with only six and a half per cent. of her imports and that even this amount is decreasing in spite of the fact that this country is capable of supplying all the needs of the colony and has a heavily subsidized steamship line to aid in the development of the trade, has aroused the St. John Board of Trade to the need of vigorous steps towards securing a larger share of this profitable business. That the balance of the trade is far on the wrong side is shown by the fact that imports from British Guina are several times as great as our shipments, while we are importing from countries outside the British Empire millions of dollars worth of products which might be secured from this colony to better advantage.

Board to Take It Up.

The state of the trade between the two countries has been presented to he Council of he Board of Trade by A. J. Sollows, a native of British Guiana for many years engaged in business in St. John, in such a convincing manner that the matter is to be laid before a full meeting of the board with the intention of recommending to the Dominion government that a special trade agent be employed to fostes the teaffic between the two countsies.

The recently adopted preferential tariff between the two countries gives Canada an advantage of twenty per cent. in the customs duties over her chief rival the United States, while the steamship freight rates from Canadian ports, in many cases, are no greater than from New York. With these advantages the trade seems to be capable of great expansion even under existing circumstances and the apparent prospect of growth and development in the southern colony will make the trade of more importance from year to year.

The Exports.

The exports of the colony, consisting chiefly of sugar, molasses, rice, rum, cocoanuts, cocoa, gold, diamonds, balata, greenheart timber and crabwoow, which are steadily increasing in volume, are valued at about $10,000,000, of which Canada took in 1913 $2,882,811, and in 1912 $4,263,206. The shipments of these products to Canada are capable of being greatly increased.

Trade Table.

British Guiana's imports for 1913 were valued at about $9,500,000, of which Canada's share was only $621,134. The following table gives some idea of the opportunities which this field offers to Canadian merchants and manufacturers:

Articles.	Total Imports	From Canada
Oats	$104,950	$ 9,846
Peas	133,023	21,948
Flour	900,000	211,323
Brooms and brushes	9,360	4,133
Drugs, dyes and chemicals	58,905	5,946
Codfish, dry	225,031	185,820
Herring, pickled	12,318	7,195
Smoked herring	3,210	2,071
Mackerel pick'd	9,446	2,823
Canned fish	68,610	7,000
Fresh fruits	10,924	455
Hay	3,951	1,699
Leather, mfgd	26,363	nil
Boots and shoes	105,409	nil
Paints and varn's	35,916	4,717
Paper, printing, etc	40,427	657
Butter	118,758	5,260
Cheese	38,670	7,872
Trunks and upholstering	10,779	1,086
Potatoes	124,490	44,083
Furniture	3,771	2,833
Plonks and bds.	95,208	21,337
Oatmeal	6,709	nil
Beef, salted	119,339	"
Bacon and hams	55,448	"
Canned fruits	9,831	"
Soap	81,377	"
Hats and caps	76,824	"
Ready made clothing	73,197	"
Cottons and woollens	921,849	"
Sewing machines	12,483	"
Condensed milk	55,029	"
Nails	15,131	"
Patent medcines	34,412	"
Stationery	43,218	"
Tea	19,543	"
Rails, etc	20,000	"
Confectionery	19,344	"
Shooks	22,230	"

Elbows and Fingers Were Cramped and Numb

Lived in Dread of Paralysis—Nerves Upset—Could Not Sleep —Well Now—Thanks to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Paralysis is frightfully common these days. We are living at high tension, and too often the nerves give way under the enormous strain. The only way to be safe is to be warned by symptoms, for the nervous system does not go to pieces without giving you many danger signals, if you only know how to interpret them.

When you have frequent headaches, find yourself easily irritated and annoyed, feel discouraged and down-hearted, cannot rest and sleep well, and find appetite fickle and digestion bad, you may know that the nerves are in bad condition. Don't wait for these symptoms to become chronic, but start in early with the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and head off disaster.

Mr. John Matthews, farmer, Fawn Lake, Alta., writes:—"I had cramps in my legs, pains in my knees and elbows, and my fingers would get cramped and numb. I could not sleep nights, and would have to get out of bed and rub the cramps out of my legs. For two years I suffered this way, and could not get relief. Then I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and did so with splendid results. I sleep well now, enjoy my meals and feel well generally. I only had cramps once last winter, and feel that my system has been greatly benefited by this food cure."

Cures like this are reported almost daily in the public press, and you are invited to investigate these cases for yourself. If you cannot call personally write for particulars, enclosing stamp for reply. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c. a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL DEBATE AT OTTAWA

How Hon. George P. Graham's Defence of the Grit Government's Dealings in Connection with the N.T.R., as they Impressed a Stranger in the Press Gallery.

BY ALFRED E. McGINLEY, Editor of The Standard.

Ottawa, March 28.—The week in parliament has witnessed what may be called the first grip of the session between the opposing parties in the House of Commons. The Liberals have not profited therefrom.

When the debate on the report of the National Transcontinental Railway Investigating Commission was opened on Tuesday, the occasion found the government supporters confident that all the eloquence the opposition could muster would have no effect in controverting the charges made therein. On the Liberal side there seemed to be evidence that the party ralized its desperate straits, and with this the necessity of taking the most strenuous measures ot refute, before the country, the accusations of waste and negligence placed quite definitely at their door. With this end in view they put up the one man on the opposition benches supposed to be most familiar with the details of the work of construction of the N. T. R., and, consequently, best fitted for the attempt to becloud the issue and bedevil the evidence. The gentleman to whom this task was entrusted had every reason to find it to his kidney. He had a motive in making the report appear as partisan and misleading as possible, for was he not the one man in the Laurier cabinet who, as Minister of Railways and Canals, should have had the final word in the administration of the vast undertaking, even though the actual work of construction was carried out by a commission appointed, it is said, personally by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, without consultation with his minister?

Also, it is currently reported and generally believed that it is this gentleman to whom the aged knight of the white plume has decided to bequeath the mantle and perquisites of leadership when time, or the people, shall have divorced him from that high office. And it is also remarked that the gentleman, himself, is willing yes anxious, for the charge. Consequently this was an abundant opportunity for him to prove his calibre, and prove it, too, with his most formidable opponent and closest rival, (Dr. Pugsley), sitting beside him to witness his triumph. Fine business, and turly a most propitious moment for the Honorable George P. Graham, ex-Minister of Railways, and member for South Renfrew, Ontario, to make his claims good.

It was like an anxious warhorse leaping to the fray, that Mr. Graham arose, after the acting Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. Dr. Reid, in his statement of the railway department undertakings, submitted a summary of the report to the House, and discussed it briefly. The member for South Renfrew was greeted with much Liberal applause and a thumping of desks. The Liberals, possibly, were not enthusiastic over the prospect but, like the small boy who whistles when passing a grave yard, they had to do something to keep their courage up.

And Mr. Graham made a good speech. Had he been fortified by the facts, or had the evidence against his government been less complete and damning in its character, his defence of the N. T. R. steal might have carried with it a certain measure of conviction. But he is to be congratulated on doing as well as he did with the material at hand. Possibly for his success in politics he, to a considerable extent, is indebted to nature. For he is a nice looking, white haired, benevolent old gentleman whose appearance is not unlike that of a man whom one would expect to find at the head of village philanthropic and charitable movements, one to whom honesty would be the end and beginning of life.

He has a well rounded voice and is given to oratorical periods, and it was a fine spectacle for the stranger who did not possess an intimate acquaintance with the honorable gentleman and his political record, to gaze at that upstretched arm, that large, finely shaped head thrown back in defiance, and to listen to that big, round voice as it thundered forth its declarations of integrity. He resembled a fine old mastiff at bay. But he did not wear well. After an hour or two of his declarations of honesty, one found a nasty, mean little opinion creeping up through the back of one's mind that this splendid old gentleman did protest too much—that character such as his, if it were sincere should require no such self laudation.

Then, on the succeeding day, as he wearily proceeded through section after section of the report and attempted, with indifferent success to explain away their conclusions, one got very tired of it all, and if the rules of the House did not place such strict insistence on dignity and decorum it would have been a relief to pull the old gentleman's coat tail and tip him off in friendly fashion, "Better stop now, you're overdoing it." Finally, after seven hours and ten minutes of speaking, although not continuous, he did subside and the effect of his admitted eloquence commenced to wear off.

Before sitting down, however, on Wednesday at six o'clock, he summed up his speech in the following amendment, which was seconded by Dr. Pugsley:

"That the report of the commissioners appointed by the government to inquire into the construction of the Transcontinental Railway is so wilfully partisan and misleading as to be wholly unreliable; that the manifest object of the said commissioners was to misrepresent for party purposes rather than to investigate in public interest without regard to the serious consequences to the country or this great national undertaking; and that for the appointment of such commissioners and for accepting and endorsing their report the government deserves the severe censure of this House."

There was an outburst of Liberal cheers with ironical laughter and applause from the government side of the House and the members all went home to dinner, and to think it over. Despite the fact that Mr. Graham brought to bear all his skill, he did not manage to restore a single dollar of the millions stolen from the people. The Gutelius-Staunton report was in just the shape it had been before he commenced, and the Canadian people were still saddled with the debt that will bear heavily upon their children and children's children long after the perpetrators of the iniquitous deed have been gathered to their reward.

After recess, Wednesday night, Mr. W. S. Middlebro of North Grey arose to reply. Now Mr. Middlebro is a lawyer, and, by repute, a good one. Out in the Ontario constituency he calls his own they look upon him as a safe sane citizen, not especially eloquent, but a gentleman who has the disturbing faculty of getting out all the facts and hanging to them though the heavens fall. Facts constitute the biggest guns in his batteries of argument, and this was plainly evidenced in his address. Coming after the intoxicating eloquence of Hon. Mr. Graham, it was like a Collins or a cold matutinal bath after a night of hilarity. It clarified the mind and aroused the faculties; it caused his listiners to weigh more carefully the elaborate word structure of the preceding speaker and to look through it for any mention of the things Mr. Middleboro told about. The result was that Mr. Graham's banner did not wave quite so flauntingly after the North Grey lawyer had taken a few shots at it.

Following Mr. Middlebro we had a few minutes with Mr. Carvell. Who, in New Brunswick, does not know this bouilient pansy? Who, by the sounding sea that is not familiar with his methods of noisy blatant attack reminding one of nothing so much as a man hunting pidgeons in King street, armed only with blank cartridges; a great deal of noise, some little attention, but no effect. He was loud in his denunciation of the Gutelius-Staunton report, he was indignant in his peculiar desk banging methods of combating what he termed unfair conclusions. But, unlike Mr. Graham, he did not intoxicate with his eloquence. One could not even get, as Jack London calls it, "pleasantly lit." Consequently it did not require a straightener to remove the traces of his oration. A night's sleep had all the effect necessary. Mr. Carvell was forgotten.

On Thursday was revealed the real heavy weight of the debate, so far, the Honorable Arthur Meighen, Solicitor-General, but this gentleman is worthy of a chapter to himself.

CHURCH'S STRICTURES HUNTING TRADE OF PARISIAN MODISTES

Head of LaMode Illustree Complains to Cardinal Merry Del Val that Business is Suffering.

London, Mar. 30.—The Rome correspondent of the Sunday Observer states that the directress of La Mode Illustree has interviewed Cardinal Merry Del Val on behalf of Parisian modistes and complained that business was suffering as a result of the strictures of the church on modern fashions, especially with South America, where rigorous instructions on dress were issued. Promising to confer with the pope the cardinal said it was impossible to keep a corps of artist at the Vatican to decide such points but when dress became too outre the church must intervene.

ABUSE OF PRIVILEGE BY THE LIBERALS

Take Advantage of Free Postage Privilege to Flood Mails With Copies of Party Publication.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, March 29.—The attention of the postmaster general has been called to the fact that the Liberal organization here is abusing the franking privileges of the mails by sending broadcast through Canada thousands of copies of the party publication, the Liberal monthly. Recently it is reported mail sacks filled with these and all franked so that the party would escape the payment of postage have been discovered. Action will likely be taken to stop the practice.

BANK ROBBERS MAKE CASHIER THEIR PRISONER.

Tacoma, Wash., March 28.—Seven armed men entered the Elma National Bank at Elma, in the southwest part of Washington, today, made a prisoner of the cashier, and escaped with about $3,000.

The bandits, according to the report received here, set the schoolhouse on fire to distract attention. Several shots were fired, but no one was hurt.

DEATHS.

GARD.—In this city, on the 28th inst., at her residence, 5 Horsefield street, Elizabeth Abbott Gard, aged 82 years, leaving one sister to mourn. Funeral Monday, Mar. 30th, from her late residence. Service begins at 2.30 o'clock.

SPECIAL SERVICE IN CENTENARY CHURCH

In Honor of Fanny J. Crosby, Blind Poetess and Hymn Writer—Rev. Mr. Barraclough Reads Message.

In honor of Fanny J. Crosby, the blind poetess and hymn writer who celebrated her 94th birthday last week an interesting musical service was held in the Centenary church last evening. All the hymns sung were of Miss Crosby's composition and in place of the sermon, the pastor, Rev. W. H. Barraclough, gave an interesting account of the life and struggles of the blind poetess. He told of her efforts to overcome the handicap of blindness, recited interesting stories showing her indomitable spirit and cheerfulness in face of her affliction, traced the development of her gifts and her progress in Christian grace through the devotion of her abilities to the singing of hymns which have been a source of inspiration and solace to millions.

Miss Crosby was born on March 24th, 1820, and her gifts and character had made her a prominent figure in the religious and literary life of the continent. She enjoyed the friendship of presidents of the American republic, and men and women famous in all walks of life.

The musical service was much enjoyed by a large and appreciative congregation who joined in singing the famous hymns in a hearty manner. A feature of this service was the rendering by D. B. Fidgeon of a solo, Safe in the Arms of Jesus.

During the evening the pastor read a personal greeting from the aged singer to the congregation.

TRY UNGAR'S LAUNDRY.

OBITUARY.

Elizabeth Abbott Gard

The death of Miss Elizabeth Abbott Gard occurred at her residence, 5 Horsfield street, on Saturday. The deceased, who was an invalid for a number of years, was a daughter of the late Thomas Gard and is survived by one sister Annie, at home. L. T. Gard, the jeweler, is a nephew and the late Tremaine Gard was a brother.

Before her illness compelled her to remain in the house the late Miss Gard was a devoted member of Queen Square Methodist church, being very prominent in charitable work. Her death will be regretted by a large circle of riends.

The funeral will be held from the late residence, 5 Horsfield street, today.

Gas ranges, small and large, hot plates, gas water heaters, kitchen heaters and garbage burners—see them all at McClary's demonstration this week beginning on Monday, 221-223 Prince William street.

McClary's gas range demonstration this week beginning on Monday—new showroom, 221-223 Prince william street.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. John E. Wilson, accompanied by Miss Mildred, left Saturday evening for Boston and Hartford. At Hartford she will meet her daughter, Clara, who is on the nursing staff of the Hartford Hospital.

Rev. Father Edwin Millard, of the "Community of Resserection of Mirfield, England," will arrive in the city today and while here will be the guest of Rev. Father Collins at the Mission House, Paradise Row.

Major and Mrs. H. B. Short of Digby have returned home after a trip to British Columbia and California.

O. M. Melanson, M. P. P., of Shediac, was in the city on Saturday on his way home from Fredericton.

HOW "TIZ" GLADDENS, TIRED, ACHING FEET

"TIZ" Fixed My Sore, Swollen, Sweaty, Calloused Feet and Corns.

"'TIZ' makes my feet just dance.

Ah! what relief. No more tired feet; no more burning feet; no more swollen, bad smelling, sweaty feet. No more pain in corns, callouses or bunions. No matter what ails your feet or what under the sun you've tried without getting relief, just use "TIZ."

"TIZ" is the only remedy that draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet; "TIZ" is magical; "TIZ" is grand; "TIZ" will cure your foot troubles so you'll never limp or draw up your face in pain. Your shoes won't seem tight and your feet will never, never hurt or get sore, swollen or tired. Think of it, no more foot misery; no more burning corns, callouses or bunions.

Get a 25 cent box at any drug store or department sore, and get instant relief. Get a whole year's foot relief for only 25 cents. Think of it!

Its Purity Is Absolute—

Its Strength, Flavor, Freedom from Dust, and Cleanliness of Preparation, has induced an Enormous Demand from a Critical Public.

"SALADA"

The Most Remarkable Value The World Has Ever Seen

Cents **25** Per Pound

NO DUST || NO DIRT

Get a Packet To-Day

M116

Your Grocer has it, or will get it for you, but if not, write to us direct; Address: "Salada", Montreal.

Other Grades of "Salada" are sold at 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c Per Pound, and all of Matchless Value for prices charged.

CONTRACT LET FOR ANOTHER SESSION OF TRENT VALLEY CANAL

Stefansson Confident of Safety of Those on Board the Karluk.

Ottawa, March 29.—The contract for the second section of the western end of the Trent Valley Canal between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay has been awarded by the government to the Inland Contracting Company of Toronto. The amount of the contract is a little under $1,000,000. The Severn River section was let some time ago to the York Construction Company. The contracts for the two remaining sections will be let in the near future, and it is expected that this summer work will be in progress along the whole route from Lake Simcoe to Georgian Bay. The southern end of the canal from Lake Simcoe to Trent-on, will, it is expected, be practically completed by the end of this year. It will probably take two years yet to complete the western end of the canal.

NORTH SHORE HOTEL RAIDED BY SCOTT ACT INSPECTOR

Newcastle, Mar. 28—Within the last week Scott Act Inspector W. O. Chamberlain successfully raided the Windsor Hotel for liquor and has brought a charge for second offense; James Robinson of Hotel Miramichi was fined $100 and costs for second offense; and Mrs. Foley of Hotel Miramichi lost her suit before Judge McKeown in St. John to replevin the $400 worth of liquor recently seized from her hotel. Mrs. Foley's case for keeping liquor for sale, arising out of the seizure was aired yesterday and resulted in conviction. Destruction of the liquor will follow.

A very successful social was held by the Methodist Ladies' Aid at Mrs. J. F. R. MacMichael's.

Rev. Geo. W. Mingie, secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, will speak in Newcastle next Wednesday evening.

The death of Mrs. Jane Hinton, occurred at the residence of Thomas Cochrane, Nelson, yesterday. The funeral will be held Sunday. Deceased leaves no children, but the following sisters survive: Mrs. John Appleby, Jed. Blackmore, Cassilis and Mrs. Ellen Astles of Marinette, Wisconsin.

Imperial Has Something Different!

HUNTING IN THE ARCTIC

With Those Intrepid Sports.

Harry Whitney and Lucky Scott

Leaving Sydney, C. B., and St. John's Nfld, Ship Steaming Through Ice Fields. Crashing Through Heavy Packs. Travelling With Dog Sledges. Chasing and Shooting Polar Bears. Close Range With Ferocious Beasts. Esquimaux Villages and Traders. Capturing Bears With Lasso. Rescuing Crew from Frozen Ship.

THREE EXCEPTIONAL REELS.

ALSO:— Carlyle Blackwell and Strong Supporting Cast —IN— **"THE CONVICT"** (Two-Reel Kalem)

By Request MR. FLEMING will sing "The Curse of an Aching Heart"—(Illustrated).

ORCHESTRAL NOVELTIES.

WED.-THUR. Through Fire to Fortune—5 reel Lubin. | FRI.-SAT. Kathlyn Series No. 2. "Marriage of Figaro." | NEXT WEEK. The Muical Hylands.

BY NO MEANS MISS THE ARCTIC TRIP TODAY—Real Pictures.

OPERA HOUSE THOMPSON-WOODS STOCK CO.

ALL THIS WEEK

The Royal Mounted

A romance of the Canadian Northwest with a rollicking Irish hero, a backwoods heroine and the mounted police as the triangle.

THE PLAY WITHOUT A NAME

At the Opera House Next Week

$30 FOR A TITLE Inquire at Box Office

MARINE AND SHIPPING NEWS

SIGNAL SERVICE BULLETIN.

(Issued by Authority of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.)

St. John, March 28.—10 a. m.—

Cape Race, 720—Clear, light north. 5.30 a. m., Megantic abeam, inward. March 27th, 10.50 p. m., Athenia 300 miles southeast, inward.

Sayle Island, 380—Clear, northwest. 1 a. m., Empress of Ireland abeam, bound Halifax. March 27th, 7.30 p. m., Colorado abeam.

Halifax, 267—Clear, moderate north. Arrived—Miquelon, 5 a. m.; Uranium, 7.25 a. m. Sailed March 27th, Cabot, 7.15 p. m.

Cape Sable, 138—Foggy, moderate east. 8 a. m., Sicilian abeam, bound St. John.

Brier Island, 61—Fair, moderate northeast.

Point Lepreau, 22—Fair, moderate northeast.

Partridge Island—Fair, moderate northeast.

CREW PICKED UP.

Stmr Caracas, New York for Laguayra, reports by wireless March 26, in lat 36 42, lon 72 25, picked up a boat containing four of crew of schr Hattie P. Simpson, from Philadelphia March 10 for Galveston with coal. The Simpson sank March 21 off Cape Lookout. Capt. Strong and five men went down with the schooner.

CAPT. SMITH'S APPOINTMENT.

While in port last week Captain Smith of the Royal Mail Steam Packet liner Caraquet received his appointment of Royal Naval Reserve. The captain was much pleased with the distinction shown.

The Caraquet with a large general cargo sailed Saturday afternoon for Bermuda, West Indies and Demerara via Halifax.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

The Battle Line steamer Leuctra, Capt. Butler, arrived at Liverpool Saturday from Lostyn Deets.

Steamship Letitia arrived Saturday at Glasgow from St. John.

Steamship Manchester Commerce, from St. John, arrived at Manchester Saturday.

The steamer Megantic was abeam of Cape Race at 5.30 a. m. Saturday, bound inward.

The Donaldson Line steamer Athenia, Capt. Black, bound from Glasgow for St. John with passengers and general cargo, was 300 miles southeast of Cape Race on March 27 at 10.50 a. m.

S. S. Colorado was abeam of Sable Island at 7.30 p. m., March 27.

The steamers Miquelon and Uranium reached Halifax at 7.25 a. m., Saturday.

The S. S. Cabot sailed from Halifax at 7.15 p. m., March 27 for Louisburg.

NOW IN STEERAGE SERVICE.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, of the North German Lloyd line, the only express steerage passenger ship in the world, arrived in New York on Friday with 2,111 third class and steerage passengers.

The vessel, formerly one of the principal vessels of the North German Lloyd fleet, has been remodelled to accommodate this class of passengers. The smoking room has been made into several staterooms, additional bunks have been put in the large cabins formerly devoted to first and second cabin passengers and the small tables in the dining saloon have given way to larger ones.

Captain Heinrich Rehm, commander of the vessel, which was one day late from Bremen, said that early in the morning of March 18 the vessel cut down a three-masted auxiliary schooner which crossed her bows. Six of her crew were rescued from an open boat. The schooner was the Fimmo.

DANGERS TO NAVIGATION.

New York, March 28.—Stmr Lux (Br), from Cadiz, etc., reports March 24, lat 42 53, lon 65 02, passed a large red painted buoy, with automatic whistle and lantern in good condition; no light visible.

Bark Drumeltan (Br), reports March 10, lat 8 56 N, lon 51 56 W, passed a heavy spar from 10 to 15 feet out of water, apparently attached to sunken wreckage.

That portion of the wreck of stmr Monroe which was dangerous to navigation was removed yesterday by revenue cutter Onondaga. The hull is now covered by 54 feet of water.

Boston, March 26.—Stmr Edison Light reports 8 a. m., yesterday, half way between Handkerchief and Shovelful lightships, off No. 6 buoy, in track of vessels, passed a wreck, apparently that of a fishing schooner, floating bottom up and just awash; apparently a recent disaster; dangerous menace; revenue cutter service notified.

(Reported to the Hydrographic Office.)

Stmr Jacona (Br), reports March 19, about 20 miles S¾W of Seal Island light, sa wa whistling gas buoy.

Stmr Perugia (Br), reports March 20, lat 38 53 N, lon 65 06 W, passed a log floating end up, apparently attached to submerged wreckage.

Stmr Santa Catharina (Ger), reports March 19, lat 38 39 N, lon 70 39 W, passed a rusty flat topped buoy.

Stmr Caracas reports March 16, lat 28 17 N, lon 69 09 W, passed a mast about 50 feet long.

Stmr Frankdale (Br), reports March 17, lat 27 50 N, lon 83 50 W, passed a small boat.

Stmr Ascania (Br), radiographed that on March 16, in lat 44 33 N, lon 44 21 W, a whistling buoy was sighted.

Stmr Berlin (Ger), reports March 18, lat 39 46 N, lon 38 56 W, passed the derelict schr Carrie M. Wambach.

Stmr Rochambeau (Fr), reports March 19, lat 44 23 N, lon 38 42 W, passed a cylindrical buoy.

Stmr Ascania (Br), radiographed that on March 14, in lat 42 20, lon 49 23, and in lat 42, lon 49, field ice was sighted.

Stmr Jacoma (Br), reports March 23, lat 44 N, lon 49 W, encountered loose field ice and passed along the edge of it for six hours; several small bergs and growlers were in the ice.

On March 23, lat 45 37 N, lon 124 49 W, a tree about 70 feet long and 4 feet in diameter, with roots attached, was sighted.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

March Moon Phases.

First Quarter 5	1	3 p.m.
Full Moon 12	0	18 a.m.
Last Quarter 18	3	39 p.m.
New Moon.. 26	2	9 p.m.

D. of W.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	H. Water a. m.	H. Water p. m.	L. Water a. m.	L. Water p. m.
30 M	6.13	6.44	1.34	13.56	8.03	20.13

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers

Batsford, 2,590, J T Knight & Co.
Bjorgoin, 1785, W. M. Mackay Co.
Manchester Inventor, 2,775, Wm. Thomson & Coo.
Saturnia, 5,494, Robt Reford Co.
Sicilian, 5,607, Wm. Thomson & Co.
Virginian, 6,827, Wm Thomson & Co.

Schooners

Doane, 299, J E Moore.
Elma, 299, A W Adams.
Harold B Cousens, 360, P McIntyre.
Hunter, 187, D J Purdy.
Harry Miller, 246, J W Smith.
John B. Coyle, 607,
Laura C Hall, 99, Master.
Margaret May Riley, 241, A W Adams.
Moama, 284, J Splane Co.
Orozimbo, 121, A W Adams.
Peter Schlutz, 373, A W Adams.
Sallie E Ludlam, 199, D J Purdy.
W E & W L Tucyk, 395, Gregory.
Walter Miller, 118, C M Kerrison.

VESSELS BOUND TO ST. JOHN

Bray Head, 1,954, Port Talbot, March 10.
Mount Royal, 5,926, Antwerp, March 11
Montreal, 5,552, Antwerp, March 18
Manchester Mariner, 2,672, Manchester March 15.
Shenandoah, 2,490, London, March 19
Tyrolia, 4,846, Liverpool, March 20.
Athenia, 5,523, Glasgow, March 21.
Manchester Importer, 2,538, Manchester, March 21.
Lakonia, 3,046, Buenos Ayres, March 22.
Mount Temple, 6,661, Antwerp.
Montrose, 5,402, London, March 19.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, N. B.

Arrived Saturday, March 28th.

Stmr Sicilian, 5,607, London, Havre, mdse., and passengers, Wm. Thomson & Co.

Coastwise—Schr Tethys, Thompson, Musquash and cld.

Cleared.

Schr Arthur M. Gibson, Longmire, City Island, f. o., Stetson Cutler & Co.
Schr Lucia Porter, Spragg, City Island, f. o., Stetson Cutler & Co.

Sailed.

Barge Belfast, Ellis, Portland, Me., C. M. Kerrison.

Stmr Caraquet, Smith, West Indies via Halifax, Wm. Thompson & Co.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Halifax, March 29.—Ard Sat, 28th, stmrs Uranium (Br), Rotterdam; Empress of Ireland (Br), Liverpool.

Ard Sunday, 29th, stmrs Megantic (Br), Liverpool; Caraquet, (Br), Demerara via St. John, N. B.

Sld Saturday, 28th, stmr Uranium, (Br), New York; Alsation (Br), Liverpool.

Sld Sunday, 29th, stmr Megantic (Br), Portland.

BRITISH PORTS.

Southampton, March 27.—Ard stmr Oceanic, New York.

FOREIGN PORTS.

New York, March 27.—Ard stmr Lusitania, Liverpool; schr T. W. Allan, New Haven.

Sld March 27, schrs M. J. Alles, Eastport, Me.; Gypsum Queen, Halifax; Ernest T. Lee, Calais.

Portsmouth, March 27.—Sld schr Clarence H. Vener, New York.

Vineyard Haven, March 27.—Sld bark Normandy, Boston; schrs Sunlight, Rockland, Me.; Anne Lord, St. John.

Calais, Me., March 27.—Ard schr Mary E. Morse, New York.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., March 27.—Ard schrs Maggie Todd, New York; Samuel Castner, Jr., do.

Portland, Me., March 26.—Sld schrs Lotus and Genevieve, St. John, N. B.; Puritan, Bar Harbor; tug Savage, Boston.

Boston, March 26.—Sld schrs St. Bernard, Five Island; W. H. Watters, Shulee.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Portland, March 26, 1914.

Richmonds's Island Harbor, Me.

Old Proprietor Buoy, 1, spar, replaced March 25, having been found missing.

SLUSH AND RAIN

You should not mind when you can buy

Men's rubbers, for 49c.
Ladies,' 37c.
Misses,' 32c.
Children's, 28c.
Infants,' 24c.

At Bassen's, 207 Union street, Opera House block, and 14 Charlotte street.

EXPERT ADVICE

Mr. W. J. Thompson, London, explains in detail the construction and utility of gas ranges at McClary's demonstration of at the new showrooms, 221-223 Prince William street, this week beginning on Monday. Everybody is invited to come.

OPENING OF TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN

Rev. W. R. Robinson and Michael Kelly Address Big Audience in the Lyric Theatre.

The Lyric Theatre was crowded yesterday afternoon when the first public meeting in connection with the campaign that is now being waged for the introduction of the Canada Temperance Act in St. John was held. The assembly was arranged under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance and many citizens prominent in temperance circles were present.

A choir under the direction of John Bullock was heard in several vocal selections before and during the service.

Rev. W. R. Robinson explained the difference between the Canada Temperance Act, which is commonly known as the Scott Act, and the present high license system. Michael Kelly was also heard in support of the adoption of the Scott Act in St. John.

Eliminate Bars.

J. Willard Smith presided and in his opening remarks referred to the good work being done by the citizens in behalf of the Salvation Army Metropole campaign, but he thought that a surer way of looking after the people, who would be cared for by this institution, was in eliminating the bars. In practically every case the men who were helped by this institution had been placed in their present condition through the agency of drink.

Michael Kelly.

Rev. William Lawson conducted the devotional exercises and then Mr. Smith called on Mr. Kelly, who has been working in the interest of temperance in all parts of the country. He pointed out that this was practically the beginning of the campaign in St. John against the liquor traffic and he expected it ultimately to lead up to an engagement that would mean the same to the liquor business that Waterloo did to the French. In spite of the numerous attacks on the liquor business he had yet to hear of the people in favor of it coming out openly and defending their business by arguments. He had not yet heard of these people coming out and meeting the temperance people in joint debate.

He felt that as soon as the women were given the right to vote that the rum traffic would be voted out of existence and he was sure that the day was not far distant when the women of this country would be given equal suffrage with the men.

If it was wrong to sell liquor at 5 o'clock in the morning why was it not also wrong to sell it at eight or nine o'clock. The people holding licenses today had a monopoly of the business and this was not right either. He had been told by a prominent St. John lawyer that the people needed more temperance education before the prohibitory laws could be enforced, but that man, perhaps, was expecting to secure a retainer from the liquor people.

He believed that if liquor were banished from St. John that the whole province would be free from it.

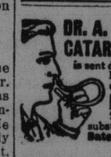
Rev. Mr. Robinson.

Rev. Mr. Robinson explained the workings of the Scott Act and the benefit it would be to St. John. Under the present system the citizens who sanctioned it were parties to the selling and he thought that every one should vote for the Scott Act which would place the responsibility of selling on those who sold.

Many of the prohibitive clauses of the high license law were good, but the whole act permitted the sale of liquor.

Because Fredericton, St. Stephen and other places where the Scott Act was supposed to be enforced had places where liquors could be obtained was no argument against the act. In the rural districts where the act was in force there were many places where the stuff was not sold and the people did not want it.

Mr. Robinson told of some of his experiences in connection with the enforcing of the Scott Act in some places and then urged the people of St. John to do all in their power to eliminate the saloons as far as St. John was concerned.



DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c. is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops drop-plugs in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. a box; blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

"MY STOMACH IS FINE

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One of the many good features of Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets is that they are so pleasant and easy to take. The relief they give from heartburn, flatulence, biliousness and dyspepsia is prompt and permanent. Try one after each meal—they'll make you feel like a new person.

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For nursing mothers
Na-Dru-Co Laxatives
offer the important advantage that they do not disturb the rest of the system or affect the child.
25c. a box at your Druggist's.
National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited. 175

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the light on the South-west Ledge, Brier Island, gas and whistling buoy is reported out. It will be relighted as soon as possible.

GEORGE H. FLOOD,
Agent, Department Marine and Fisheries, St. John, N. B.

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Dep. Halifax ..... 8 a. m.
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TO NORTH PACIFIC COAST
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To Victoria .. .. Vancouver .. Seattle $62.65
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Mar. 7 Man. Port	Mar. 28.
Mar. 14, Man. Mariner, X,...	Mar 30.
Mar. 21, Man. Importer,.....	April 11
Mar. 28, Man. Spinner, X, ..	April 13.
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Steamers marked X take cargo for Philadelphia.
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Mar. 26, Kanawha	Mar. 21
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Mar 19, Shenandoah	April 4
Mar. 28, Rappahannock	April 18

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EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION
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Change in Schedule—Winter Fares.
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Leave St. John 9 a. m. every Thurs. for Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston. Returning leave Central Wharf, Boston, Mon. 9 a. m. and Portland, 5 p. M. for Lubec, Eastport and St. John.
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Then you will get beer that is made pure and kept pure from the brewery to your glass. We go to extremes in cleanliness. Even the air in which Schlitz is cooled is filtered.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1914.

CREDITABLE WORK.

A section of The Standard this morning is given over to the St. John Suffrage Association for the promotion and advancement of the cause of Women's Suffrage. When the idea was first proposed The Standard management agreed to permit the members of the association to have a section of the paper for their purpose and they, themselves, wrote or collected the articles it contains.

It will be noticed, and this is not unexpected, that the views expressed are in favor of extending the suffrage to women. Whether the proportion of the general population in favor of Votes for Women is as large as might be supposed, from the fact that the opinions published in this issue are favorable to it, is probably debatable.

Members of the Suffrage Association have shown considerable zeal and activity in securing and preparing for publication arguments in favor of their cause. Also it will be observed on perusal of the articles that the arguments are well and reasonably presented. The women appeal to the reason rather than the emotional.

In considering the question of Woman Suffrage it is not fair to judge the merit of the cause by the methods of some of its advocates. Suffragists on this side of the water are inclined to be more temperate in their views than their sisters in England. Consequently the vogue of militancy has not spread across the Atlantic.

Whether one does or does not agree with the general idea that women should have the vote there can be no room for doubting the qualifications of the members of the Suffrage Association who have taken it upon themselves to edit and write their section of today's Standard. In the first place they realized that if they wished to secure the greatest amount of province-wide publicity for their cause this end could best be obtained by using this newspaper. In this we believe they showed discernment and judgment. Also the matter they have prepared bears the marks of a broad and tolerant point of view; they desire to impress by the force of their argument and the justice of their appeal, rather than by the unconventional methods of their English sisters. They have devoted time and talent to the section given over to them and the result of their labors is decidedly creditable.

OTTAWA'S PROBLEM.

The city of Ottawa, today, will decide by means of a plebiscite a question which has agitated the press and people of the capital city for many weeks and which during the last few days has been the most general topic of conversation transcending in momentary interest even the proceedings on Parliament Hill. It is the question of the city's water supply.

Possibly, people in St. John, who have always been fortunate in their ability to obtain the best and purest of water, either from the Spruce Lake or Loch Lomond, may find some difficulty in conceiving the lot of a city, double the size of the Winter Port, that does not number amongst its assets an unlimited supply of pure water. Yet this is the position in which the great city of Ottawa finds itself and it is, by the most democratic method, a direct appeal to the people, to determine the best plan for filling that obvious need that today's plebiscite is being held.

There are three plans proposed. One is to tap a lake in the Laurentian mountains, known as Thirty-one Mile Lake, for a supply of pure water, and the other two projects are to establish filtration facilities and utilize the water from the Ottawa River after subjecting it to filtration, either by mechanical process or by chemicals.

So keen is the controversy, and so intense the feeling engendered over the question that the Ottawa newspapers have buried their political differences and find the water supply plans of more absorbing interest. The Ottawa Journal (Conservative), and the Free Press (Liberal), favor the Thirty-one Mile Lake plan, while the Citizen (Independent Liberal), advocates the filtration idea.

From the editorial columns of these newspapers the question has possessed itself of the news columns. The Journal, last week, sent a staff representative in the person of Mr. M. Grattan O'Leary, formerly of The Standard, to New England cities to interview water engineers and others there on the question of water supply. His reports showed that the processes of filtration had been largely discarded in those cities. The Free Press, at the same time sent a man into the Haileybury district and he, also, secured the opinions of authorities against any system of filtration or chemical treatment, and in favor of procuring a supply of water, naturally pure, even at much greater expense.

These reports, when published were at once branded by the Citizen as false and misleading. The Journal proved the accuracy of Mr. O'Leary's articles while the representative of the Free Press showed his resentment at the Citizen's statement that his report from Haileybury were unfounded, by filing a libel action for $10,000 against that newspaper.

Meanwhile the controversy tended to divide the city of Ottawa into hostile camps, each favoring a certain plan. And so the merry war went on providing the most exciting week Ottawa has had for a long time. Today the people of the capital will make their own decision. And if they are like people of other cities in the consideration of local questions they probably will cast their votes in accordance with their own preconceived opinions being influenced slightly, or not at all, by the columns of newspaper space devoted to the matter. The result of today's polling should throw an interesting sidelight upon the influence of the press on matters entirely aside from the realm of politics.

MR. PUGSLEY IS BUSY

Judging from despatches from Ottawa, Hon. William Pugsley does not intend that his confreres on the opposition benches shall forget his claims to be named as the successor of Sir Wilfrid Laurier when the present Liberal leader shall have retired from active politics, or at least, from the position he now holds.

Mr. Pugsley has been away from the house through illness and on his return was heartily greeted by friends and foes alike for, whatever may be said, and there is good reason to say much, regarding the tortuous political path he has followed, there will be none prepared to carry their opposition to him to a length where they are not willing to rejoice at his restoration to health.

On Wednesday afternoon there was a significant little incident in the house which illustrates that the Honorable William, no matter what his friends may think of him, is at least determined that he shall not be ignored, or that the impression shall go abroad that his illness has had the least effect upon his designs upon the leadership of his party.

C. A. Wilson of Laval had succeeded in dividing the house on an appeal from a ruling of the speaker. In such cases, when a vote is taken, the leader of each party is usually the first to place himself on record. Sir Wilfrid was not in the chamber when the vote was taken, but Mr. Graham was. So also was Mr. Pugsley and to the surprise of many, and the joy of the Conservatives, it was the member for St. John who first arose in his place to record his vote. Mr. Graham was forced to take rank after the ex-minister of public works.

While it was but a small matter it serves to show which way the wind blows. It had been hoped by friends of Mr. Graham that his speech on the Transcontinental Railway report would have firmly established him in the position of Sir Wilfrid's right bower. It was, perhaps, unfortunate for his aspirations that he did not have a better subject, for despite all his eloquent sophisteries, at the conclusion of his seven-hour oration the report was just as serious in its reflections as it ever was. And when Hon. Arthur Meighen finished his attention to Mr. Graham's effort, on Thursday, there was not left any vestige of the elaborate structure of refutation the ex-minister of railways had built up.

Conservatives who have the success of their party at heart could not wish for better fortune than to have Mr. Pugsley installed in Sir Wilfrid's place.

The knight of the white plume has doubtless made many mistakes but he combines a magnetic and picturesque personality with a record of constant adherence to one party and a strong reputation for personal honesty. Mr. Pugsley lacks any of these things. It might be regarded as especially unkind if we were to specify.

A cry comes out of Ontario that one thousand men are wanted at once on the farms of that province. New Brunswick also needs men on its farms, but in this province there are farms of the highest grade of fertility ready for any man who can make good. A progressive and enlightened government is busily engaged teaching the farmers of New Brunswick the best method of agriculture. This province presents exceptional opportunities for the agriculturist.

Hearing in the matter of the winding up of the May Queen Steamship Company Limited, on petition of Keith A. Barber, one of the shareholders, was continued Saturday morning before Mr. Justice McKeown. Mr. McIntyre, accountant, and William McMulkin, formerly freight agent for the company, were examined. Recorder Baxter, K. C., and Francis Kerr, appeared in support of the application, and D. Mullin, K. C. and G. H. V. Belyea appeared contra.

Diary of Events

HISTORIC DAYS IN CANADA

March 30 is the anniversary of the birth of James Cox Aikens, Canadian statesman, at Toronto, 1823. The first number of the Toronto Mail was issued on this date in 1872, with the gifted Charles Belford as editor. The battle of La Colle Mill was fought near the south of Lacolle River a century ago today, and was a victory for the British and Canadian troops, who defeated a much larger American army.

THE HUMAN PROCESSION

MARGARET CARNEGIE.

Miss Margaret Carnegie, only child and heiress of the steel magnate, will celebrate her seventeenth birthday today. Mr. Carnegie was well past the half century mark when he married Luise Whitfield of New York, and he was in his sixty-second year when their only child, Margaret, was born, on March 30, 1897, ten years after the marriage of her parents. The steel magnet has often expressed the opinion that it is disgraceful to die rich, but, despite his immense benefactions, it is likely that his daughter will inherit a considerable fortune. The Carnegies have little to do with fashionable society, and the daughter is an unassuming and democratic girl, who does not seem to attach any importance to the fact that her father is one of the richest men in the world.

CENTENARY OF BATTLE OF LACOLLE'S MILL IN CANADA.

A century ago Great Britain and the United States were at war, and the Americans, despite the failure of several attempts in that direction, were still bent upon the conquest of Canada. After several reverses in the field, in which the unexpected loyalty of Canadians to the British crown had been fully demonstrated, the people of the United States no longer believed that the capture of Canada was a "mere matter of marching," as Thomas Jefferson had described it at the outbreak of the conflict. Yet the Americans were not discouraged, and early in 1814 Gen. James Wilkinson was given the command of an army numbering 4,000 men, with which to effect the Canadian conquest.

The battle of Lacolle's Mill, fought a century ago today, March 30, 1814, proved that Wilkinson was as inefficient as his predecessors. He flung his army of 4,000 against a gallant handful of 340 defenders, and was flung back again, although the British troops and Canadian militia in the improvised fort exhausted their ammunition early in the engagement.

Major Hancock, of the Thirteenth regiment, was in command at Lacolle's Mill. He had with him 180 privates of his own regiment, the remainder of the 340 defenders being made up of marines, militia and frontier light infantry.

A contemporary account by a British officer describes Lacolle's Mill as "a structure of stone, consisting of two stories with a wooden single roof, in size fifty by thirty feet, and situate on Lacolle River, about three-quarters of a mile from its mouth. It had been made defensible," the narrator continues, "by filling in its windows with heavy squared timber, with interstices for the discharge of musketry. A bridge that crossed the river below the mill led to a small house on the north side, converted into a blockhouse by a breastwork of logs. An ordinary barn stood near the rear. South of the mill there was a clearing of the width of 200 feet, and to the north of it of about 100 feet. The building was otherwise surrounded by woods. Owing to the season of the year a foot of snow was lying on the ground somewhat affected by the thaw The action at Lacolle's Mill lasted two hours and a half. Then the firing ceased from the mill, for the long defence had exhausted the ammunition. Two privates despatched to Ile-aux-Hoix for a supply were captured. The disocntinuance of the musketry fire led the United States forces to advance nearer the mill, in the open. No attempt was made, however, to storm either the mill or the blockhouse. Dusk was coming on when the United States forces retired from the position they had taken up. Thus had the attack on the mill failed, much to the surprise of the defenders, who could not understand the withdrawal of the Americans, who if they had pressed the attack might have taken the position by storm, as there were 4,000, and the total number holding the mill being 340."

Because of his failure in this case Wilkinson was retired. A court of inquiry acquitted him, but discharged him from the service, and the old revolutionary hero went to Mexico, where he died in exile. Gen. Brown was the next to attempt the conquest of Canada, but, after a victory at Chippewa, he faced Sir Gordon Drummond at Lundy's Lane, and the American advance was again checked. The Americans retired to Fort Erie, leaving the captured batteries behind them The treaty of peace a few months later put an end to the futile attempts to raise the Stars and Stripes over the Canadas.

FIRST THINGS

NEW HAVEN.

The first settlement of what is now the city of New Haven was made by a company of emigrants who sailed from Boston for Connecticut 276 years ago today, March 30, 1638. The settlers, most of whom had but recently come over from London, were under the leadership of the Rev. John Davenport and Theophilus Easton. Upon arriving at the site of the future Connecticut metropolis they bought land from the Indians, built rude dwellings, and christened the village New Haven. Within the five years previous to the founding of New Haven, settlements had been established at Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield, but New Haven continued as a separate colony for many years, although joined in a confederation wtih the colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth and Connecticut. New Haven was incorporated with Connecticut in 1662. Yale College was chartered in 1701. It received its city charter in 1784, and for a long time prior to 1873 it was one of the State capitals.

Little Benny's Note Book

By Lee Pape.

Pop was smoaking and thinking in the setting room last nite, and ma was reeding the papir, and awl of a suddin she sed, its troo, I reely bleeve its troo.

Wy that exultunt tone, sed pop, did you run ackross the naim of sum mortil enemy in the deth kolums.

Yes, its troo, its troo, sed ma.

Well, sed pop, trooth is a grate littel virtue, as Shakespeer ses in Hamlet or Nellie the Poor Cloak Model or sumware, Brimstone and fire, brimstone and fire, evvryboddy hates a liar.

Yes, Ive awfin thawt it befoar, sed ma, but Ive nevvir bin so sure of it as wen I was reeding this papir jest now.

Izent it about time to let the gallery in awn the plot, sed pop.

Havent you evvir had the sensayshin that sumthing you were doing has awl happened befoar, may be in sum formir existents, sed ma.

Awfin and awffin, sed pop, evvry time you start to tawk to me about a noo hat you saw down town, I feal as if sumthing was going to happen that has happened befoar.

I dont see how that fits in, sed ma.

O, well, sed pop, as the generous bull sed about the raleroad trane, let it pass.

Well for goodnis sakes, heers anuthir wun, sed ma, I cood sware I had red this akkount of the man merdering his mothir in law with an ax in sum formir existents.

May be you did, may be you did, sed pop, men were awlways thawtless creatures.

Its reely remarkabll, sed ma, I had the sensayshin of its awl beeing familyor to me as soon as I picked up the papir and saw the hedlines about the trolley car that got awf of the tracks and ran up awn the payment, and even the avvertizements seamed to bring a memery of sum preevvis existents, O, no wundir, no wundir.

Wats the anser, sed pop.

Its yestirdays papir, sed ma.

An Analogy.

Good spirits are like lost spectacles—it is hard to find them without them. —Dr. George L. Walton.

Dedicated to W. R. H.

"Father," said the small boy, "what is a jingo?"

"A jingo, my son, is a man who devotes his time to thinking up opportunities for other people to go out and be shot at."—Washington Star.

Not for Him.

Goodheart—I've got you down for a couple of tickets; we're getting up a raffle for a poor man of our neighborhood.

Joakley—None for me, thank you. I wouldn't know what to do with a poor man if I won him—Christian Register.

The Soup Kitchen Next.

Hall—What are you doing now?

Gall—Oh, I'm making a house-to-house canvass to ascertain why people don't want to buy a new patent clothes-wringer—Chicago News.

A Sad Case.

"I suppose your baby sister cries now and then?" asked one of the neighbors.

"Cries!" said Mary. "Why, she just seems to look on the dark side of things all the time!"—Exchange.

Dogs for Hotels.

(From the Providence Bulletin.)

The moral of the Milwaukee hotel fire where the alarm was given by a dog, enabling the manager to warn all the inmates, is that an intelligent and wideawake watchdog beats a sleepy hall porter.

Scored on Kipling.

Annoyed by the injury done to one of his trees by the driver of the local 'bus, Mr. Kipling wrote a vigorous letter of complaint to the 'bus-owner, who is also landlord of an inn. The landlord sold the letter for ten shillings in cash. A second and stronger letter followed; and this also found a purchaser, this time at £1, as befitted its increased violence. Boniface again said nothing. To him next day entered Mr. Kipling, briskly wrathful. "Why didn't I answer your letters, sir? Why, I was hoping you'd send me a fresh one. They pay a deal better than 'bus-driving!"—Boston Times.

The Best Quality at a Reasonable Price

Don't Let Prejudice

Stand in the light of your child's success.

In the days when children's glasses were makeshifts you might well have hesitated about glasses for them.

Today, when our glasses made especially for and fitted to your children mean better school work, happier, healthier and better behaved youngsters, you cannot afford to hesitate.

Eye-strain, "Cross eyes" and other defects will be relieved by wearing our specially fitted glasses. If your child is thus handicapped, better have us examine his eyes. We will tell you just what is necessary.

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Sciatica Vanishes Instantly If Nerviline Is Used

CAN YOU BEAT THIS CASE?

No ordinary liniment will even relieve Sciatica. Nothing but the most powerful kind of a remedy can penetrate through the tissues and finally reach the Sciatic Nerve. You can always depend on the old-time "Nerviline." Nothing made today is as good for Sciatica as Nerviline was when first produced, about forty years ago. All this time the same old "Nerviline" has been curing Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism, and is considered to be without an equal in relieving pain or soreness anywhere. "Nerviline" couldn't be made stronger or better," writes James E. Edwards. "The way it cures Sciatica is to me simply a miracle. For years I suffered frightfully. I ruined my stomach with internal dosing. I rubbed in gallons of oils and liniments—none were strong enough. One good rubbing with Nerviline relieved. I kept on rubbing and shortly was cured. My father cured rheumatism with Nerviline, and my mother cured herself of chronic lumbago with Nerviline. Our family simply swears by Nerviline and we are never without a 50c. family size bottle in our home. We find that for external pain, for coughs, colds, earache, such minor ills it is a veritable family physician."

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THE
Finest of their kind made today, having five three-ply laminated cross-panels which will not check or split. Bead and cove mouldings.
Cheaper than pine doors and much more attractive.
ASK FOR CIRCULAR
Christie Woodworking Co. Ltd.
248 City Road

Westminister Chime Clocks.

Just opened up another new lot of these choice clocks in Chaste designs never before shown.

Also some "GLOW WORM" watches, and Watch Bracelets. The latest useful novelty. You can tell the time by them in the DARK as easily as in the daylight.

Very useful for Travellers or for Nurses.

Also "Glow Worn" Alarm Watches, in folding leather cases—and "Glow Worm" Alarm Clocks. Come and see them.

FERGUSON & PAGE
41 KING STREET
Diamond Importers and Jewelers.

Crucible Steel Wire Rope

SIZES OF WIRE ROPE CARRIED IN STOCK:

Galvanized:
6 Strands) - - 5-16 3-8 1-2 9-16
19 Wiref) - - - 5-8 3-4 7-8 1 in.
6 Strands, 24 wires - 1-4 5-16 3-8 1-2 9-16 5-8

Black:
6 Strands) - - 5-16 3-8 1-2 9-16
19 Wires) - - 5-8 3-4 7-8 1 in.

Wire Rope Clips, Hooks, Thimbles.
Special Prices on Application.

T. McAVITY & SONS, LTD.
13 KING STREET

LOOSE LEAF SUPPLIES

Binders, (all sizes); Spring Holders; Loose Leaf Price Books; Sheets, ruled and punched to any size and pattern.

BARNES & CO., LTD.
84 Prince William Street

J. E. WILSON, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast Iron and Sheet Metal Work of Every Description
Copper, Cast Iron and Galvanized Iron Work for Buildings a specialty.
17-19 Sydney Street. 'Phone M 356

Ask Your Grocer for
GUNN'S BREAKFAST BACON
GUNNS LIMITED, 674 Main Street
M 1670

BALATA BELTING
The Best for Laundries, Dye-Houses and Exposed Situations
D. K. McLAREN, LIMITED
64 Prince William St. 'Phone Main 1121. St. John, N. B.

AN EASY CHAIR

and a good cigar amid pleasant home surroundings is what most men appreciate when evening comes. We can supply the easy chair in various shapes and sizes. Just come in and sit down in one of our arm chairs and see how comfortable they are. You won't go out of the store until you buy one.

A. ERNET EVE RETT,
91 Charlotte Street

The Flaky Loaf With the Golden Crust
Butternut Bread: pure, clean, rich in nutriment. Smacks of Butter Nuts.
Grocers Sell It

YOU PAY NO TUITION FEE UNLESS YOU OBTAIN POSITION
If you enter this month for course in Shorthand or Bookkeeping.
Write for Information.
The J. R. Currie Commercial Institute,
87 UNION STREET.

Clocks.
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Watch Bracelets. The lat-
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IN STOCK:
1-2 9-16
7-8 1 in.
3-8 1-2 9-16 5-8
-2 9-16
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FACTURERS OF
Sheet Metal Work of
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and Galvanized Iron Work
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LIMITED
21. St. John, N. B.

HAIR
good cigar amid
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We can supply
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and sizes. Just
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our arm chairs
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RETT,
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YOU OBTAIN POSITION
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Shorthand or Bookkeep-
for information.
J. R. Currie
ercial Institute,
UNION STREET.

Easter

Choice Footwear

There is a well bred aristocratic air about our Women's Shoes that raise them above the ordinary sort. When you wear them you have a feeling of assurance that all is well with your feet as to looks.

The New Spring Styles of Dorothy Dodd and Waterbury & Rising "Specials" are the top Notch of style and fit.

$4.00 to $6.00 a pair

Waterbury & Rising, Ltd.
King St. Union St. Mill St.

MACAULAY BROS. & CO., KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
Our Stores Open at 8.30 a. m.; Close 6 p. m.; Saturdays 10 p. m.

New Wash Underskirts

Our Spring stocks of Wash Underskirts are now in and ready for your inspection. They are made of the best English Cambrics in styles to conform with the prevailing shapes of outside skirts, shown in all the season's new colorings, in stripe effects on white or light grounds. All lengths.

79 and 98 cents each

MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

Royal Arms Scotch
"Oh So Good!"
JOHN J. BRADLEY,
Sole Agent for Canada and Newfoundland. St. John, N. B.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

Do you realize the necessity of keeping your blood pure? Then why experiment with these so called blood tonics?

DR. WILSON'S HERBINE BITTERS

has stood fifty years hard test as a "True Blood Purifier" and has proven beyond all doubt its worth as such. Try it today.

For sale by all druggists throughout Canada.

Two Sizes, 25c and $1.00 per Bottle

That Herbine Ointment is great stuff for chapped hands.

SOLE PROPRIETORS
The Brayley Drug Co., Ltd.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

For every kind of cut or sore apply Herbine Ointment

SUFFRAGE AND PROGRESS

The wonderful advancement of service in electricity, like woman suffrage, is not understood. In conversation with Mr. J. T. Coffey of the Knox Electric Co. at their showroom, 34 Dock street, it was demonstrated that electric light is one-third cheaper by the use of Tungsten lamps, also that irons, toasters, perculators, bed-warmers, heaters and curling irons are now economical than ever. A visit to their showroom is instructive and worth while.

"The SHADOW"

By ARTHUR STRINGER

(Continued from Saturday.)

It was whispered about, it is true, that among other things a large and ugly-looking revolver had been taken from his clothing, and that he had been denied the use of the ship's wireless service. A steward outside the Captain's door, it was also whispered, had overheard the shipmaster's angry threat to put the stowaway in irons for the rest of the voyage and return him to the Ecuadorean authorities. It was rumored, too, that late in the afternoon of the same day, when the new greaser had complained of faintness and was seeking a breath of fresh air at the foot of a midships deck-ladder, he had chanced to turn and look up at a man standing on the promenade deck above him.

The two men stood staring at each other for several moments, and for all the balmy air about him the great body of the stranger just up from the engine-room had shivered and shaken, as though with a malarial chill.

What is meant, no one quite knew. Nor could anything be added to that rumor, beyond the fact that the first-class passenger, who was known to be a doctor and who had stared so intently down at the quiet-eyed greaser, had turned the color of ashes and without a word had slipped away. And the bewilderment of the entire situation was further increased when the Trunella swung in at Calloa and the large-bodied man of mystery was peremptorily and none too gently put ashore. It was noted, however, that the first-class passenger who had stared down at him from the promenade-deck remained aboard the vessel as she started southward again. It was further remarked that he seemed more at ease when Callao was left well behind, although he sat smoking side by side with the operator in the wireless room until the Trunella had steamed many miles southward on her long journey towards the Straits of Magellan.

CHAPTER XV.

Seven days after the Trunella swung southward from Callao Never-Fail Blake, renewed as to habiliments and replenished as to pocket, embarked on a steamer bound for Rio de Janeiro.

He watched the plunging bow as it crept southward. He saw the heat and the gray sea-shimmer left behind him. He saw the days grow longer and the nights grow colder. He saw the Straits passed and the northward journey again begun. But he neither fretted nor complained of his fate.

After communicating by wireless with both Montevideo and Buenos Ayres and verifying certain facts of which seemed already assured, he continued on his way to Rio. And over Rio he once more cast and pursed up his gently interrogative net, gathering in the discomforting information that Binhart had already relayed from that city to a Lloyd-Brazileriro steamer. This steamer, he learned, was bound for Ignitos, ten thousand dreary miles up the Amazon.

Five days later Blake followed in a Clyde-built freighter. When well up the river he transferred to a rotten-timbered sidewheeler that had once done duty on the Mississippi, and still again relayed from river boat to river boat, move by move falling more and more behind his quarry.

The days merged into weeks, and the weeks into months. He suffered much from the heat, but more from the bad food and the bad water. For the first time in his life he found his body shaken with fever and was compelled to use quinin in great quantities. The attacks of insects, of insects that flew, that crawled, that tunneled beneath the skin, turned life into a torment. His huge triple-terraced neck became raw with countless wounds. But he did not stop by the way. His eyes became oblivious of the tangled and overcrowded life about him, of the hectic orchids and huge butterflies and the flaming birds-of-paradise, of the echoing aisle ways between interwoven jungle growths, of the arching aerial roofs of verdure and the shadowy hanging-gardens from which by day parakeets chattered and monkeys screamed and by night ghostly armies of fireflies glowed. He was no longer impressed by that world of fierce appetites and fierce conflicts. He seemed to have attained to a secret inner calm, to an obsessional inactivity across which the passing calamities of existence only echoed. He merely recalled that he had been compelled to eat of disagreeable things and face undesirable emergencies, to drink of severed Water-vine, to partake of monkey-stake and broiled parrot, to sleep in poisonous swamplands. His spirit, even with the mournful cry of night birds in his ears, had been schooled into the acceptance of a loneliness that to another might have seemed eternal and unendurable.

By the time he had reached the Pacific coast his haggard hound's eyes were more haggard than ever. His skin hung loose on his great body, as though a vampire bat had drained it of its blood. But to his own appearance he gave scant thought. For new life came to him when he found definite traces of Binhart. These traces he followed up, one by one, until he found himself circling back eastward along the valley of the Magdalena. And down the Magdalena he went, still sure of his quarry, following him to Bogota, and on again from Bogota to Barranuqilla, and on to Savauilla, where he embarked on a Hamburg-American steamer for Limon.

At Limon it was not hard to pick up the lost trail. But Binhart's movements, after leaving that port, became a puzzle to the man who had begun to pride himself on growing into knowledge of his adversary's inmost nature. For once Blake found himself uncertain as to the other's intentions. The fugitive now seemed possessed with an idea to get away from the sea, to strike inland at any cost, as though water had grown a thing of horror to him. His zigzagged from obscure village to village, as thought determined to keep away from all main-traveled avenues of traffic. Yet, move as he might, it was merely a matter of time and care to follow up the steps of a white man as distinctly individualized as Binhart.

This white man, it seemed, was at last giving way to the terror that must have been haunting him for months past. His movements became feverish, erratic, irrational. He traveled in strange directions and by strange means, by bullock-cart, by burro, by dug-out, sometimes on foot and sometimes on horseback. Sometimes he stayed over night at a rubber-gathers' camp, sometimes he visited a banana plantation, bought a fresh horse, and pushed on again. When he reached the Province of Alajuela he made use of the narrow cattle passes, pressing on in a northwesterly direction along the valleys of the San Juan and the San Carlos River. A madness seemed to have seized him, a madness to make his way northward, ever northrward.

Over heartbreaking mountainous paths, through miasmic jungles, across sun-baked plateaus, chiled by night and scorched by day, chafed and sore, tortured by niguas and coloradillas, mosquitoes and chigoes, sleeping in verminous hay-thatched huts of bamboo bound together with bejuco-vine, mislead by lying natives and stolen from by peons, Blake day by day and week by weak fought his way after his enemy. When worn to lightheadedness he drank guaro and great quantities of black coffee; when ill he ate quinin.

(Continued tomorrow.)

THE FARM SETTLEMENT PLAN BROUGHT MANY BACK TO THE LAND

The Inducements Held Out Under the System have Encouraged Many, who would have Left the Province, to Acquire Farms of their Own, and a Number of others have Returned to Settle in their Native Province.

Fredricton, Mar. 27—Hon. Mr. Morrissy in the house in answer to Mr. Dugal's inquiry, said:

Q. 1. What amounts of road taxes were collected and paid in to the Secretary-Treasurer of each municipality as required by the Highway Act 1913 in each parish in each county in the province since the act was in force?

Ans. Department has not yet received a complete record from each Secretary-Treasurer.

Q. 2 What amounts have been paid out of these municipal road taxes to the Supervisor of each parish in the different counties in the province?

Ans. Answered by No. 1.

Q. 3. Has the Department a record of the value of the statute labor done upon the roads in each parish in each county? If so, what was it?

Ans. Answered by No. 1.

Q. 4. What was the total amount paid in taxes by the people for roads in the province? What was the total amount of statute labor done, and what was the total government aid paid to the parish supervisors?

A. First two parts of Question 4 answered by No. 1 and in answer to last part of Question 4 Department does not understand what information is sought, but is ready to furnish any information if question is made clear.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy in answer to Mr. Pelletier's inquiry, said:

Q. 1. Is it the intention of the Minister of Public Works to have Four Miles Brook bridge, Madawaska county, repaired or reconstructed? If so, when?

Answer. Yes, as soon as practicable.

Q. 2. What is the cause of the delay in making this important bridge safe for travel?

Answer. Temporary structure has been built to take the place of this bridge, and is now being generally used by the public until the new permanent bridge is constructed.

Hon. Mr. Murray in answer to Mr. Dugal's inquiry said:

Q. 1. Have there been any conferences or negotiations with the Agricultural Department of the United States upon the initiative of this government to remove the embargo which prevents New Brunswick potatoes being shipped to the United States?

Answer. At the request of the Department of Agriculture, the secretary of the department was heard before the Horticultural Board of the Agricultural Department of the United States at Washington, on December 19th and 20th, with regard to the embargo placed against Canadian potatoes. This was followed by a further conference with Dr. Orton, vice-chairman of the Horticultural Board, at Bangor, on January 29th. Since this time correspondence has been kept up between this department and officials of the Horticultural Board of the Agricultural Department of the United States, and the Pathologist of that Department has visited the Department of Agriculture at Fredericton and discussed the situation as it relates to New Brunswick.

Q. 2. If so, what action has been taken and how does the question stand at present?

Ans. As the embargo of the United States is against all Canada, the question is one to be dealt with by the federal authorities. The Department of Agriculture has made representations to Ottawa, as a result of which negotiations have been taken up by the Department of External Affairs with the government of the United States, through the British Embassy at Washington. The Agricultural Department here has been advised from time to time as to the progress of these negotiations, but the communications have been confidential in their character.

No. 1—Answers

Hon. Mr. Murray, in answer to Mr. Pelletier's inquiry, said:

Question 1. How much money has been spent by the Farm Settlement Board, since its organization, in the purchase of farms?

Answer. The Farm Settlement Board has spent for actual purchase of farms $141,165.66.

Question 2. How many farms have been purchased and how many have been sold?

Answer. The Farm Settlement Board has purchased 184 farms and sold 135. Quite a large number of those on hand are engaged to be taken over in the near future, for which we will receive initial payments.

Question 3. Who were those farms bought from? What was the acreage of each? Where were they situated, and what was the price paid for each?

Answer. The following is a list of farms purchased, showing from whom bought, where situated, and price paid for each:

Daniel Healey, 300 acres, Charlotte county—$650.

Nancy Godsoe, 150 acres, Carleton county, $1,100.

James K. Paisley, 87 acres, Gloucester county, $800.

Royal Bank, four farms, 300 acres, Gloucester county, $1,500; $375 each.

Lucy C. Peake, 175 acres, Sunbury county, $1,500.

Capt. Shields, 140 acres, Sunbury county, $600.

J. E. McAuley, four farms, 500 acres, Kings county, $700; $800; $500; $500.

Talmage Fenwick, 140 acres, Kings county, $950.

Robert Bourns, 75 acres, Kings county, $750.

Mr. McLaggan, 100 acres, Northumberland county, $750.

Mr. McLaggan, 100 acres, Northumberland county, $250.

John Whalen, 100 acres, Charlotte county, $1,200.

John Webber, 100 acres, Charlotte county, $1,200.

Lionel Hanington, 100 acres, Westmorland county, $800.

Geo. J. Clark, 50 acres, Charlotte county, $350.

Archie Cleland, 67 acres, Charlotte county, $1,000.

James Estey, 200 acres, York county, $700.

Rev. J. Gaudet, 85 acres, Kent county, $350.

Charles Cain, 200 acres, Kings county, $1,300.

Joseph Nixon, 100 acres, Carleton county, $700.

Robert Montgomery, 100 acres, Carleton county, $900.

E. McKenzie, 100 acres, Carleton county, $1,000.

John A. Payne, 100 acres, Gloucester county, $800.

Stanley Morrell, 140 acres, Kings county, $600.

James O'Neill, 100 acres, Charlotte county, $400.

Parker Alward, 100 acres, Kings county, $1,000.

James F. McLean, 100 acres, Carleton county, $350.

Charles Starkey, 100 acres, Carleton county, $500.

Andrew Cunningham, 100 acres, York county, $1,000.

James Colwell, 400 acres, Queens county, $900.

R. Fitten, 100 acres, York county, $933.33.

Chas. A. Stewart, 10 0acres, Northumberland County—$333.33.

Levi Randall, 100 acres, Westmorland County—$1,000.

Fred W. Harvey, 100 acres, Carleton County—$800.

Fred W. Harvey, 100 acres, Carleton County—$700.

Richard Evans, 100 acres, York County—$1,600.

James P. Jackson, 200 acres, Kings County—$800.

Hugh McMonagle, 2 farms, 100 acres each, Kings Co.—$1,000, $500 each.

Major Mackintosh, 100 acres, Sunbury County—$2,500.

Olys Hughes, 100 acres, Carleton County—$450.

Charles T. Keefe, 100 acres, York County—$600.

Alex. White, 100 acres, Carleton County—$1,100.

Charles Blakley, 200 acres, Charlotte County—$1,600.

Miss Maxwell, 100 acres, Charlotte County—$1,100.

Fletcher Milbury, 100 acres, Charlotte County—$700.

Earley Steeves, 70 acres, Westmorland County—$2,000.

Geo. McCollum, 100 acres, Carleton County—$800.

A. H. Marr, 100 acres, Kings County—$650.

John Babineau, 100 acres, Kent County—$200.

Frank Babineau, 100 acres, Kent County—$300.

Mary Cormier, 50 acres, Kent County—$400.

Jerome Arsenault, 10 0acres, Kent County—$200.

Jerome Arsenault, 100 acres, Kent County—$150.

Jerome Arsenault, 50 acres, Ktnt County—$100.

Jerome Arsenault, 50 acres, Ktnt County—$75.

Jerome Arsenault, 50 acres, Ktnt County—$75.

A. V. Price, 100 acres, Kings County—$825.

Jarvis McLellan, 75 acres, Carleton County—$1,000.

Slipp and Hanson, 100 acres, Westmorland County—$200.

C. L. Hanington, 100 acres, Westmorland County—$650.

Walter Chisholm, 100 acres, Charlotte County—$600.

C. F. Dickinson, 75 acres, Charlotte County—$350.

R. H. Kennedy, 100 acres, Carleton County—$1,000.

F. W. Harvey, 100 acres, Carleton County—$1,000.

Wm. Fleming, 200 acres, Carleton County—$1,800.

A. J. Arsenault, 100 acres, Kent County—$500.

A. B. Christie, 100 acres, Charlotte County—$1,000.

A. B. Connell (5 farms), 95 acres, Carleton County—$1,500.

A. B. Connell, 95 acres, Carleton County—$800.

A. B. Carleotn, 95 acres, Carleton County,—$800.

A. B. Connell, 95 acres, Carleton County—$1,100.

C. P. Bull, 100 acres, Carleton Cuonty—$700.

C. L. Hanington, 160 acres, Westmorland County—$1,050.

Thesphone Arsenault, 50 acres, Kent County—$160.

H. F. Theriault, 100 acres, Kent County—$100.

Louis Collett, 100 acres, Kent County—$100.

Phillip Gallant, 100 acres, Kent County—$900.

Jos. E. Gallant, 100 acres, Northumberland County—$500.

Mathias Savoie, 50 acres, Northumberland County—$800.

A. E. Northrup, 70 acres, Kings County—$700.

Geo. O'Brien, 50 acres, Charlotte County—$450.

Clarence Sinclair, 100 acres, Charlotte County—$650.

Robert Wade, $50 acres, Charlotte County—$500.

Fred Hanson, 75 acres, Charlotte County—$800.

Georginia McFarlane, 100 acres, Charlotte County—$500.

Eustis Church, 12 acres, Charlotte County—$300.

James Murray, 36 acres, Gloucester County—$200.

M. L. Hayward, 100 acres, Carleton County—$550.

Andrew Mann, 100 acres, Charlotte County—$1,000.

Luther B. Smith, 100 acres, Sunbury County—$1,000.

Parker McLaughlin, 75 acres, Charlotte County—$950.

Norman Hanson, 50 acres, Carleton County—$1,000.

Mary L. Warner, 100 acres, Queens County—$1,000.

Wilfred Bourgeois, 75 acres, Kent County—$160.

Almedia Lilly, 100 acres, Carleton County—$600.

Ambrose McDermott, 100 acres, Kings County—$600.

Jas. G. Pierce, 100 acres, Charlotte County—$1,000.

Polly O'Brien, 50 acres, Kent County—$150.

Laurient O'Brien, 50 acres, Kent County—$250.

Andrew M. Floyd, 200 acres, Kings County—$715.

Jas. H. Gallagher, 75 acres, Victoria County—$120.

Earl Ricker, 100 acres, Albert County—$1,000.

Geo. A. Duncan, 200 acres, Restigouche County—$525.

Murray Estate, 100 acres, Restigouche County—$300.

Guy Connors, 60 acres, Gloucester County—$1,800.

A. T. Hinton, 100 acres, Gloucester County—$900.

Lee Arsenault, 50 acres, Kent County—$300.

Hilarion Arsenault, 50 acres, Kent County—$500.

Philias Girouard, 50 acres, Kent County—$350

J. K. Boudreau, 100 acres, Westmorland County—$940.

Martin Smearn, 100 acres, Restigouche County—$300.

P. Melanson, 50 acres, Restigouche County—$900.

Sarah Puddington, 200 acres, Kings County—$1,300.

Andrew Martin, 120 acres, Albert County—$900.

Richard Morrissy, 0 acres, Albert County—$600.

S. L. T. Harrison, 100 acres, Westmorland county, $600.

S. L. T. Harrison, 100 acres, Westmorland county, $600.

Louis Duplacey, 100 acres, Restigouche county, $700.

John Libby, 75 acres, Charlotte county, $450.

Thomas E. Fail, 100 acres, York county, $700.

Elizabeth Russell, 200 acres, Restigouche county, $2,000.

Wm. Parker, 200 acres, Restiugouche county, $1,000.

John H. O'Brien, 94 acres, Charlotte county, $600.

Fred. Steel, 130 acres, Charlotte county, $600.

Schools Farm, 100 acres, Charlotte county, $1,000.

Marjory Urquhart, 100 acres, Kings county, $1,026.

James W. Seely, 100 acres, Westmorland county, $400.

aGrnett Coburn, 50 acres Charlotte county, $200.

Mrs. D. McQuarrie, 100 acres, Albert county, $500.

Fred. E. Rose, 100 acres, Charlotte county, $1,000.

Chas. Gourlay, 100 acres, Westmorland county, $1,000.

Georgiana Hamilton, 125 acres, Queens county, $1,000.

Wm. Goddard, 400 acres, Kent county, $1,000.

Wm. Daley, 200 acres, Gloucester county, $1,600.

Rev. Fr. Varrilly, 100 acres, Gloucester county, $2,000.

Tower Farm, 100 acres, Charlotte county, $900.

Harry H. Morton, 100 acres, Kings county, $1,200.

H. Adair, 160 acres, Kings county, $1,200.

S. H. Tamlyn, 100 acres, Kings county, $1,000.

Mrs. Dan Collins, 122 acres, Charlotte county, $1,400.

Thomas Rawlin, 105 acres, Westmorland county, $2,775.

Ignatius Murphy, 150 acres, Westmorland county, $1,000.

Bert Masen, 100 acres, Kings county, $800.

Colin Woodcock, 100 acres, Charlotte county, $800.

Mrs. Mowatt, 25 acres, Charlotte county, $450.

(Continued on page 7)

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Cut this out and the next time you require any dentistry of any kind whatever, such as teeth extracted, filled, cleaned, artificial teeth made or mended, call and see us, as you may be the lucky one.

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Place your order now for some of the special Hard Coal we feature.

It works like a charm in furnace or range and burns with such heat and little waste that it delights every user.

Costs the same as common coals, but is ever so much more economical.

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331 Charlotte Street
'Phone M 2670

BUSINESS CHANGE

We announce with pleasure that we expect shortly to re-open our

Merchant Tailoring Store

on Germain street, two doors south of our former stand, and that as usual we will put on hand a stock of the very best and most fashionable cloths for the carrying on of an up-to-date tailoring business.

In the meantime, our customers will find us at 57 Charlotte street, one door south of Market Building, upstairs.

D. & J. PATERSON
Merchant Tailors

WHYTE & MACKAYS' Fortifies Your System.

A man can fortify himself against this changeable weather by taking a little genuine stimulant. Try a glass of

WHYTE & MACKAYS'

It's pure absolutely, fully matured and blended from selected Highland stocks.

This "SCOTCH" has a reputation for quality.

You can buy it anywhere, in Canada.

All the Latest News and Comment From the World of Finance

SHORTS AIM FIRE AT STEEL GROUP

Decline in Stocks Encouraged Speculative Selling on Saturday.

C.P.R. EARNINGS DROP MILLION LAST MONTH

Time Money Rates Easier on Wall Street on Account of Inflow and Slack Demand.

New York, Mar. 28—A decline in stocks which had proceeded steadily though slowly since the first of the week, bringing no increase of buying as quotations receded, encouraged speculative selling today. Traders on the long side were disheartened by the new bearish influences and the lack of outside support. They were in no mood to resist efforts to raid the market, and for a time trading was carried on with a fair degree of activity. The shorts aimed their fire chiefly at the steel group. United States Steel gave way easily, and shares of independent companies sagged with it. Losses in general, however, were not severe. Covering such as it is usual at the week-end caused a late rally.

Railroad statements submitted today were of the same unfavorable nature as those previously presented. Canadian Pacific reported a decrease of more than $1,000,000 in its net earnings for February. Erie's operating income was reduced from $970,000 in February of 1913 to $215,000 last month. New York Central was reported to have adopted a policy of retrenchment as rigid as Pennsylvania's, having laid off 25,000 employes in the last few months. The fact that railroad stocks, while steadily sagging, have not exhibited any marked weakness in spite of the decidedly unfavorable showing recently is ascribed to the belief generally entertained in the financial district that the petition for an increase in freight rates will be acted upon favorably by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Time money rates were easier today, owing to the inflow of money recently and the slack demand. These conditions at a season of the year when ordinarily there is renewed activity in almost every direction was interpreted as an indication of unsatisfactory business conditions. The week's bank statement, however, failed to show the expected further gain in cash. Instead of a substantial addition to the cash item the statement disclosed a loss of pearly $5,000,000.

Bonds were easy. Total sales, par value, $800,000.

United States bonds were unchanged on call on the week.

THE DAY'S SALES ON MONTREAL EXCHANGE

(F. B. McCURDY & CO.)

Saturday's Sales.

Cement, 50 @ 30 1-2.
Bell Phone, 27 @ 148.
Cement Pfd., 25 @ 91.
Ames Com., 20 @ 12 1-2.
Detroit Railway, 7 @ 71, 1 @ 70, 2 @ 71.
Dominion Steel, 15 @ 32, 150 @ 32 1-4.
Montreal Power, 25 @ 222 3-4, 25 @ 222 5-8.
Penmans Pfd., 85 @ 82.
N. S. Steel, 10 @ 75.
Scotia Pfd., 10 @ 120.
Shawinigan Rights, 18 @ 1 3-4, 70 @ 1 5-8.
Shawinigan, 10 @ 135 1-2.
Ottawa Rights, 32 @ 11 1-2, 27 @ 11 5-8, 5 @ 11 1-2.
Quebec Railway, 55 @ 15.
Hillcrest, 50 @ 43.
Rich. and Ontario, 150 @ 100 3-4, 50 @ 110 7-8, 250 @ 110 1-2, 50 @ 100 1-4, 380 @ 100, 25 @ 100 1-2.
Brazilian, 2 @ 82 3-4, 01 @ 82 3-8, 10 @ 82 1-2, 110 @ 82 5-8, 80 @ 82 1-2 40 @ 82 3-8, 20 @ 82 1-4, 60 @ 82 1-2, 75 @ 82, 75 @ 82 1-8.
Cement Bonds, 500 @ 97 1-2.
Royal Bank, 23 @ 224.
Molson's Bank, 5 @ 199.
Quebec Bank, 7 @ 120.
Canadian Bank of Commerce, 15 @ 210.

TWO RETIRING FROM MONTREAL BOARD

Montreal, Mar. 28—It is understood in the street that two or three members of the Montreal Stock Exchange who, having been particularly active, will shortly retire from the board. Announcements relative to the changes will probably be made in the course of next month.

MONTREAL STOCKS.

(F. B. McCURDY & CO.)

	Asked.	Bid.
Canada Cement	30¾	30½
Canada Cement Pfd.	91	90⅞
Canadian Pacific	205¾	205½
Crown Reserve	182	180
Detroit United	72	71
Dom. Steel	32¼	32⅛
Dom. Textile	82	81¼
Lake of Woods Com.	132	..
Laurentide	183¼	183
Minn. St. P. and Sault	129	126
Montreal Power	222⅝	222½
Steel of Canada	17¼	..
N. S. Steel	74¾	74
Ogilvie Com.	120	118
Ottawa Power	148½	146
Penman's Com.	55	52
Quebec Railway	15¼	15
Richelieu and Ont.	100¾	100½
Brazilian	82½	82⅛
Shawinigan	136	135¾
Toronto Railway	139	138
Twin City	106½	105

EXPERT VIEWS ON THE SITUATION

New York Likely to Feel Revival First — Sharp Break Beforehand is Possible.

Montreal, March 28.—F. Nash & Co.—Under existing conditions it is certainly not wise to enter the market to any great extent, but we would prefer to hold securities if amply margined.

Edgar Smith & Co.—Local trading is practically at a standstill, nor is the New York list much, if any, more active, though the indications are that the latter market will be the first to feel the revival when it comes. It is possible that this revival may be preceded by a sharp break for a few points, though the recent attempts of the bears to hammer prices have not been very successful.

PRICES ON N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

(McDOUGALL & COWANS.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Cop	75⅞	75⅝	75¼	75⅜
Am Can	29	29	28⅝	28⅞
Am Loco	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
Am Sm and R	68¾	68⅞	68¾	68⅞
Am T and T	121½	122	121½	122
Am Steel Fys	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
An Cop	35½	35½	35½	35½
Atchison	96½	96½	96¼	96¼
Balt and Ohio	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
B R T	92	92	92	92
C P R	205½	205⅝	204⅞	205⅜
Ches and Ohio	53	53⅛	52⅞	53
Chic and St P	99¼	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
Col Fuel and I	32½	32½	32½	32½
Chino Cop	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
Erie	29⅛	29⅛	29	29⅛
Gr Nor Pfd	126	126⅛	125⅞	126
Louis and Nh	136¼	136¼	136¼	136¼
Lehigh Val	143¼	143⅜	142⅞	143¾
Miss Pac	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24¾
N Y Cent	90¼	90¼	89⅞	90
Nor Pac	112¾	112¾	112½	112½
Nor and West	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
Penn	110⅛	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜
People's Gas	122½	122½	122½	122½
Reading	165⅝	165⅝	164⅝	165
So Pac	93⅞	94	93⅝	93¾
Soo	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼
Sou Ry	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
Utah Cop	55⅞	55⅞	55½	55½
Un Pac	158⅝	158⅝	157¾	158¼
U S Rub	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
U S Steel	63⅛	63¼	62⅝	63⅛
Virginia Chem	31¼	31¼	31	31¼
West Union	62⅞	63	62¾	62⅞
Westing Elec	75½	75½	75½	75½

Total sales—108,905.

REAL ESTATE

Transfers of real estate in St. John city and county have been recorded as follows:

James Doyle to Daniel Doyle, property in Broad street.

G. H. Evans to Mrs. Grace, wife of H. E. Storey, property near Martinon Station.

Executors of Thomas Gilbert to W. J. Wood, property in old Westmorland road.

C. H. C. Johnston to W. A. Johnston property in Simonds.

Mrs. Margaret McLeod to F. G. McLtod, property in Simonds.

B. A. Smith to St. John Railway Co., $75 property in Douglas avenue.

Heirs of Thomas Smith to R. C. Bishop of St. John, property in Cliff street.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thurmott to E. S. A. Thurmott, property in Lancaster.

Heirs of Adam Young to H. A. Higgins, $5,30, property in Princess street.

Leasehold.

Leasehold properties have been transfered as follows:

H. S. Cowan to Mrs. William Saul, property in High street.

C. A. Donald to Mrs. J. S. Fairweather.

C. F. Hanson to G. T. Buchanan, property in Duke street.

W. E. A. Lawton to H. S. Cosman, property in High street.

Kings County.

Transfers of freehold properties in Kings county are as follows:

Rev. Wellington Camp to James Malcolm, property in Hampton.

R. D. Clark to Albert Evans, property in Rothesay.

W. K. Crawford to R. L. Willis, $250, property in Sussex.

E. W. Long to W. V. McKinney, property in Westfield.

D. H. McAllister to M. G. White, property in Sussex.

Heirs of Robert Miller to A. J. Small, property in Studholm.

Murray & Gregory, Ltd., to Edwin Long, property in Westfield.

W. W. Patterson to J. T. Patterson, property in Greenwich.

William Pugsley to D. H. McAlister, property in Sussex.

Royal Gazette Announcements

The Royal Gazette announces the appointment of George McKay of Queens county as a provincial constable. The Hibbard Company of Montreal has been given a license to transact business in New Brunswick for one year from November 1, 1913. The St. John Sand and Gravel Co. Ltd. has been granted incorporation by the provincial government. The members of the company as named in the request for a charter are as follows: Frank R. Fairweather, insurance agent; A. J. Wheaton, manager; John C. Chesley, clerk; R. M. Rive, barrister at law; and Horace A. Porter, barrister at law, all of St. John.

Vital Statistics

Reports to Registrar Jones for the week ending Saturday were for four marriages and fifteen births, seven males and eight females.

T. M. Burns, secretary of the Board of Health, reports twelve deaths during last week.

BANK RETURNS FOR FEBRUARY

Two Notable Changes Reflect Largely the Payment of First Instalment of C. P. R. Note issue.

Montreal, March 28.—Complete figures of Canadian bank returns for February, now available, show that the two important changes in the month, a gain of $24,214,304 in deposits abroad, and an increase of $32,366,692 in call loans abroad, were largely the reason of transactions through the Bank of Montreal.

The Bank of Montreal's deposits abroad increased $23,741,110 during the month, and its call loans abroad at the same time increased $27,688,846

These changes were generally interpreted to reflect the payment of the first installment on the C. P. R. note issue amounting to some $18,000,000, and probably also payments in connection with government and municipal securities recently sold abroad. Reports that the supply of private money offering here at 5 1-2 per cent. has been diminishing are not borne out by statements of leading brokerage houses. Financing in a market such as has existed all through this month is a metter of little moment, but the ease of private funds is held to be a satisfactoroy feature of the outlook in the event of any change to activity developing.

CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS

(F. B. McCURDY & CO.)

	Asked.	Bid.
Adventure		1½
Allouez	41¼	41
Arcadian	4¼	4
Arizona Comml	4⅛	4
Cal and Ariz	68¼	68
Cal and Hacla	418	415
Centennial	17½	17
Copper Range	38	37½
Daly West	2½	2¼
East Butte	11⅞	11½
Franklin	6	5½
Granby	88½	87¾
Greene Cananea	37	36½
Hancock	19	18
Helvetia	35	30
Indiana	4	3½
Inspiration	18¼	17¾
Isle Royale	18¾	18¼
LaSalle Copper	4¾	4⅝
Lake Copper	8	7
Michigan	90	75
Miami	24⅛	23¾
Mass Gas Cos	91¼	90¾
Mass Gas Cos Pfd	95	..
Mass Elec Cos	11½	11
Mass Elec Cos Pfd	..	61⅝
Mohawk	44	43½
Nipissing	6¼	6
North Butte	27½	27¼
Old Dominion	49½	49¼
Osceola	78	77
Quincy	58½	58¼
Shannon	5⅞	5½
Sup and Boston	2¼	2⅛
Shoe Machy	54½	54
Shoe Machy Pfd	39⅝	29¼
Superior Copper	30	29½
Swift	106	105⅞
Tamarack	35½	35
Trinity	4	3½
Utah Cons	10¾	10
U S M and Smeltg	40	39¾
U S M and Smelt Pfd	48	47¾
U Utah Apex	2	1⅞
United Fruit	162	161½
Winona	3¼	3
Wolverine	44½	44

BOSTON CURB STOCKS.

Boston Ely	40	38
Chief	92	90
Calaveras	1¼	1 3-16
First National	2 11-16	2 9-16
Ohio	37	34

WET FEET

Is the only reason for cold; avoid it. Buy a pair of rubbers for yourself or family at Bassen's, 207 Union street, Opera House block, and 14 Charlotte street.

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER ISSUE

Said to be Due in Short Time — Three Million 6 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds.

Montreal, March 28.—Southern Canada Power is said to be planning a stock issue in the near future. It has an authorized capital of $3,000,000 of which $2,000,000 has been subscribed, and an authorized bond issue of $3,000,000 six per cent. first mortgage bonds, of which $572,500 it is understood have been issued.

The company is an amalgamation of the South Shore Power and Paper Company, the St. John's Electric Light Company, and the St. Hyacinthe Gas Electric and Power Company.

The merger, it is understood, also controls three water powers in the St. Francis River, in the neighborhood of Drummondville.

RANDOLPH'S CLOSING STOCK LETTER

(McDOUGALL & COWANS.)

New York, March 28.—Shortly after the opening the market was raided with some vigor, the sort of raid that generally winds up a sagging movement such as the street has seen in the past few days. There was evidences of good support at the low level and experienced speculators thought a turn for the better was close at hand. Steel in particular was under pressure and sold down to 62¾ breaking through 63 for the first time. U. P. was not very well supported although the selling did not seem to be very important. The traders said the stock could not be counted on, henceforth, as more than a 8 per cent. issue. Part of plan to distribute the B. & O. stock was to reduce the dividend on U. P. to 7 per cent., and traders said this part would be carried out even if the other were held up, permanently on account of obstacles. Sales, 108,900. Bonds, $25,500.

E. & C. RANDOLPH.

PRICE'S CLOSING COTTON LETTER

(McDOUGALL & COWANS.)

New York, March 28—Liverpool was better than due this morning with the near months relatively firm. The interest short of summer months here are long in Liverpool and the position of the short interest in that market is unpleasant as it is here. Manchester reports a better export demand for yarns and the Liverpool advance was due in part to spinners' calling. The local market was more or less irregular but showed a generally steady undertone. March lost two or 3 points of its premium under some scattered liquidation. No change in Southern spot quotes and it is now rumored that South Carolina spinners are now planning to take up cotton form the local stock.

W. W. PRICE.

PRODUCE PRICES IN CANADIAN CENTRES

Montreal, March 28.—**CORN**—American No. 2, yellow, 78 to 78½.

OATS—Canadian western, No. 2, 44 to 44½; No. 3, 43¼ to 43¾.

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.60; seconds, $5.10; strong bakers, $4.90; winter patents, choice, $5.25 to $5.50; straight rollers, $4.70 to $4.90; straight rollers, bags, $2.20 to $2.35.

MILLFEED—Bran, $23; shorts, $25; middlings, $28; mouille, $28 to $32.

HAY—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $13 to $14.

POTATOES—75 to 82½.

SAYS CANADA'S CREDIT SECURE

Chas. R. Hosmer, Says Best London Authorities agree Patience alone Needed to Ensure Canadian Enterprises.

London, March 28.—Charles R. Hosmer leaves London today for a month at Cannes and elsewhere on the continent.

After several days intercourse with London financiers, Mr. Hosmer says, it is generally recognized here that Canada is going through a period of hesitancy, but the basic conditions of the government credit and banking is so undoubtedly secure that the best London authorities agree that a little patience alone is needed to ensure sound Canadian enterprises, which will fully justify themselves.

COAL OUTLOOK IS ENCOURAGING

Montreal, Mar. 28—Mr. J. H. Plummer, president of the Dominion Steel Corporation, before leaving for Toronto stated that the corporation's rail mill was busy on export business at satisfactory prices. Canadian orders for iron and steel were still coming slowly but the coal outlook was encouraging.

QUOTATION STILL BELOW THE AVERAGE

Brazilian Exchange on London Shows Advance of One-third Over Friday's Figure.

Montreal, March 28.—Brazilian Exchange on London showed further improvement yesterday, the quotation advancing 15 7-8, the highest on the recovery which set in the other way. It represented an advance of 1-32 from the previous day and of 5-32 from the recent low.

The quotation, however, is till below the average for the past three years. The government statement of exchange upon which operations in 1913, 16 7-64; in 1912, 16 10-64, and in 1911, 16 7-64. The decline in exchange in favor of London, if not permanent would not affect the Brazilian comopany dangerously. A considerable portion of the corporation's income is in gold.

GAIN IN BRAZILIAN TRACTION PROFITS

Montreal, Mar. 28—Earnings of the Brazilian Traction Company for the week ended March 21 were $472,417, an increase of $22,718 over the corresponding period of 1913. Net earnings were $2,214,878, an increase of $219,380.

St. John, N. B., March 24, 1914.

Something About Sherbrooke Itself

The City of Sherbrooke—the centre of the Sherbrooke Railway & Power Company's operations—is the third largest city in the Province of Quebec. In fact it is the educational, financial, commercial and distributing centre of Southern Quebec, which is more commonly known as the Eastern Townships.

Sherbrooke itself is the home of several large industries and of a very large number of smaller ones. Moreover, the whole surrounding country is essentially a manufacturing district and one of the most important industrial sections east of Port Arthur.

It is evident, therefore, that the Sherbrooke Railway & Power Company serves a community whose needs are great and growing enough to assure of the company's expanding success. Ask for illustrated booklet.

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The total net bonded indebtedness of the
Town of Longueuil
is 5 per cent. of the assessed valuation for taxation purposes. This rate of percentage is lower than that of a large majority of the Towns of the Maritime Provinces.

Longueuil is a suburb of Canada's great commercial metropolis, Montreal, and is connected by electric tramway, steam ferry and railway.

We offer a block of the 5 p. c. Debentures of Longueuil at a price that will show a yield of 5 1-4 p.c. on the money invested.

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Charlottetown Electric Company
6% BONDS
These bonds are a first mortgage on all the assets of the company which owns and operates the electric lighting service, without competition, in the city of Charlottetown, P. E. I. Price upon application.

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St. John, N. B.,
Howard P. Robinson, President.
Tel. Main 2424.

CANADA LIFE
During the year just closed business was the largest in the history of the company, which covers a period of 67 years.
Assets are now over $52,000,000.00.
J. M. QUEEN,
St. John, N. B.,
Manager for New Brunswick

The Merchants' Bank of Canada
Capital and Reserve Fund, $13,792,450.00
Saving Banks at All Branches. Absolute Security to Depositors
St. John Branch, - 58 Prince William Street

2379
This is the number of new subscribers secured by the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company during the past year. This represents an increase of about 16 per cent., and the directors state that this rate of increase will be maintained for some time to come. What this means to the holders of the COMMON Shares of the Company will be readily appreciated.
We have instructions to offer a small block of this Common Stock at an attractive price, to yield well over six and one-half per cent.
F. B. McCURDY & CO.,
MEMBERS MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.
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Insure in the "OLD NORTH AMERICA"
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74 PRINCEW M. STREET

DUBLIN GIANT WON

New York, Mar. 28—Jim Coffey, the Dublin giant, knocked out Jack Connors of this city with a right hook to the jaw in the first round of what was to have been a ten-round bout here tonight. Coffey weighed 196 pounds, and his opponent 183.

METROPOLE CAMPAIGN A SUCCESS

Fund now $18,268.45 — Workers Expect to Collect Desired Amount — Meeting Saturday evening

Subscriptions for the Salvation Army Metropole fund amounting to $18,268.45 were reported at the meeting held in the Yorke Assembly rooms on Saturday evening to mark the close of the campaign. Those in charge of the campaign said there was every assurance that the balance of the desired amount of $20,000 would be raised. Quite a number of subscriptions are expected from prominent citizens now out of town, and there are still many people in the city who were not seen by the canvassers, and who will it is believed assist in making up the balance. Arrangements were made by the citizens' committee Saturday evening to continue the canvas in quarters where it is believed more subscriptions can be obtained, and yesterday several clergymen announced from their pulpits that the citizens' committee would be glad to receive donations from persons who have not yet had an opportunity of subscribing.

In the additional amounts reported Saturday evening were substantial subscriptions from Hon. J. D. Hazen, Senator Daniel and Premier Flemming.

Result by Teams.

The results of the canvas for Friday afternoon and Saturday were as follows:

W. E. Earle	$1,050.50
E. L. Rising	544.75
T. H. Bullock	23.00
W. H. White	250.00
W. A. Smith	34.00
W. E. Anderson	154.00
F. W. Daniel	157.00
W. J. McAlary	56.00
W. G. J. Watson	210.00
F. W. Coombs	490.00

Mr. Earle's team was easily the leader during the campaign, its total subscriptions reported being $7,361.60.

Appreciate Work.

T. H. Estabrooks presided at the meeting Saturday evening, and after reports were presented he addressed the gathering, speaking appreciatively of the way the canvassers carried on the campaign and of the reception given them by the public.

W. E. Earle, captain of the leading team, paid an interesting tribute to his workers.

Rev. W. H. Barraclough also spoke of the spirit displayed by the team workers and the importance of the cause in which they labored.

Major Moore of the Toronto headquarters of the Salvation Army extended thanks to the workers and spoke feelingly of the generosity and kindness of the citizens. Major Taylor, local representative of the Army, Adjutant Calvert and Ensign Laymen also spoke briefly.

THE FARM SETTLEMENT PLAN BROUGHT MANY BACK TO THE LAND

(Continued from page 5)

Jno. D. Boone, 100 acres, Sunbury county, $900.

Mrs. Coates, 25 acres, 1Kngs county, $900.

Harry E. Hopkins, 102 acres, Carleton county, $600.

Harry E. Hopkins, ... acres, Carleton county, $900.

Walter Leuchford, 10 0acres, Victoria County—$375.

Margaret Chapman, 50 acres, Carleton County—$400.

James McNeilly, 100 acres, York County—$1,000.

Geo. Geldart, 100 acres, Albert County—$1,500.

Hartley Hawkes, 100 acres, Albert County—$500.

E. Steeves, 250 acres, Albert County—$1,800.

Percy Guthrie, 100 acres, York County—$410.

Johanna McKinney, 75 acres, Charlotte County—$500.

Harry McCartney, 25 acres, Charlotte County—$625.

Chas. Murphy, 150 acres, Charlotte County—$600.

Roy Williams, 100 acres, Charlotte County—$800.

Robert Dinsmore, 50 acres, Charlotte County—$1,000.

John Logan, 50 acres, Charlotte County—$250.

John L. Kelly, 100 acres, Kings County—$400.

Gaudin, 100 acres, Restigouche County—$1,000.

Medric Chaisson, 50 acres, Northumberland County—$500.

Jos. Dumont, 100 acres, Northumberland County—$1,000.

Nathalie Porier, 100 acres, Northumberland County—$200.

Felicion Bourke, 55 acres, Northumberland County—$700.

Jerome Arsenault, 50 acres, Kent County—$150.

Jerome Arsenault, 150, Kent Co.—$600.

Arsene Arseneau, 50, Kent Co.—$400.

Wm. J. McLaughlin, 100, Albert Co.—$600.

Mrs. D. Brown, 80, Albert Co.—$500.

Hans Olsen Sundly, 100, Restigouche Co.—$1,000.

Mrs. Thomas Dobson, 100, Albert Co.—$700.

EE. R. M. Johns, 100, Sunbury Co.—$493.

Robert Melvin, 100, Carleton Co.—$1,000.

Total paid—$141,165.66.

Q. 4. How many sons of New Brunswickers have purchased these farms from the board?

A. About 106 natives of New Brunswick have purchased these farms. In many cases these young men have been away in the United States or the Western Provinces for a number of years but have come home to settle in their native province.

Q. 5. What financial assistance to stock, repair, purchase aricultural implements was given to each purchaser?

A. The Farm Settlement Board has spent $1,188.96 for repairs to buildings, distributed as follows:

OnOn 4 farms at East Scotch Settlement, Kings Co.	$500.00
On Fletcher Milbury farm, Charlotte Co.	240.27
On 5 farms at Adamsville, Kent Co.	259.53

No assistance has been given for the purchase of agricultural implements or stock.

Q. 6. What payments have been made on account of these farms? Have any of those who settled upon them given them up

A. There has been received from settlers on account of these farms $36,105.57, with payments being met promptly, and in several instances have been paid in advance. In only two instances have settlers given up their places, which were immediately taken up by others without loss to the government.

7. Were all the farms purchased abandoned farms or were their owners living upon them? If they were not abandoned, what reason does the Farm Settlement Board assign for purchasing them?

A. With two exceptions all the farms purchased were abandoned. In one of these cases the owner was a widow with three daughters, who were not working the property and was anxious to move to town where her daughters could learn a trade and getemployment to earn their living. The other case, the owner having had no previous experience farming had accepted a position with a company and was packed up and moving off the property, which was virtually a vacant farm.

Mr. Slipp took exception to one of the items as to farms purchased, which attributed to the firm of Slipp & Hanson the character of vendors. In the particular case they were merely the solicitors of the mortgage of the farm, who sold the same by public auction in the ordinary way.

2.45 AND NO FALL

Omaha, Neb., Mar. 28—Yousif Hussan, the Turkish wrestler, and Stanislaus Zbszko, the Pole, tonight wrestled two hours and forty-five minutes without a fall to a draw.

FUNERALS.

At 2.30 o'clock Saturday afternoon the funeral of James Smith took place from 32 Pitt street. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. G. A. Kuhring, and interment was in Cedar Hill cemetery.

The funeral of Mrs. William G. Gray took place at 3.30 o'clock Saturday afternoon from her late residence, Canon street. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. F. S. Porter and interment was in Fernhill cemetery.

Try Ungar's Laundry for carpet cleaning.

COMMUNITY SERVICE IS CHURCH WORK

W. F. Burditt in Excellent Addrsss before Germain Street Brotherhood — Speaks on Congress.

A very interesting meeting of the Germain Street Brotherhood was held yesterday afternoon when well prepared addresses were delivered by W. F. Burditt and S. R. Jack. In the absence of the president, T. H. Estabrooks, the first vice-president, E. Clinton Brown, presided and introduced the speakers.

In a review of community welfare work W. F. Burditt treated his subject genrally, and dealt with the situation, suggesting remedial measures. To the audience the speaker mentioned the various kinds of work which came under this heading giving the brotherhood an opportunity of surveying the field. This particular line of work, he said, could be taken up by the brotherhood most conveniently and at the same time would be to the best possible advantage to the community.

Five Headings

Mr. Burditt grouped community welfare work under five headings, health, industry, education, recreation and protection. He cited these five as opposed to disease, poverty, degeneracy, immorality and crime. He said that for years communities have been working to alleviate poverty, suffering, distress, crime, etc. by aiming at curative measures. The modren method employed by the community workers was to inquire into and learn the causes and in this way to bring about the alleviation of the same.

Mr. Burditt then cited different kinds of work which might be undertaken. If the brotherhood were to undertake community work, he suggested that there be five committees named and that each committee, undertake the work included under one of the five separate headings above mentioned.

Church Work

Mr. Burditt in conclusion pointed out that there were some who discussed the appropriateness of the church undertaking such work. The matter, he said, was in line with church work, and was simply following the example set by our Lord and his disciples.

S. R. Jack of the Saint David's Brotherhood, in an interesting address gave a report of the work carried on at the Social Service Congress recently held in Ottawa. Mr. Jack was one of the local delegates to the congress.

At the conclusion of the meeting a resolution was passed endorsing the action of the Free Kindergarten Association in presenting a bill before the provincial legislature to have the kindergarten work incorporated in the public schools of Saint John.

LIVE NEWS OF SPORTING WORLD

CAMBRIDGE DEFEATED OXFORD CREW

London, March 30.—After five consecutive defeats in the annual inter-university boat race Cambridge on Saturday amply recovered by reaching the winning post with four and a half lengths to spare. This they accomplished in 20 minutes, 23 seconds, compared with Oxford's 20 minutes and 53 seconds last year.

Nothwithstanding the fact that most of the morning papers expressed the opinion that they were showing fairly the even merits of both crews, public opinion as manifested by the predminance of light blue colors showed that Cambridge was expected to win. The Times had stated "Cambridge, who are favorites, may win the race, but judging from appearances there is mighty little choice to choose between the two crews."

The race proved, however, that Cambridge was both faster and had a more uniform stroke, and also that the members of the crew were in better form with more reserve strength.

"Although Oxford touched the water first Cambridge from the start shot ahead leading by one length at the end of the first mile, and this increased steadily. At Hammersmith Bridge, one third of the distance, they were one length and a half ahead, and at Barnes' Bridge four minutes from the goal where your correspondent viewed the race from a launch, they were three and a half lengths, finishing up easily with a lead of four and a half lengths.

"The dark blues struggled hard to reduce their opponents lead in the early stages of the race, and though evidently beaten maintained their best efforts. At first the spectators suspected that Oxford had some reserve effort to display, but two or three of the crew evinced signs of distress, while Cambridge appeared to be in perfectly good form.

"The weather which has been mostly rainy during the past week, was perfect, the day being mild with gentle breezes blowing off the Surrey side, which was selected by Cambridg who won the toss. As usual the great national event drew many thousands of spectators who crowded both the river in launches and the banks.

"Unfortunately a group of 100 spectators in a barge suffered a distressing experience. Just after the crews passed planking placed over the hold collapsed precipitating the company into the hold. Nearly a score sustained broken limbs and other injuries."

TWENTY-NINE HORSES ARE NOW ENTERED

Detroit, Mich., March 28.—Twenty-nine horses are entered in the Merchants' and Manufacturers' stake, the principal event of the Blue Ribbon Grand Circuit harness race meeting, to be held here July 27 to 31.

The change in the class of the M. & M., from the 2.24 to the 2.14 resulted in a much larger entry than last year and will bring together stars of the half mile tracks with the best of the green trotters. The Chamber of Commerce stake, generally considered a pacing class also has a record breaking entry.

GAS RANGES

See the 1914 designs (eighteen different kinds) at McClary's demonstration this week beginning on Monday —new showroom, 221-223 Prince William street.

Unable to Attend.

T. J. Carter of Andover, who was booked to speak at the meeting of the St. John Conservative Club Saturday evening was unable to attend. He will probably speak at the meeting next Saturday night.

BRITISH FOOTBALL RESULTS

London, March 29.—Results of British football games played on Saturday:

English Cup—Semi-Final.

Burnley, 0; Sheffield United, 0.
Liverpool, 2; Aston Villa, 0.

First League.

Bolton Wanderers, 3; Bradford C., 0.
Chelsea, 0; Manchester City, 0.
Everton, 1; Tottenham Hotspurs, 1.
Oldham Athletic, 0; Derby C., 0.
Sheffield Wednesday, 3; Blackburn R., 1.
West Bromwich Albion, 2; Sunderland, 1.

Second Division.

Birmingham, 2; Woolwich Albion, 0.
Bradford, 1; Barnsley, 1.
Bristol City, 1; Notts Forest, 0.
Clapton Orient, 5; Lincoln City, 1.
Glossop, 2; Huddersfield T., 3.
Leicester Fosse, 2; Wolverhampton Wanderers, 3.
Grimsby Town, 0; Fulham, 3.
Leeds City, 2; Blackpool, 1.
Notts County, 4; Hull City, 1.
Stockport County, 3; Bury, 0.

Southern League.

South End United, 2; Bristol R., 2.
Northampton, 1; Merthyr T., 0.
Gillingham, 3; West Ham U., 1.
Norwich City, 1; Plymouth A., 1.
Watford, 2; Southampton, 1.
Coventry City, 1; Reading, 2.
Crystal Palace, 2; Queens Park Rangers, 1.
Brighton and Hove Albions, 2; Swindon Town, 0.
Portsmouth, 1; Cardiff City, 1.
Millwall Athletic, 2; Exeter City, 1.

Scottish Cup—Semi-Final.

Hibernians, 3; St. Mirren, 1.
Third Lanark, 0; Celtic, 2.

Scottish League.

Aberdeen, 2; Dundee, 2.
Falkirk, 1; Airdreonians, 1.
Motherwell, 2; Ayr United, 0.
Kilmarnock, 3; Queens Park, 0.
Dumbarton, 2; Morton, 6.
Partick Thistles, 2; Hearts, 1.

Rugby Results.

Manchester, 25; Birkenhead, 5.
Midland Counties, 22; Durham, 5.
Old Merchant Tailors, 9; Bedford, 5.
Richmond, 8; United Services, 5.
Harlequins, 35; Bristol, 4.
Swansea, 14; Cardiff, 3.

NOT JEALOUS AT ALL OF ST. JOHN HARBOR

Scott D. Guptill, M.L.A for Grand Manan, Says Everything Flourishing on the Island.

"Of course we don't want to move St. John harbor to Charlotte county; we have a better harbor on the St. Croix, but we do expect to have harbor works started at Oak Point, and be in a position to handle through traffic there before many years," said Scott D. Guptill, M. L. A., of Grand Manan, who with Mrs. Guptill is stopping at the Victoria.

Speaking of affairs on Grand Manan Mr. Guptill said the lobster fishermen had had a very successful winter's fishing, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. "Prices have been very high, and catches made by the Grand Manan fishermen have been very good, though there have been many days when it was impossible to fish.

"Last year was the best for the fishermen of Grand Manan in the history of the island. Elsewhere the sardine fisheries last year were a failure, but our men made fair catches and got exceptionally high prices. Most other kinds of fish brought good prices too. A successful lobstering season coming on top of the high prices received last year has brightened up matters on the island a great deal, and fishing operations this year will be carried on with more energy than ever."

BASEBALL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

Saturday's Games.

Washington, March 28.—Washington Americans today won their third straight victory over Philadelphia Nationals—4 to 3 .

Louisville, March 28.—Two hits were all the Cubs could make off Toney Ellis in the second game between Chicago Nationals and Louisville American Association today, which the Cubs won—6 to 0.

Baltimore, March 28.—Philadelphia Americans defeated Baltimore Internationals—12 to 5.

Lynchburg, Va., March 28—Pittsburg Federals defeated Buffalo of the same league here today—11 to 5.

Memphis, Tenn., March 28.—Detroit Americans defeated Memphis Southern leaguers here today—8 to 7.

Raleigh, N. C., March 28.—The Jersey City club of the International league defeated Raleighs of the Carolina League here today—7 to 4.

Sunday Games.

Chatanooga, Tenn., March 29.—Newark Internationals 1; Chatanooga Southern Association 4.

Savannah, Ga., March 29.—Providence Internationals 3; Savannah South Atlantics 8.

Waco, Texas, March 29.—Toronto Internationals 7; Waco, Texas League 5.

Atlanto, Ga., March 29.—Boston Nationals 7; Atlanta Southern Association 4.

Houston, Texas, March 29.—New York Nationals 9; Houston Texas Lauguers 1.

Richmond, Va., March 29.—New York Americans' first team 7; Richmond Leaguers 3.

WANDERERS WINNERS OF BIG PURSE

Boston, Mass., Mar. 28—Wanderers of Montreal, members of the National Hockey Association, defeated Vancouver here tonight four to one, thereby taking the two-game series for a purse of $2,500.

ART ROSS

Captain and Manager of the Montreal Wanderers

The series prize was to go to the team scoring the greatest number of goals. The total score was: Wanderers 11; Vancouver 9.

NATIONAL OPEN GOLF CHAMPION

Boston, Mass., March 29.—Francis Ouimet, the youthful holder of the National open golf championship, sailed today on the steamer Lapland to match his nerve and skill with the best of the European golfers over the famous courses of the British Isles and France.

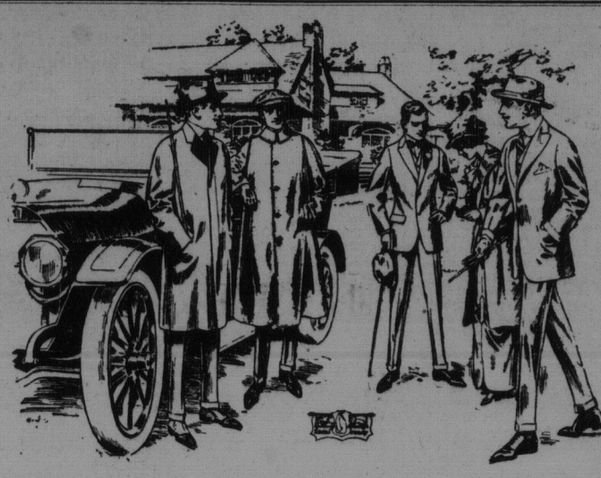
On his 21st birthday, the conqueror of the famous British professionals, Vardon and Ray, will be getting in trim for the British amateur championship tournament over the Sandwich course on May 18 and 22.

ARRANGING BILLIARD MATCHES

Chicago, Mar. 28—R. B. Benjamin, the Australian, who has been arranging billiard matches in America for Melbourne Inman, the English champion, with Willie Hoppe, left today for London. In addition he is arranging a visit to the United States by Geo. Gray, champion of Africa, Thomas Aiken, the Scotch champion, and possibly Harry Stevenson and Tom Reece. He plans to have these experts take part in a tournament at English billiards, and also in one at mixed styles, in which several American players will compete.

WILL TRAIN IN U. S.

Providence, R. I., Mar. 28—Definite word that the Oxford University relay team, which is coming from England to compete at the games of the University of Pennsylvania next month, would train here, was received tonight from Norman S. Taber, the Rhodes' Scholar who is a member of the team. In a message to Dr. F. W. Marvel, director of athletics at Brown University, Taber announced that the Oxford men would come here on April 14.



Spring Style Show

Semi-ready Tailoring

Exquisite garments, these we present for your early viewing—tailored with the skill and expert form of specialized workers who take pride in their art.

Extremely distinctive creations—yet all possessing the cultured design which appeal to both the young man and the elder man of good taste.

Suits of imported English Worsteds—emphatic in style distinction, in business sacks, all sizes, $20 and up to $30.
Scotch Tweed Suits at $16 and $18.
Odd Trousers, $4 to $7.

Overcoats in the new Spring Styles, button-through and plain Chesterfields, super-quality linings, finely tailored, $18, $20 and $25.
Frock Coat and Vest, silk-faced and silk-lined, $25.
Dress Suits, $25.

We tailor Suits to order—finished to your exact measure—from your own cloth selection. Cost from $18 to $40. Over 300 samples of Worsteds, Serges, Vicunas, Bannockburns, Moorats, Homespuns, Britonsloom, Blunoz and King's Own Serges.

JOHN P. CONDON,
54 King St.

THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Easterly and southerly winds, mostly fair and milder.

Toronto, March 29.—The weather today has been generally fair and comparatively mild throughout Canada.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	44	54
Kamloops	36	58
Battleford	12	30
Calgary	6	32
Medicine Hat	18	46
Regina	10	32
Winnipeg	4	38
Port Arthur	28	38
Parry Sound	32	39
London	34	53
Toronto	35	44
Kingston	32	50
Ottawa	28	38
Montreal	26	38
Halifax	16	40

Washington Forecast

Northern New England—Rain or snow, and somewhat warmer Monday. Tuesday rain or snow. Moderate east winds

AROUND THE CITY

Assault Charged.

Eilene Walsh was arrested Saturday morning on the charge of assault.

Charged with Fighting.

Arthur Spragg was arrested on Main street Saturday on the charge of fighting.

A Dangerous Hole.

The police report that there is a dangerous hole on the corner of Ludlow and St. James' streets, West End.

A Testimonial.

On the last voyage from the West Indies to this port, Captain Smith of the R.M.S.F. Caraquet was presented with a testimonial by the passengers.

Gaspereaux in Harbor.

Gaspereaux were in the harbor yesterday. As yet few of the fishermen have their weirs up, but it was said some gaspereaux were in the weir at No. 2 Lot Navy Island Saturday.

Resisting Police.

Frank Hopper was arrested on Germain street Saturday night by Patrolman Hickey for being drunk. He resisted the officer and for doing so had the charge of violently resisting also placed against him.

Faces Serious Charge.

Daniel Fitch was arrested yesterday afternoon by Sergt. Kilpatrick and Patrolman Totten on the charge of stealing a watch from Daniel Doherty, a second hand dealer on Main street, North End. The theft is alleged to have taken place on February 7th.

Seamen's Mission Services.

There was a good attendance at the temperance meeting on Saturday night. Rev. Mr. Wentworth gave the address Mrs. Seymour presided, and Miss Comben was the pianist. On Sunday evening President Morton Smith conducted the service and gave a helpful address. A short address was also given by Mrs. Jamieson which was much appreciated. The musical part of the service was much enjoyed.

Arrested at Willow Grove.

A couple of weeks ago a few colored men became intoxicated and made matters rather lively on Brussels street. They were arrested at the time with the exception of one, George Dixon, aged 19 years, who managed to get away. A warrant was issued for his arrest and yesterday the police learned that he was residing in Willow Grove. About eleven o'clock last night Patrolmen Ross, McNamee and Jones boarded an automobile and were driven out of town and were successful in placing Dixon under arrest and bringing him back to the central police station.

Centenary Brotherhood.

The members of the Centenary Brotherhood at their meeting yesterday afternoon arranged for a committee to co-operate with the people who were working for the introduction of the Scott Act in St. John. The plan of people interested in kindergarten work for this kind of education to be added to the school system of the province was approved and a resolution favoring it was passed. Arrangements were also completed for a mass meeting in the church on Thursday evening when Rev. Mr. Gaetz will address the men. The men's choir will be present and lead in the singing.

S. S. Sicilian in Port.

The Allan liner Sicilian arrived in port Saturday evening from Havre and docked at Sand Point, where yesterday morning her passengers disembarked. The steamer's passenger list was 77 second cabin and 500 steerage. Among the latter were 200 boys and girls from the Bernado Homes and they were a fine healthy, happy looking lot of youngsters. All of the passengers were sent west early yesterday afternoon on special trains. The ship brought out a fair general cargo and nothing out of the ordinary was reported on the voyage out. Yesterday morning the Sicilian was shifted from Sand Point to the I. C. R. terminus, Long wharf.

Actor Shot.

Acting was turned into reality on the stage of the Opera House on Saturday afternoon when Cecil Drummond, playing the part of a New York crook in the Deep Purple, as presented by the Thompson-Woods Company, received the wad of a blank revolver cartridge in the leg sustaining a nasty wound. In the last act Sam Meharry, the leading man, and who was playing the part of a western badman, was supposed to shoot Drummond. Unfortunately Drummond got in front of the gun and at a distance of five feet the wad inflicted a nasty wound. It may be said that the wounded actor did not spoil the act by crying out, but did his work until the last curtain and the large matinee audience left the theatre without knowing what had happened. It was noticed that Drummond limped considerably during the play Saturday evening, but is now well on the road to recovery.

COMMENDS HON. J. D. HAZEN FOR ASSISTING FISH INDUSTRY

A. H. Brittain, Manager of Maritime Fish Corporation Says, Cold Storage Cars have Proven Great Aid in Business—Excellent Results of Toronto Fish Exhibit.

When the Minister of Marine and Fisheries made arrangements to subsidize a cold storage car for the purpose of carrying fish from the Maritime Provinces to interior markets, a step was taken of great importance to the fishing industry," said A. H. Brittain, business manager of the Maritime Fish Corporation, who was at the Royal yesterday on his way to Halifax.

"The cold storage car service inaugurated by the Department of Fisheries has been in operation for about a year, and it has been a success in every way. It has fully demonstrated the possibility of delivering fresh fish in first class condition to the markets of Montreal and other interior cities at reasonable prices. Generally these cold storage cars have been filled with fresh fish, and I understand the service has cost the government very little, as the subsidy was only to be paid when there was not a sufficient quantity of fish shipped to pay the railways for handling a cold storage car. The experiment has been of great benefit, and will give an impetus to the development of the fresh fish business."

Anothr Good Action.

"Another thing the Fisheries Department did for the industry which has been productive of good results was to assist in making an exhibit of fish products at the Toronto exhibition last year. That exhibit which took a gold medal in competition with all kinds of exhibits did a great deal to advertise Maritime fish, and concerns doing business in Ontario have found the benefit of it.

"There is one thing about the fish business; it has not been affected by the hard times which have prevailed in some parts of the country," added Mr. Brittain. "And the fact that you have not had business depression to speak of in the Maritime Provinces, is probably due to smoe extent to the conditions in the fishing ndustry.

Encouraging Industry.

"Our company is giving a great deal of attention to the development of the fresh fish side of the business. More people in Canada are eating sea fish every year, and with the development of better facilities enabling us to put fresh fish in good condition on the markets of interior Canada there will be a steady expansion of the business. Already the development of the fresh fish business has materially improved the position of the fishermen Now they can sell their catches without delay, and they are getting good prices for all kinds of fish. That is as it should be. The fishermen are the basic element in the development of this industry, and they should be encouraged to increase the production of fish."

SPRINGDALE, MAINE, MAN BADLY HURT

Thomas Dolan Rushed to St. John Hospital on Special Train—Too Weak to Talk.

As the result of an accident which occurred somewhere on the C. P. R. in Maine, Thomas Dolan, a man aged about 50, resident of Springdale, Me., now lies in the General Public Hospital suffering from two badly injured legs, with minor bruises and cuts, while it is thought likely that he has also been internally injured.

The injured man was brought to the city on a special train on Saturday, and when the train pulled into the depot he was rushed to the hospital in the ambulance. On examination at the hospital the physicians learned that the right leg was badly cut and injured and that two fractures had been sustained in the left leg. The man was conscious when he was brought into the hospital but was unable to give the doctors any account of the accident or even tell where the accident had occurred. He said that he resided at Springdale, Maine.

At the hospital, last evening, it was learned that the man giving his name as Dolan, was in too weak a condition for the physicians to question him.

SNEAK THIEF AGAIN BUSY

Snatched Satchel from Mrs. Margaret Turner, on Dock Street late Saturday Evening.

was reported as having taken place on one of the city streets Saturday night when the victim was Mrs. Margaret Turner of 92 Princess street. Mrs. Turner was returning to her home at the time carrying her satchel in one hand. A man stepped up close to her and snatching the satchel from her grasp ran away with it.

There was no one near at the time who could give chase and the thief managed to make a clean getaway and up till last night had not been captured.

So quickly did the thief grab the satchel and run away, and so startled was Mrs. Turner at the assault that she could give but little or no description of the man.

NEGLECTED CHILDREN CREATE PROBLEM FOR SAINT JOHN CITIZENS

Rev. Ralph J. Haughton in Interesting Illustrated Sermon—"Jessica's First Prayer", the Subject.

In the Congregational church last evening, the pastor, Rev. Ralph J. Haughton was heard in an instructive and interesting illustrated sermon, when he chose for his text 'Jessica's First Prayer" and with splendid colored views illustrating his remarks he told the interesting story. The slides used last evening were obtained from the Presbyterian Board of Social Service and Evangelism of Toronto.

After relating the story, Rev. Mr. Haughton remarked, "This little story of human life has many lessons for us all. In the first place it teaches us the value of a child and reminds us of the words of the prophet "a little child lead them." It is practically a sermon on the problem of the child which the City of Saint John has to consider at the present time. The neglected children in Saint John tonight—the children whose school of training is the street—neglected by their parents growing up with no religious instruction are very many. They create one of Saint John's biggest problems. It may be a surprise to many people to know that many are the children in this city of churches that are being brought up amid surroundings of wretchedness and drunkenness. The question is what are we going to do to solve this problem? Another question is, what shall the harvest be?

During the evening Mrs. R. T. Worden rendered a solo.

CIVIC ELECTION.

See Candidate Fisher's card on another page. Examine his platform. Vote for him.

Purse Found.

A small purse containing money was found on King street Saturday afternoon. Owner can have same by applying at The Standard office.

Have you seen those stylish new spring suits that F. A. Dykeman & Co. are showing at such wonderful low prices. They have more dash and go and style to them than anything shown for several seasons past. They are satin lined, thoroughly well made and fit perfect. They are priced $15.50. Other prices from $11.00 to $35.00.

MILD WEATHER MUCH ENJOYED

Mercury has not Dropped below Cipher so far this Month — Last Friday Warmest Day.

So far this month the mercury has not dropped below the cipher, but several days have been quite raw. The highest temperature yesterday was 38 degrees, but in the early morning it was 18. On Friday the thermometer registered 49 degrees. During March of 1913 the highest temperature was 52 degrees but on the eighth the mercury shrunk to 4.8 degrees below zero and there was a snow fall of more than eight inches while in the present month there was a fall of nine and one-half inches.

Taking it all together the present month has been quite mild and the springlike conditions were thoroughly enjoyed by the people of St. John.

The weather yesterday was quite pleasant and many citizens spent a great part of the day visiting points of interest about the city.

SALVATION ARMY OFFICER TAKES A SOCIALIST TO TASK

Lively Proceedings in Socialist Hall, Last Evening — Heated Debate follows the Oration.

At the meeting of the Socialists last evening in Oddfellows' Hall F. Hyatt spoke on the subject of the Salvation Army, claiming it could not solve the social problem, and was not even keeping up with its task of looking after the victims of the juggernaut of capitalism. He declared that the Army circulated literature in Great Britain intended to attract immigrants to Canada in which it was stated that there was no poverty in Canada, while every Christmas it made collections to relieve poverty in Canada. He said the workers did not want charity, but justice, and criticized various employment schemes of the Army.

A member of the Salvation Army who was present took the orator to task for some of his statements, much to the delight of the audience. A heated discussion ensued, many of the socialists siding with the champion of the Salvation Army on the ground that under capitalism the work it was trying to do was necessary, and that while it might not be perfect in its methods most of its officers and members were sincere and did a lot of good work.

Are Works Of Art.

A striking example of the almost limitless decorative possibilities of the better grades of wall paper, and the wonderful perfection attained in its production, is manifested in the fine exhibit of this year's newest patterns at Douglas McArthur's book store, 84 King street. These particular lines, which arrived here within the last day or two, and have just been opoened, are rather out of the ordinary, having been specially selected by Mr. McArthur from the choicest productions of leading makes, and, in design and color blending, are veritable works of art. Wallcut applique and cutout borders are strongly featured for the present season. The display, which Mr. McArthur says is the finest he has ever offered, is composed wholly of the latest and most popular patterns of today and is well worthy of inspection.

THE PRINCE WILLIAM HOTEL.

COMPLAIN OF BAD HABITS OF CHILDREN

Residents of Rockland Road say Language and Actions are Shocking — Attempt Burglaries.

The residents of Rockland Road complain that night prowling and disorderly conduct by young girls and boys at all hours of the night is carried on regularly. They state that they have to put up with much which is abusive and degrading.

It is reported that there are young men going about at midnight and in the early hours of the morning prowling around the dwellings and more than one case has been brought to the attention of the public in which attempts were made to enter houses in that vicinity while the occupants were in bed. The fact that there have been a number of such cases reported and those living in that section of the city, to say the least, deem it advisable to take precaution to lock all doors securely before retiring at night.

During the latter part of last week those living in a certain house on Rockland Road were rudely disturbed in the early hours of the morning by the sound of someone attempting to force at entrance by means of the front door. An occupant of the house determined to investigate and armed with a revolver went from the bedroom to the front of the house. At the flash of the light the man at the door hastened away. Inspection of the door showed that some persons had been tampering with the lock. A similar affair occurred in this particular house recently.

Each evening, it is said, a crowd of young girls and boys congregate on the streets a short distance from Millidge street. Till late in the evening, it is said, they loiter about, and the language coming out of the children some of them not out of their teens, is something shocking. It is felt that something should be done in the matter.

SCIENCE BUILDING PLANNED FOR U.N.B.

Arrangements now Under Way to Secure the Funds —University Makes Good Showing.

Chancellor Jones of the U.N.B. was in the city on Saturday to attend a meeting of the building committee of which Dr. Walker is chairman. This committee is making arrangements to raise money for a new building to provide more accommodation for the applied science departments.

The sum of $25,000 will be required for the building, and a further sum will be needed to properly equip it. Dr. Jones said the plans of the committee were well underway, and that no difficulty was anticipated in raising the money.

Speaking of affairs at the Univedsity Dr. Jones said the attendance at the classes this year were very good, and matters generally were progressing satisfactorily. In athletics the University had been making a good showing.

Noon-Day Services

The address at the noon-day services in Trinity Church during this week will be given by the Rev. R. A. Armstrong. This is the concluding week of these services.

Labor Candidate.

J. L. Sugrue, the Labor candidate, addressed a meeting of his ward workers held in the Painters' Hall on Saturday evening. He declared for the open door at city hall, and the election of public bodies such as the school board.

PARK HOTEL, KING SQUARE.

Cyphers Standard Incubators

These machines are non-moisture, self-regulating, self-ventilating and easy to operate.

No. 0, 70 Egg Capacity, Price $18.00
No. 1, 144 Egg Capacity, Price 27.00
No. 2, 244 Egg Capacity, Price 35.00
No. 3, 390 Egg Capacity, Price 43.00

W. H. THORNE & CO. LTD.
MARKET SQUARE & KING ST.

CANADA'S BEST

QUALITY AND DURABILITY

"THE WILLIS"

BEHIND WILLIS pianos and players stand public and artistic approval. THE WILLIS occupies a unique position among the great pianos of the world, and it is everywhere held in the highest esteem by artists and musical leaders, and is regarded as peerless in tone, touch, workmanship and durability.

WILLIS & CO., LTD. - Manufacturers - MONTREAL
LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES:
WILLIS PIANO & ORGAN CO.
HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN

MURESCO The Modern Wall Finish

MURESCO covers more surface and covers it better on one coat work than any other material on the market.

It is easily applied and does not chip, peel or rub off.

We have it in white and seventeen desirable tints.

White 35 cents Tints 40 cents

There is nothing in the composition of MURESCO injurious to kalsomine brushes.

Emerson & Fisher Ltd.

Dainty New Dresses

To Do Service at Easter Time

An Immense Range of the Most Charming of the Late Styles

Superb Parisian and New York styles are presented in this sumptuous array of beautiful dresses ready for Easter service. Sleeves that reach over the wrest as in earlier times, or sleeves that are not quite six inches long. Collars that have the appearance of careless fitting, but smartly correct, nevertheless. An abundance of flounces, frills, panniers, puffs and sashes. Dresses of wonderful charm which creators have delved deeply into modistical history to obtain.

Come and Observe the Charming Display

Dresses in crepe de chines, foulards, brocades, poplins, eoliennes, crepes, taffetas, in mahogany, copenhagen, tan, saxe, navy, brown wistaria, grey, rose, green tango, black and various color combinations in handsome floral effects. Sizes 16 and 18 years and 34, 36, 38, 40 inches. Prices from ..... $18.75 to $35.00

Dresses in crepes, crepons, serges, Bedford cords, brocades in a variety of plain colors in all the prevailing shades; also check patterns. Sizes 16 and 18 years, and 34, 36, 38, 40 inches. Prices from ..... $7.75 to $25.00

COSTUME SECTION—SECOND FLOOR.

QUAKER LACE FLOUNCINGS

Some Novelties in the Notion Department

VANITY AND CARD CASES. Each ..... 35c. to $4.00
NEW HAT-PINS. Each ..... 35c. and 75c.
TANGO BEAD NECKLETS, in assorted colors. Each ..... 75c. to $1.10
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SUFFRAGE EDITION

MRS. E. S. FISKE—Editor. MRS. W. F. HATHEWAY—Managing Editor. MRS. F. B. COWGILL—Assistant Editor.

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HISTORY OF THE CAUSE IN ST. JOHN

Quietly, But Surely the Movement Has Been Advanced.

FIRST ASSOCIATION FORMED HERE IN 1894.

Since Its Formation Many New Members Have Been Enlisted and a Persistent Growth in Popularity of the Cause is Evident.

The history of organized woman suffrage in St. John is comparatively uneventful, and as far as I am aware, ours is the only association in New Brunswick, though here and there are communities of where at women's clubs the subject is often discussed. I am sure that throughout the province our women are coming to a realization of their duty as citizens to claim the outward symbol of citizenship and will no longer accept the shadow for the substance.

New Brunswick women taxpayers were fortunate in having the gift of municipal suffrage bestowed upon them in 1886—otherwise we should probably be only now preparing to beg for it. The late Dr. A. A. Stockton was our benefactor in this regard, as he introduced the measure into the Provincial Parliament.

The first suffrage association was organized in March, 1894, and adopted the title of the St. John branch of the Woman's Enfranchisement Association of Canada; we being the first to follow the parent society formed in Toronto. This, too lengthy title served us until about four years ago, when we renewed our affiliation with the Toronto association, and became a Branch under their new name of "Canadian Suxrage Association."

Our first meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Edward Manning, and the ladies gathered there numbered eighteen, Mrs. Manning being elected to the office of president.

Our membership soon grew to over fifty, but as is generally the case, many have since moved away from the city, some have died, and others have dropped out, but at present there are about sixty enrolled. In those early years we formed the habit of meeting weekly to read some interesting book on economic subjects and discuss it over a cup of tea and we have kept up this wise habit ever since.

Petitions to the Provincial Legislature

Our first petition was presented by Dr. Alward in 1895 who ably advocated its passage. It asked that full parliamentary suffrage be granted to women on the same terms as to men.

An invitation from Ottawa in April, of 1895 was received asking that we send a delegate to atttnd a convention of the Woman's Council, was responded to by our sending Mrs. E. S. Fiske, who was shortly after appointed organizer for woman suffrage clubs in New Brunswick, and made vice-president at large for the Maritime Provinces.

In September, 1895, Mr. J. Rupert Elliott, of Lawrencetown, U. S., a member of our society, was a delegate to a prohibition convention held in N. S. during the autumn and he was requested to represent us at the convention, and to ask that woman suffrage be made a feature of the prohibition creed; not on a prohibition basis, but only to extend the influence for suffrage. The convention subsequently did as requested.

In 1897 a bill was prepared by our association and sent to the Legislature, accompanied by a letter to Dr. Stockton, our advocate, asking that the women now in possession of the municipal vote might be duly qualied to vote at provincial elections and begging a reply. This elicited an answer from Mr. Tweedie, who declared himself opposed to woman suffrage, and one from Dr. Alward, favoring the measure.

In 1898 again the same demand on the Legislature was being prepared for, but a letter from Hon. Mr. Emmerson suggested that a general petition from the whole province be sent up in 1899. The W. C. T. U. having decided to move in the matter we confined our efforts to the city alone, the result being that in 1899 a petition of 3,700 signatures from the whole province was sent in charge of a delegation from our association. The minutes of a subsequent meeting a motion for a vote of thanks to Mr. Emmerson and others who favored us was duly put by the president. At a subsequent meeting of our association a motion for a vote of thanks to the legislature towards the petition did not commend itself to the association." but after discussion it was lost, "the minutes recording that the attitude of wards the petition did not commend itself to the association."

In 1903 we forwarded a requisition to the House for the same measure. In 1908 a delegation of our ladies was sent to Fredericton and stated their cause before a committee, Hon. Charles N. Skinner accompanying them and speaking strongly in their favor. I find the experience of these delegates amongst the members of the legislature reported to the association on their return, and noted in the secretary's minutes with this remark: "Unenlightened, unchanged for years, and apparently unchangeable."

(Continued on page 12)

REQUEST FOR THE BALLOT JUSTIFIABLE

A Desire to Bear Share in Remedying Conditions, and Working for Uplift of All the People.

(Emma S. Fiske)

When the question of establishing a federal children's bureau was first discussed in theUnited States Congress four or five years ago, a certain senator from the west brought down his closed hand very forcibly on the desk before him as he exclaimed: "What has the Congress of the United States to do with women and children anyhow?"

I think this senator has scarcely been heard from since, and Congress has answeredl his question by creating the children's bureau and appointing a woman, Miss Julia C. Lathrop, at is head. Although the annual appropriation for the department is somewhat inadequate considering that one of the questions is the lessening of the high rate of infant mortality which amounts to 300,000 per annum. Miss Lathrop has a grant of $29,000 a year, while $2,500,000 are spent on plant industry, almost $1,000,000 on the bureau of chemistry and over half a million on the bureau of entomology. Congress has aparenptly yet to learn the full value to the commonwealth of children as compared with plants and minerals or insects.

Now, why should the government of any country assume the attitude of this senator towards the women of that country? Women have minds; I think that is being demonstrated every day, and their minds are developing, and as their minds develop, they are thinking, thinking hard. Of what are they thinking?

First of all, as the refining process of education has been going on within them they have found themselves supremely dissatisfied with the condition of things around them, weary of a so-called civilization where only a few have the higher advantages of that civilization while the great mass of mankind are struggling for mere existence, seeing how inadequate have been all their efforts in charities and guilds and associations to change those conditons, they are at last breaking clear from them all and are coming out into the open field and claiming the right to participate in the framing of the laws by which their countries are governed. "One just law," said John Bright, "is worth a million soup kitchens."

What are the things for which women are seeking the right to legislate? So far they are almost exclusively matters concerning the everyday needs of the people.

Unless we refuse to accept the testimony furnished by the countries where women have exercised the franchise for more than a quarter of a century, we must in all fairness acknowledge that they have put the emphasis on questions connected with the physical, moral and intellectual improvement of the people around them, all the people, not a selected few. In these countries women are proving themselves to be true economists, they are helping to make laws that shall conserve the humanity of the state, and dissatisfied with their long continued efforts to work reforms among the adult population, they are at last going to the root of the matter by dealing with the children.

In New Zealand and Australia where women have been voting for some twenty years, child labor is practically abolished, while the rate of infant mortality is the lowest in the world owing to the careful legislation concerning dairies, the excellent instruction in motherhood given in the schools and the practice of sending trained nurses throughout the country to instruct the mothers in the care of their children. The educational laws of these countries which have been passed since women have had the ballot are said to be the best in the world, while the saloons have been closed in sixteen provinces of New Zealand.

Why do the women who are exercising the franchise in those countries where they have that right, value the ballot? Why do men value it? What is the ballot? It is a symbol of citizenship, signifying that the individual who posseses it has a voice in the government of the country. No man does not possess this symbol of citizenship. Then woman is not a citizen. Why is she not a citizen? She is not less interested in the welfare of the community in which she lives than those who are its acknowledged citizens!

But the ballot is more than a symbol, it is more than the means of ex-

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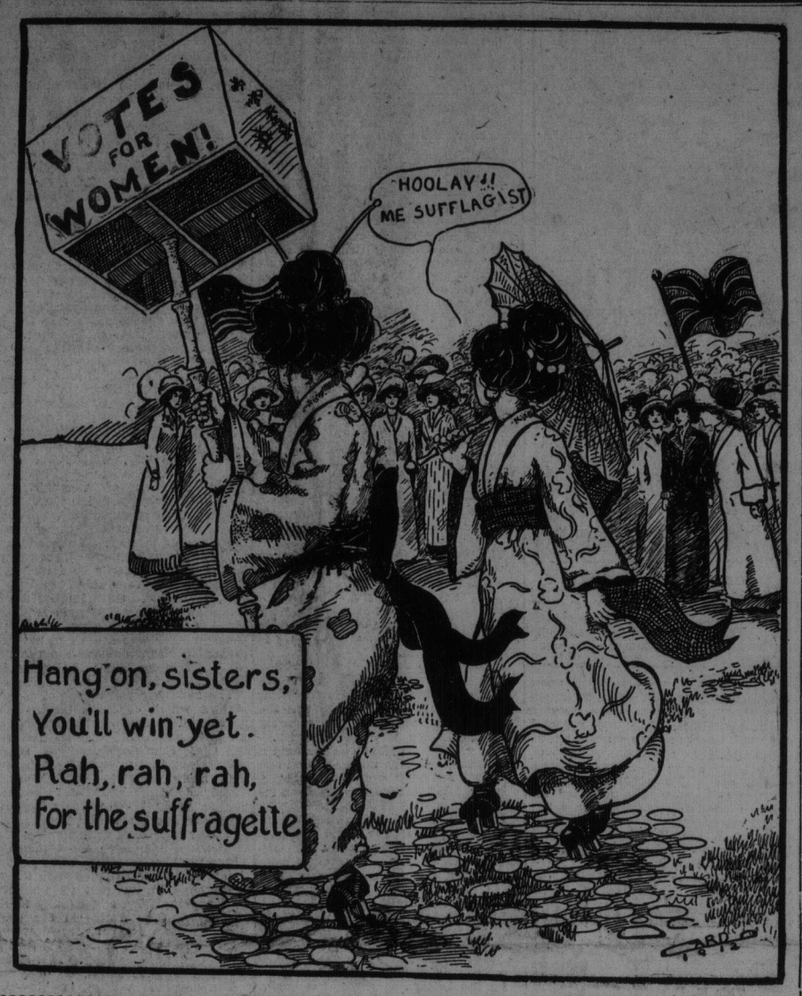

Women Suffrage a Practical Means For Improving Social Conditions

Progress of Movement in Half Century Proves It a Factor—In Many Phases of Civic as Well as in Religious Affairs the Help of Women Has Been Found Essential.

The present edition, in which so much space has been genrously given to familiarize readers with the strong expression of the progress of St. John. It shows that our people are alive ot the great questions of the day, and that they are taking a practical interest in every policy which has proven its claim as an element in better social organization and progress. St. John has been a progressive city, for true progress consists chiefly in the enlightenment and activity of our population with the high standard of citizenship they attain. The sympathetic investigation of the claims of a new power in civil government is another indication that our people wsh to secure the progress of every movement which has reasonable hope of making our city and country better places to live in.

There are many reasons suggested by observation which strongly indicate that Women's Suffrage, in whatever form may be most suitable for a certain locality, is a practical policy for the improvement of social life along many lines. The progress which the movement has made during the course of the past half century shows that it is now a question which is a prominent factor in present day politics.

The participation of women in the works of one society so as to make for progress, efficiency, and stability, strongly indicates, even proves, that their help in another society of similar nature would be attended with beneficial results. This is the prevailing situation. In the church there are very many spheres in which women makes its work of proper scope and kind. The church's work is helped by women in many departments. The various charitable societies in parish work are practically kept alive by the women workers. The funds of the church are largely secured through

(Continued on page 11)

SOME ST. JOHN SUFFRAGISTS

From left to right, back row—Mrs. L. A. Curry, Mrs. John Bullock, Miss P. Knight Hanson, Miss Ada Allen, Miss Maria Foster.
Middle Row—Mrs. J. Fred Seely, Miss M. Manning Skinner, Mrs. W. Frank Hatheway, Mrs. E. S. Fiske, Mrs. F. B. Cowgill.
Front row—Mrs. Harold Climo, Miss C. O. McGivern, Mrs. M. A. Sheffield.

THE AWAKENING IN OTHER COUNTRIES

SOME REASONS FOR ASKING THE BALLOT

Women as Recognized Citizens are Subject to Society's Laws, and Should Have a Voice in Making Them.

Why do women desire the right of suffrage? Because they are recognized citizens, and are subject to the laws of society. They should, therefore, have a vote in establishing and making those laws.

What other classes of citizens are disfranchised, that is, have no voice in making the laws that govern society? They are infants, imbeciles, lunatics, and such criminals as have forfeited the right by criminal acts.

But here is one half of our adult population who are neither infants, imbeciles, lunatics nor criminals, and yet are denied the privilege of exercising the ballot.

Is there any good reason for this flagrant injustice? Can those who have the power to confer this right upon woman assign any reasonable excuse for not doing so? Let us see. Let us ask the average male voter to state the reasons.

Well, twenty-five per cent. will say that they hold the feminine portion of the community in such high esteem, have such an exalted opinion of their characters, that they refuse to allow them to descend to the low level of "dirty politics."

This is an astonishing confession, as if the politics of today were in the hands of a class of citizens who have degraded the ballot until it is "dirty" and unfit for pure and noble women. If this be true, our freedom that we boast of in this 20th century certainly hangs by a slender thread, that may be broken at any time and the government precipitated into anarchy and chaos.

A Mere Subterfuge.

But is it true that the ballot, the great palladium of our liberty, the foundation upon which our perpetuity depends, the sacred instrument that "expresses a freeman's will as lightning does the will of God" has become so polluted, so dirty, and unclean, that one-half of the population dare not touch it for fear of contamination? No; emphatically no; this excuse is a mere subterfuge, and the men who resort to it if told that their garments are soiled by coming in contact with present day politcs would resent it as an insult to their manhood. NO; this is not the real reason; for while five per cent. of the present voters, the boodlers and professional politicians may resort to dirty politics, ninety-five per cent. respect the dignity and purity of the ballot, and their honor, their patriotism, their love of country is ren[illegible] in its sacred use.

Now if ninety-five out of every hundred voters do honor to the sacred institution of the ballot, while only five out of every hundred are willing to barter their birth right for unrighteous gain, need we look upon the ballot as dirty and unclean. I think no fair-minded person will say so; but even if the five per cent. be considered a dangerous contaminating influence, let me suggest that the purity, honor, and nobility of women, if brought into the arena of politcs will sooner or later drive the boodlers and professionals out; woman cannot be bought. It has been tried, evry business man knows that he can safely trust woman in every avenue of useful endeavour. There are no defaulters, no betrayers of trusts, no disclosures of vital interests where women are interested or employed. How much more than may she be trusted when the responsibility of government shall be placed in her hands, and she shall be given a voice in all matters affecting her home and the community in which she lives. But I hear some one say if women are given the ballot it will simply mean the multiplying of votes, while the general results will be the same. I certainly must take issue with this statement. Women in this 20th century are already far enough along in their emancipation from the degradation of the middle ages to exercise independence of thought and action in all matters where they are personally concerned. At least as much independence as the male contingent will exercise, and where the right of woman suffrage has already been tried, it has been demonstrated that women vote as independently as their male compatriots.

But let us go a little farther. We have had the expression of only twenty-five per cent. of the male population. Let us inquire of the rest of the lords of creation. Twenty-five per cent. more will say that women are not capable of exercising the franchise; another twenty-five per cent.

(Continued on page 11)

What Granting of Franchise to Woman Has Accomplished.

NEW ZEALAND THE WOMAN'S UTOPIA.

The Beneficial Results Accruing to Enfranchisement of Women, Prima Facie Evidence of the Justice of the Demand.

(F. W. Musgrave)

"The night is far spent, the day is at hand, let us therefore cast off the works of darkness and let us put on the armor of light."

The dawn is breaking, we are now like children waking out of deep sleep with troubled dreams. Our spiritual eyes are looking away from the life that is, to that life that ought to be, that will be.

Our spiritual ears are already catching the distant sounds of that music which makes us thrill with its strains of justice and purity and peace all blending in a glorious symphony of righteousness.

A strain of justice that embraces all citizens—a strain of purity that shields all human creatures—a sweet strain of peace that will cover all like the soft down wings of the dove. Let us all awake out of our sleep of selfish indifference now.

"The night is far spent, the day is at hand."

Yes, the light is beginning to shine. In the report of the vice commission of Chicago of 1911 appears this paragraph:

"Prostitution is a commercialized vice. The first truth that the commission desires to impress upon the citizens of Chicago is the fact that prostitution in this city is a commercialized business of larger proportions, with tremendous profits of more than fifteen million dollars per year, controlled largely by men not women.

It is abhorrent to the moral sense of a community like Chicago, the second largest city in the country, that there should be within its borders a group, or groups of men vicious and ignorant to a degree, who are openly and defiantly breaking the laws of the state, and bringing into ill repute the honor of the city.

These statements may seem exaggerated and highly colored, but a careful ultra conservative study of conditions has put the commission in possession of absolute facts upon which to base these conclusions."

And if it is so in Chicago; what about New York, San Francisco and other large cities? And how has this commercialized business arrived at such a far spreading system of gigantic proportions? Because the laws are all made by men, and because, as Chambers' Encyclopedia said long ago:

"History teaches that women must have votes in order to protect their interests. Men have through all the vicissitudes of history shown constant references to their own interests."

And so these one-sided interests have finally led to this terrible cancerous commercialized business—the white slave traffic—till every good man stands appalled before the hideous fact that can no longer be shut out of sight.

This vice commission took place in Chicago before women had the vote. Lord Brougham, the distinguished statesman, orator, author and Lord Chancellor of England, summed up the whole truth by declaring:

"There must be a total reconstruction of the law, before women can have justice."

How Remedy This?

From the report given by the vice commission in Chicago we se that a great reformation must take place. How is this to be accomplished? Surely by every good citizen—man and woman—standing shoulder to shoulder, hand to hand and heart to heart, in the great fight for moral reform.

Wherever women have had franchise granted to them, there in every country a very real reformation has taken place.

But when injustice abounds, there misery and suffering will always abound.

New Zealand

Now let us have some facts. Let us take some of the countries where women first obtained the vote, and let us see if women have worked for the betterment of the world—for a reign of righteousness. New Zealand gave franchise to women in 1893. She is indeed a pioneer colony—our utopia. Today with the right arm of prohibitory liquor laws, she safeguards the young and with the left arm of old age pensions she protects and cares for the aged.

No trusts, no multi-millionaires in New Zealand. No grinding poverty in New Zealand.

Premier Seddon realized that the enfranchisement of women was fundamental if he was to bring in certain reforms so his first act on coming into office was to push through the Woman's Suffrage bil. In the parliamentary election that took place about a

(Continued on page 12)

THE PART THE JUVENILE COURTS ARE PLAYING

Although of Recent Origin Are Amply Demonstrating Their Worth.

WERE INAUGURATED BY A WOMAN.

There are few people who will deny the assertion that the introduction of the Juvenile Courts into our Dominion worked a step in advance towards establishing newer ideas, more just and human methods of dealing with youthful offenders. Time has clearly demonstrated this when any society, committee or institution is organized for the purpose of helping or uplifting humanity and has in its keeping thousands of future citizens. Surely this is a step in the right direction; such an institution is worthy of every help and consideration from public, church and state.

The Juvenile Courts have assumed a tremendous responsibility and although of recent birth in our Dominion they are doing a wonderful work in protecting and preventing children from becoming criminals and adding a useless expense to the state. This nation of ours is only now realizing her burdens; we have been slow in taking up our responsibilities towards our native born children. We have practically ignored our responsibilities to the children of the strangers within our gates. People of all nations, creeds and customs are flooding our Dominion. Yes—and thousands who have neither creed nor moral code as we understand it. What are we going to do for their children? Will it be the protecting paternal arm of the state used to prevent national decay—or shall it be a continuance of the stupid wasteful methods of the past, an ambulance at the bottom waiting to pick up the human wrecks who have toppled over the cliff of avarice, greed, indifference and brutal strife and competition erected by some of our "best citizens" whose "best" only consists in getting rich at the expense of bleeding the country of its natural and human wealth?

However there is a bright spot on the horizon, men and women inside and out of governments are realizing their opportunity and strength. They are conscious of many national wrongs which must be righted and what is more, are determined to [illegible] and point to these wrongs and injustice until they are abolished. T[illegible] and theories are rapidly changing. Likewise our ideals of governments, their uses, abuses and function in society. All intelligent people agree that so long as half the population are debarred from participation in the affairs of national housekeeping the work must remain half done. The function of government is no longer merely to legislate for naval grants, railway franchises and bonuses and guarantees to banks, nor yet laws to protect property, pigs, corn and buys, or to provide jobs and pensions, opportunities for graft for men who in many cases could not earn their living in an honest legitimate way.

The new function of governments is humanitarian, to protect life before property, and since women are the life givers and the principal educators and natural protectors of each new generation, it is but to be expected that they should see more clearly how best to protect that life and bring it to the highest state of efficiency. This realization, both conscious and unconscious, is awakening the motherhood of the world. She in turn is reflecting this new vision of the meaning of life on the motherhood of the world and together they are building anew. When she is given that modern civilized weapon, the ballot, she will use it in defence of her home and children as her pre-historic ancestor used her club in defense of her care and offspring from the beasts of the jungle.

Even now she is doing much without the ballot; every humanitarian movement is either inaugurated by women or is largely supported by them. They carry on and do most of the detail work proving conclusively wherein their greatest interests lie. It is not generally known that it was a woman who first inaugurated Juvenile Courts, the first being established in Australia. It was a woman who gave the first plot of land for a public school in England from which her sex was afterwards excluded; few realize the part she has played in prison reforms, the establishment of hospitals, refuges and places of protection in the early history of the human race, but history records numerous instances of her wonderful achievements in laying the foundations for many of our humanizing institutions which today are pointed to with pride by both ministers of the Gospel and state.

And so it shall ever be, her influence will be always directed in protecting the home and the race; now she is asking and demanding that she be allowed to follow the child into all the ramifications of the social structure so as to assist in legislating and protecting the life of that which she above all else knows the cost. And this brings one to a point of great interest to the women throughout this Dominion.

I have just returned from Ottawa where I was asked to give an address before the Congress of Social Service on Mothers' Pensions, at all the meetings where the protection of the child in the home was mentioned it brought forth unstinted applaus; we are finding on every hand through statistics and investigation that the child brought up in the home by its mother or in a foster home, where there are no parents or where the parents are found to be immoral or habitual criminals, are superior in every way to children who are brought up in institutions be these institutionists ever so good. Therefore all who have given this matter any serious thought are advocating pensions for widows and the wives of deserters and prisoners. Twenty-one states to the south of us have inaugurated such a pension and twelve other states are agitating for it. Australia and many of the countries of Europe have "mothers' pensions." Japan is so opposed to institutions for children that even second and third cousins are held responsible for the bringing up of relations' children. My own experiences have proven to me beyond a doubt that such a law is absolutely necessary in Canada, both from an economic, moral and humanitarian point of view.

A man in the prime of life goes forth in the morning to provide for a wife and family of four or five little ones; an industrial or other accident occurs, his life is snuffed out in the trinkling of an eye, it scarce makes a ripple on the great ocean of life; back on some by-street there left is a widow with her little helpless children who feels that blow so keenly that for the time being she is almost stunned; her hours of hope have suddenly been turned to long nights and days of worry and fear of starvation for herself and little ones. At first she dimly sees in her anguish her home broken up and her children scattered in various institutions according to age and rule but before long she realizes this tragedy to the fullest and she is indeed a heroine if she survives the mental and moral strain and finds her balance in life again. Let any mother in comfortable circumstances stop and think how she would feel if her income should suddenly cease and through no fault of her own have home and children taken from her. How much would there be in life to keep her moral, sane and hopeful. The good men and women of the south arose in rebellion against the separation of parents and children from one another; these parents were only slaves, not supposed to have the feelings of our white mothers. Yet thousands of mothers are separated from their children in this Dominion of ours yearly and scarce a protest or comment is made, with poverty as our only excuse for a most inhuman act. Think of not only depriving these helpless little children of their mother's love and care but the companionship of one another, God's greatest gift to mankind: a mother's love, a home and the friendship and strength of brothers and sisters in after life.

From an economic point of view this is a notoriously wasteful system; it costs just twice the amount to keep a child in an institution as it does in its own home. Mothers charge nothing for their labor and for the most natural reasons will economize in every way. The child comes out of the institution with pauperism stamped into its very soul; it is made anti-social from the fact that it has not participated in city or community life; its mentality is not sharpened from the fact of not having a public school education, and not having been pitted against the many various types of children who are free to attend school and who are allowed to give vent to their feelings and emotions; in institutions which must be suppressed. This gives rise to the theory held by many people that institutional children are made of an inferior clay, only the training, education, food and life generally in institutions are at fault, not the children usually speaking; statistics prove that criminals, wife deserters, ignorant and unskilled unemployables, are largely recruited from those who have spent part of their young lives in institutions. The last census taken on this subject was taken by army officers in Germany; these statistics make a most valuable contribution to this subject. Germany leads in legislation in the protection and training of her young but she at last is finding out this plain and patent fact—that the place to begin and help is the home; and the natural protector of the home is the mother, and through her the state must work. Without taking her into consideration all attempts to protect the race and nation must result in failure. What is true of Germany is true of all nations.

Yesterday we dealt with the adult (mostly the male.) Today we deal with the child; we will deal tomorrow with the mother as the source from whence the child springs, knowing that whatever improves, inspires and helps the mother both before and after the birth of her children must and does revert to the building or undoing of the nation.

I brought this matter of "Mothers' Pensions" before the Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress held at Guelph a year ago last September. There was a resolution passed unanimously in favor of legislation for such a pension. This year before the same congress, which met here in Montreal, the question was again brought up and again a resolution favoring mothers' pensions was passed unanimously. A year ago I was summoned to Ottawa to give testimony before a special committee appointed by the premier to inquire into the need for old age pensions; during this interview I introduced the subject of "Pensions for Widows," which met with a most sympathetic hearing from the members of that committee.

The Hon. J. H. Burmann, member for West Peterborough, was chairman, and to this gentleman in common with hundreds of others in this country I owe a debt of gratitude for his unflagging support in bringing this matter before the House of Commons on two occasions in the strongest terms possible. This M. P. spoke in the House again of the need of mothers' pensions on March 4th, 1914. I feel that a large amount of pioneer work has been done and that the most necessary thing now is to educate the people in all walks of life to its need and its great saving both in money and the moral saving of thousands of mothers and children of our nation.

The government cannot go ahead of the people. Public opinion is therefore necessary. What the people want the government cannot withhold.

We who believe in "Mothers' Pensions" believe that the children are the nation's greatest asset and that the mother and the home are necessary to train honesty, morality, patriotism and good citizenship. We believe that it is in the home that these moral qualities are born and matured and that the nation can best control its future citizens through the home and mother.

Such a bill would bring untold happiness to thousands of mothers and children deserving of our encouragement.

The statesmen introducing, fighting and puting through such a measure will were a crown more glorious than that made of gold and precious stones, a crown composed of the pain and anguish of tired, overworked, hungry mothers and children, which he has helped to sooth away, the jewels of which will shine forever, will be the tears of widows and orphans which he has tried to stem.

ROSE HENDERSON,
Probation Officer,
Montreal.

MADAME CURIE.

The assistant discoverer of Radium, and the sole discoverer of the new substance which has been called Polonium, in honor of Madame Curie's native land, Palond. Madame Curie has also been accorded for the second time, the noble prize in recognition of her standing in the World of Science.

SOME PROMINENT WOMEN MENTIONED IN THE BIBLE

Queen Esther a Strong Character Politically—The First Women's Rights Woman.

The prominent women mentioned in the Bible are many, both good and bad. Miriam is mentioned as one of the leaders of Israel, with Moses and Aaron. She was a prophetess and also an improvisatore, leading the women who expressed their joy with timbrels and adnces. When she was leprous, the whole nation, 600 families, ("thousands" and "families" being the same word in Hebrew) had to come to a standstill, until she was well. In a message to Israel, the Lord said, "I sent before thee Moses, Aaron and Miriam."

The daughters of Zelophahad were the first women's rights women. They had no brothers and by the law then existing their deceased father's estate would go to the nearest male relative. They claimed it for themselves. God said that they were right and praised them and ordered a change in Moses' law to meet such a case in future.

The Queen of Sheba had some force and grit to leave her kingdom and travel so far, to benefit by the wisdom of Solomon, and have an answer to the deep problems that she was interested in and puzzling over. She was evidently a brainy woman.

Queen Esther in Persia became a strong character politically—self-reliant and able to initiate a policy, while her miserable husband only cared for dissipation.

Athaliah and Jezebel were very strong—as powerful as they were wicked. Jezebel was a politician and had her weak husband under her thumb.

The patron of the Prophet Elisha, at Shunam, is called "a great woman"—she built an addition to her house for Elisha, that he might always have a room for himself when passing near Shunam. Her husband concurred in it, but the initiative was hers. He is not called "great."

Huldah the prophetess in King Josiah's time was the one to give advice to the king and nation. What she said went. Her husband was the keeper of the wardrobe, but is barely mentioned. She was the authority.

The prophetess Noadiah, probably a Samaritan, had such influence that she greatly troubled Nehemiah the governor, and tried to frighten him from rebuilding the wall of Jerusalem.

I admire Vashti, who refused to show herself to her drunken husband's riotous companions, although she lost her crown and must have known that she would either be put to death of placed in confinement in the "house of the women."

In Antioch, "women of honorable estate" were so powerful that they "stirred up a persecution against Paul and Barnabas" and drove them out of the city.

I quite believe that Priscilla wrote the book of Hebrews—although Apollos was a "learned man" and "mighty in the Scriptures." Priscilla and her husband taught him more than he knew before. Priscilla's name is given before Aquita's—Romans 16:3; Acts 18:26.

It is not generally thought that Paul wrote that epistle. It was only in cimpiling the books of the Bible that the publishers credited Paul with it. His name is not in the manuscrpts—and the whole style is different from his. For one thing, he and James and the rest of the writers of the epistle began with their own name. And Paul refers to himself over and over again in his letter. But Hebrews is a perfectly impersonal book—not a hint as the author. Paul's style is Roman, severely logical. He was taught by Garraliel in Roman town and made a Roman citizen—trained as a Pharisee, but with Roman philosophy and logic. The epistle to the Hebrews is pictorial, grand, majestic—a series of wonderful pictures—different from any other epistle. I believe that Priscilla wrote it and her idea of womanly modesty kept her name and individuality in the background. If she did not believe me some other woman did!

In the Mosaic law, much stress was laid upon reverence of parents—both father and mother. If even a grown man reviled his mother, he was to be put to death. In all such laws, both father and mother are mentioned—in some cases, the mother first—and today a Jew, no matter how old, feels obliged to obey his mother. I heard a Jewess in Liverpool, taunting a man who had become a Christian. She said, "Remember what your mother taught you!"

St. Paul never told women not to speak in church, on the contrary he called Priscilla and other women his fellow-laborers in the gospel. He said to Corinthian women (literal translation) not to gabble—as Oriental women often do today, to the great distress of the missionaries. Even if they are interested in the sermon they keep asking each other what he said. Paul said for them to wait until they were home and ask their husbands what he said. They buzz like bees and sometimes make more noise by saying all over the house—sh—sh—sh.

A. L. H.

"In every land civilization has been measured by the status of women. Among the barbarians they are beasts of burden. Among the semi-civilized they are secluded. No argument has yet been used against the admission of women to the suffrage that is not based upon one of two grounds. Either it is based on the fears of bad men, who know that the ballot of women will abolish the abuses by which they live and profit; or it is based on the opposition of good men who are by nature opposed to any change in anything. These last do not realize that the world turns completely over in every twenty-four hours. I shall not make an argumnet in favor of women's suffrage. It will work its way without any help from me or others, and in spite of opposition from whomsoever it may come."—Judge Walter B. Clark, chief justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Elizabeth Stewart Phelps.

With all my head, and with all my heart I believe in woman suffrage.

ABDUL BAHA ON WOMAN QUESTION

Rights of Woman and Equality With Man a 20th Century Issue—Mothers the First Educators of Man.

Abdul Baha, the Great Teacher of modern times, addressed the Woman's Suffrage meeting in New York city on May 20th, 1912, and following are some brief extracts from that address:

"Today certain questions of the utmost importance are facing humanity. These questions are peculiar to this radiant century. In past centuries there was not even mention of these subjects. Inasmuch as this is the century of illumination, the century of the advancement of humanity, the century of the divine bestowals, therefore these important questions are presented for the consideration of public opinion, and in all the countries of the world discussion is taking place with regard to them.

One of these questions concerns the rights of woman and her equality with man. In past ages they considered woman to be inferior to man, even from the standpoint of her anatomy the creation. In some countries men went so far as to consider women to belong to a sphere other than the human sphere. But in this century, which is the century of flight and the revelations of mysteries, God has proved to the satisfaction of humanity that this is a great mistake. The conditions which existed in past centuries were due to woman's lack of education. They did not educate womankind at all, but left her in her undeveloped state. Naturally, womankind could not advance.

The education of womankind is more necessary and important than the education of man, for women are the educators of man when man is in the stage of infancy. If the educator be defective and imperfect, the one educated will necessarily be accordingly. If we say that womankind is defective and imperfect, this implies a concondition of imperfection in mankind, for it is woman who educates man; it is the mother who rears and nurtures the child. The mothers are the first educators of mankind; if they be imperfect, alas for the condition of man!

The most important issue of the day is that which concerns international peace and arbitration; and universal peace is impossible without universal suffrage. Consider—a child reared and trained twenty years by a mother. How many nights she has passed sleepless How many days restless and anxious? With the utmost difficulty she has brought him to the age of matur ity. How difficult then it is to sacrifice him upon the battlefield! These mothers therefore will not sanction war, nor be satisfied with it. So it will come to pass that when womankind partake fully and equally in the affairs of the world—in the great arena of laws and politics—war will cease; for woman will prove the obstacle or hindrance to it. This is certain and without doubt.

The purpose in brief, is this—that if woman be fully educated and granted her prerogatives, she will attain to the accomplishment of wonderful deeds and prove herself the equal of man. For she is the coadjutor of man. Both are human, both are endowed with inteleligence, both embody the virtues of humanity. In all human powers and functions they are partners. If in all degrees of human activity at present woman does not manifest her prerogatives, it is caused by lack of educational opportunity. Education, without doubt, will equalize her with man."

Some one may ask, "Who is Abdul Baha?" It hardly sems possible that any one could have failed to hear of him, as his addresses, delivered in the principal cities of the continent—New York, Boston, Montreal, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco and other places—were widely published, while many articles concerning him and his cause came out in numbers of the most prominent periodicals, both on this continent and in England, France and Germany. But to those who may not have heard of him, an outline of his life might prove interesting. As space is limited, it must necessatily be brief. By birth he is a Persian of high degree, and is now an aged man. He, with his family and a number of faithful followers—was exiled from Persia many years ago on account of their religious views, their estates confiscated and they became prisoners of the Turkish government. They were sent from place to place, and after years of incredible hardships, they were confined in the fortress at Acca, Syria, and there Abdul Baha remained for forty years. He was only given his freedom in 1908 when through the overthrow of the Turkish government by the Young Turk movement all political prisoners were released. Since then he has travelled through Europe and America in the interests of his cause, that of Universal Peace and the Brotherhood of Man through the unification of all religions. He has now returned to the Far East, visiting Egypt and India en route. He has many hundreds of thousands of followers throughout the world, some even claiming millions and the Bahai faith is rapidly becoming well known.

While in London, England, last year, after leaving America, he was besieged by people of all degrees from morning until night, wishing interviews. He refused no one while time and his physical strength endured. Mrs. Pankhurst was one with whom he talked. A very brief account of this interview is all there is at hand; a paragraph from a personal letter, written by Abdul Baha's interpreter:

"Then Mrs. Pankhurst, the head of the Suffrage movement of England, by appointment came to see the master. The interview was wonderful and full of significance. For here, sitting before the master was one of the most energetic and famous women of all England. She said that when the master gave his talk before the Equality League she was out of London, but that her daughter was in the audience and she was so charmed and carried away with the address that she had it printed verbatim in her own magazine. The address showed such a wonderful grasp of the whole situation; for seldom men will credit women with accomplishing anything worth while. the master spoke with her for nearly an hour, she listening attentively. His last advice to her was: 'Try to gain the right of Suffrage with dignity, with love, with poise and serenity, with divine power, divine faith.'"

MARY D. CULVER.

PHYSICAL FORCE ARGUMENT

There seems no good reason why the franchise should not be extended to women upon precisely the same terms as it is to men. The writer can recall only one argument against this extension which, at first glance, seems to be at all logical. It is, that as all law is based eventually, upon physical force, and as women have not that physical force to compel obedience to law, or engage in warlike pursuits, they, consequently, should not be permitted to participate in the government of the State.

This argument would have some standing if the franchise, at present, were restricted to those capable of compelling obedience to law or defending the State. It is well known, however, that such is not, and, in modern times, has never been, the rule in allotting the franchise. In nearly all countries, certainly in all great countries, only about one-tenth of the male population is reckoned as really serviceable in direct participation in war, or in the physical enforcement of law. Yet, notwithstanding this, a very large proportion of the balance of the males takes, in war, nearly as decisive a part as do those who actually fire the gun and wield the sword. They pay taxes, direct the administration of the country, care for and cure the wounded, keep the fighting men in shelter, clothing, and food and support them when the war is over. All these things, and many more, women can do, and have done times without number, and, in many such activities, with pronouncedly greater success than men. Who shall attempt to measure the influence of Elizabeth in the defeat of the great armada? How many thousands of ordinary soldiers was Florence Nightingale worth in the Crimea campaign? What one man, or, perhaps, one thousand men together, in the United States, had an influence equal to the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in deciding the outcome of the great Civil War? What government in the civilized world would think for a moment, of engaging in a great war without the aid of thousands of nursing sisters? It is almost certain that such attempt would end in lamentable disaster, despite the unequalled gallantry and manliness of those actually on the field.

In short, when one gravely considers, it is evident that women have as decisive and almost as direct a part in the conduct of a successful war as do men.

GEO. G. MELVIN.

SICK, SOUR STOMACH, INDIGESTION OR GAS

"Pape's Diapepsin" makes upset stomachs feel fine in five minutes.

Wonder what upset your stomach—which portion of the food did the damage—do you? Well, don't bother. If your stomach is in a revolt; if sour, gassy and upset, and what you just ate has fermented into stubborn lumps; head dizzy and aches; belch gases and acids and eructate undigested food; breath foul, tongue coated—just take a little Pape's Diapepsin and in five minutes you wonder what became of the indigestion and distress.

Millions of men and women today know that it is needless to have a bad stomach. A little Diapepsin occasionally keeps this delicate organ regulated and they eat their favorite foods without fear.

If your stomach doesn't take care of your liberal limit without rebellion; if your food is a damage instead of a help, remember the quickest, surest, most harmless relief is Pape's Diapepsin, which costs only fifty cents for a large case at drug stores. It's truly wonderful—it digests food and sets things straight, so gently and easily that it is really astonishing. Please, for your sake, don't go on and on with a weak, disordered stomach; it's so unnecessary.

A HAPPY CHILD IN JUST A FEW HOURS

If cross, feverish, constipated, give "California Syrup of Figs."

Mothers can rest easy after giving "California Syrup of Figs," because in a few hours all the clogged-up waste, sour bile and fermenting food gently moves out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, and they become tightly packed, liver gets sluggish and stomach disordered.

When cross, feverish, restless, see if tongue i coated, then give this delicious "fruit laxative." Children love it, and it cannot cause injury. No difference what ails your little one—if full of cold, or a sore throat, diarrhoea, stomachache, bad breath, remember, a gentle "inside cleansing" should always be the first treatment given. Full direction for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups are printed on each bottle.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," then look carefully and see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." We make no smaller size. Hand back with contempt any other fig syrup.

Nerves Were So Bad

THOUGHT SHE WOULD GO OUT OF HER MIND.

Diseases of the nervous system are very common. All the organs of the body may be sound while the nerve centres may be affected.

Many women become run down and worn out by household cares and duties never ending, and sooner or later find themselves with the nerves shattered, and the heart action weakened.

On the first sign of any weakness of either the heart or nerves, flagging energy, or physical breakdown, do not wait until your case becomes hopeless.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will at once quieten the nerves, strengthen the heart and build up the entire system.

Mrs. Archie Goodine, Tilley, N.B., writes:—"When I was troubled with my heart two years ago, I was very bad. My nerves were so unstrung that sometimes I would almost go out of my mind. I doctored myself with everything I could get, until at last I got four boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and they have cured me. I cannot speak too highly of this wonderful remedy, and will recommend it to all sufferers."

Price, 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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The Place of Quality

Sharpe's

ON THE WRONG SIDE OF THE STREET

26-28 Charlotte Street

When Women Get the Vote

Their First Ballot Will Be Cash for Sharpe's Satin Ice Cream.

It is so delicious as to almost force an expression of delight from a spyhinx.

Home-Made Cooking

We make all our own Pastry. Take home one of our delicious Lemon Pies or a dozen Doughnuts—'Twill make you feel there is something worth living for.

Have you seen our window display of imported Easter Novelties?—The largest variety in town. Make your choice early.

Our Hot Chocolate Fudge Sundae is all the rage.

We have made this side of the street famous.

Progress of The Cause In Finland

Has Been an Accomplished Fact Since 1905, and Many Measures of Interest to Women Have Been Adopted Since the Extension of the Franchise.

(By Baroness Alletta Korff)

Before her marriage Baroness Korff was Miss Alletta Louise Van Reypen of Pennsylvania. She graduated from Bryn Mawr in 1900, where she took special courses in economics and political science. In 1905 she married Baron Serge Allexander Korff, a high official of Finland. The women of Finland have the vote and Baroness Korff is taking an active interest in the political life of her adopted country.

Writing of the advance of the cause in Finland, she says:

"Woman suffrage has been an accomplished fact in Finland since 1906. Previous to that time there had been a considerable amount of agitation for the suffrage carried on by individual women and also through the agency of the various women's clubs and organizations scattered throughout the country. So long as the system of representation was based on the mediaeval system of class representation, however, there was little possibility of the enfranchisement of women, but in 1905 a proposal was ent to the Czar asking for certain changes in the fundamental law of the country.

When the women heard that universal manhood suffrage was one of the reforms proposed they at once sent a petition to the Finnish Diet asking that a proposal for universal womanhood suffrage be also included. In the lower house there were two counter votes and in the Senate only one, so the women's proposition was included in the imperial proposal submitted to the Czar and signed by him on the 29th of May, 1906.

The first elctions took place in the autumn, and in spite of the sudden enormous increase in the electorate the elections were conducted in a perfectly orderly and systematic way. There was no disturbance of any sort and not one single case was reported of any woman who had been subjected to annoyance at the polls. As there were a number of polling booths in all of the larger cities each citizen was able to vote in the immediate neighborhood of his or her own residence and the act of voting involved an absence of rom twenty minutes to half an hour.

The voting resulted in the election of nineteen women members of parliament out of a total number of 200. As the women had previously decided not to form an independent woman's party they joined the different men's parties and were elected on about equal proportion to the men representatives of the various parties.

Although the women deputies to the first Diet did not constitute quite one-tenth of the whole Diet, they proposed no less than twenty-six bills and resolutions and these bills show, I think, very clearly the subjects in which the women were most deeply interested.

There were three different bills for the abolition of the guardianship of the husband over his wife, and a new woman's property act, one for more rights of mothers over their children, four for raising the age of protection for girls, two for raising the age of legal marriage for women from fifteen to sevnteen or eighteen, four in regard to the legal status of illegitimate children, two petitions for more extensive employment of women in state service, etc.

Since 1906 the women deputies have averaged one-tenth of the total number of deputies elected to the successive Diets and they have proposed slightly over one-tenth of the entire number of bills.

The following are the most important of the women's bills that have been debated and passed by the Diet.

1. Motion regarding the marriageable age of women.
2. A state grant to societies working for the moral elevation of prestitute women.
3. Legislative measures for the legal protection of children in cases of cruelty and neglect and a wrongful employment of their working powers.
4. Law for the appointment of a midwife in each parish.
5. A proposal for measures in regard to registry offices for workmen and servants.
6. Motion regarding the infliction of severer punishments for cruelty to animals.
7. Motion regarding the establishment of schools of domestic economy and their subvention by the state.
8. Petition regarding a state subvention for the feeding of poor public school children.
9. A state subvention for people's kindergartens.
10. A state subvention for the antituberculosis campaign.
11. A state subvention for the promotion of local historical research.
12. A state subvention for people's libraries.

These bills do not by any means represent the entire extent of the women's activtiy and interests, as there have been women members of almost all the numerous parliamentary committees, not only committees dealing with questions of public instruction, sanitary inspection, housing the poor, etc., but also committees having to do with commerce and labor, railroad extension, the pilot service, etc.

However, the chief interests of the women are, as one would expect them to be, questions concerning the regulation of the social life of the community. In support of bills dealing with questions of social reform they have voted together as women and many of the most important projects of law proposed during the last five years have been due to their initiative and tireless energy. They have not yet brought about the millennium or legislated the country into a state of complete righteousness, but they have passed laws which probably would not otherwise have been passed for at least several decades—laws which in some cases had been platonically contemplated by their advocates but promptly and effectively pigeon-holed by their opponents.

In short, women have raised questions of social and moral significance to a level with commercial and political questions and they have been responsible for the passage of a number of laws which are already helping to elevate the social life of the community.

FACULTY OF JUDGING A PERSON'S CHARACTER

Woman a Keen Observer of Human Nature, Can See Beneath Surface.

When I was a very little boy living in St. John I have several times heard my father say to a tenant settling his rent account of a Saturday night—"Oh go along home and bring your wife, I cannot get the business through your head." And the next Saturday night the wife would come with her man and the differences about a few shillings were made plain to her and through her to him. Of course this was a case where the man imbruted and dulled by hard labor with pick and shovel or drill or crowbar, ten hours a day from early morn to sundown had no chance to learn accounts and the wife accustomed to handle the week's wages and pay the family bills had learned how.

I am writing of from 1845 to 1855. It was about this time, I remember, that my father used to get my mothers' opinion of persons who came to the house to deal with him and he usually profited by her judgment. I remember one evening that one man had a long talk with Father and they agreed to do business together, a fine looking man and he talked very nicely about the repairs that ought to be put on certain buildings and how economically it could be done and how paint and paper would make the houses shine and how industrious he would be. My father was charmed—they parted almost friends. And then my mother asked if my father was going to employ this man—and he said: "Yes. He is a fine fellow and we will do much business together." And then my mother said: "He will swindle you; he will cheat you out of your eye teeth. You will have much trouble with him. Have nothing to do with him."

This was her vote—and yet she had never before seen the man. I remember how disturbed my father was, almost vexed, and he rose and paced the room, trampling on the woman's vote. And how that man robbed him! After a week or so he found it out. Everywhere the rogue bought paints and oils and whatever he could turn into cash and they were charged to my father and he had to pay. I think it took him over a year to get clear of that man, not geting his money back, but glad to cut off further loss.

Earlier than this I went to school to a woman and then I was sent to a boys' school, and there often flogged when my teacher lost his head and sometimes when he did just right. And his wife used to come and show sympathy for the poor lads who got too much cane. Later I went to an academy where the principal was a mean cowardly man who made unjust profits off the pupils who boarded with him. His wife despised him and it was said whipped him occasionally. After that I went to a big city to work and boarded at one of the ordinary boarding houses. I soon found out that one man there was a vile wretch, who should have been in prison, but he was much respected and voted. One of my fellow boarders was a big husky chap with red hair and great taste in ribbons. He knew little else than ribbons and colors of silks and stuffs and he could sew and embroider very nicely. I think he also had a vote. My landlady who cared for us all had a drunken husband to support and a son also drunken. They both had votes but she had none. After that I became a clerk in a big office where a great many female clerks were employed. They did not get as much pay as the male clerks, but they had to work just as many hours and a good deal of their work was making long arithmetical calculations sometimes problems in taxation carried out to three decimal figures. They were wonderfully accurate and painstaking but they could not vote. The head of the department was a fine man, very pleasant and good natured when things went right. He smoked strong cigars and all the time. When mistakes were made he would slat the chairs about and think swear-words. He had a vote. Since then I have known of some distinguished women, one a Miss Mitchell of Nantucket, a great astronomer. She had no vote, and Lucy Stone, a wonderful orator. She could stand all alone on the platform at Music Hall in Boston and to the farthest corner of that room her pleasant voice would penetrate, clear and distinct, while she pleaded for woman's rights. And I heard also Mrs. Mary A. Livermore who spoke more like Wendell Phillips than any other person ever. I don't think either of these ladies had a full vote. Perhaps Madame Curie has one in honor of her discovery of radium.

I know many business women who have no vote. One is bookkeeper for the past 16 years for a business corporation in Boston. One in steward for a millionaire's club in Florida. One owns several hundred shares in a railway company and votes as to who shall be directors. Another owns a block on Washington street and has no vote as to who shall be alderman. Just why these differences exist I dont know. Do you?

S. W. HATHEWAY,
Boston, Mass.

The manager—Yes, we need a man for the complaint desk. Have you had any experience?

The Applicant—I've lived with my wife's relatives for the last four years and I've heard nothing but complaints in all that time.

WAITING IN AMBUSH

Women Suffrage a Practical Means For Improving Social Conditions

(Continued from page 9)

the assistance of ladies" societies. Foreign missions would be greatly neglected but for the funds and equipment supplied through the women's efforts. Social service organizations, movements for social reform, temperance, and charity find their work facilitated to a large extent by the activity of the lady members. In the church, then, and in its allied works, it is found that the help of women in administration and executive work is necessary.

In civic affairs the help of societies of women already has an important influence. The Women's Council is often called upon to assist the city executive in important work. Movements for the beautifying of the city, for the acquisition of parks, lakes, playgrounds, for airs, carnivals and like subjects are ways in which women take up an important work.

In civil and religious society women's work takes up an important part o the activities of each organization. Does it not seem reasonable to suppose that the influence of women in the wider range of civil government, that is in the affairs of the city, province, and Dominion, might be equally productive of a wider range of activity?

An affirmative answer to this question makes the adoption of Women's Suffrage justifiable on the ground that much good would accrue to the state. When the functions of the state, that is any body of civil government, are set forth in their general terms, of protection and assistance, it is impossible to understand why the influence of intelligent women in the electoral franchise would not be a material benefit to the state in the discharge of its functions. Taking for instance the function of protection, the state must guard its citizens, men, women and children rom every foe, both external and internal which is a menace or a harm to them in the leading normal life of prosperity and good citizenship. Is this function of protection carried out with such perfect efficiency, at the present time, that the influence o women's franchise could add nothing to its betterment? Most certainly not. The citizens must be protected by their various governments from the power of the capitalist. In the mad rush for wealth and the power which it supplies, those who have control of the industrial and commercial world, even in our own day of social progress, subject the masses of our people to conditions of labor which, in many instances, do not provide a sufficient return for the normal up-keep of a Christian, frugal amily. And this is the only condition upon which the wage schedules o the laboring classes can be considered just and equitable—that the laborer receive sufficient value for his work to support a normal and economical family with reasonable comfort. If the governments of our times in any country do not assure its sober and industrious workers conditions under which they are able to secure labor and a sufficient return for it to keep them above poverty, then, they are lacking in the function of protection which should secure these things. How do the conditions of the leading nations meet with this test? The criterion is not met with in a desirable or even practical degree. The social unrest notable in the leading nations is an indication that the people feel that their governments are not providing for them sufficient protection against indigence. A hungry people is a revolutionary people. When the distress becomes too great for endurance, revolution and anarchy prevail. Although we may be far from such calamtiy yet it is imperative that our citizens should be afforded greater protection from influences which make the rich more wealthy and the poor more poor.

The artisans and laborers in Canada find it necessary to put their children, little girls and little boys, to work at an early age. Ninety per cent. of our children leave our common schools before the 7th grade. This condition exists because parents feel that they can not live, decently and honestly, and keep their families without the help of the children. Little girls, who should be at school or helping at family tasks are obliged to seek the work houses, the factories, the mills, and various places of employment. On the faces of thousands of our little girls and boys we see the evidence of ill-nourished, impoverished life. Now this is a condition which can be remedied by the increase of the protective functions of the government whereby the laborer, the artisan, the mechanic can be assured better living and working conditions.

Can the Women's Suffrage bring about this condition? Not entirely but it can help a great deal to advance beyond our present condition. The reason for the good which the women's politcal influence could attain is twofold. First, because in carrying on the commercial, industrial, political and educational work of the world men have their hands full. No particular age can develop every line of human activity and governments of the world as controlled by men cannot be expected to make vast progress along every line of governmental activity. This is a reasonable ground to take. There are certain things now taking up our time in government which might just as well be done by women. There are certain lines which we have not thought about which they will think of and put into execution. Just as the old monarchial system of government never thought of modern schemes of social amelioration, but left these things to be developed in the times of responsible government, just so now, there are certain things which we do not think about for social advancement which will be developed when the new influence of the women's political power comes into force. Surtly it is reasonable to suppose that the dormant energies of millions of women will be productive of some good when women apply themselves to the work on social problems.

The problem of the high cost of living is one which would undoubtedly receive more attention if women had a direct influence in the legislation of the day. This problem is more than a question of wages. Increasing wages to remedy the great load which is crushing down the proletariat in poverty, and its degrading conditions, is no effectual means for combatting the evil. Men and women and children may work industriously and soberly but so long as the products of labor are directed, to so great an extent, to unprofitable uses, or the energies of the workers themselves are directed to unproductive labor, so long as the common wealth of mankind is squandered and the people over-taxed, poverty, and a low scale of social life is bound to prevail. The horrors of poverty, the starvation and ignorance of children and the general low tone of society are conditions which more directly affect women than men. Women, who have the responsibility of the affairs of the home and the family are more alive to the conditions which make for their deterioration than are the men. Along these lines, therefore, Women's Suffrage has a great work to perform.

The world is impregnated with an uplift movement. So long as there are millions of semi-barbarous unfed people the up-lift movement is surely a necessary one. And it is also practical, for, with the energy of tht of the races devoted to the production of goods which sustain the various spheres of social life, it is unnecessary and evn a crime against mankind that such abominable conditions should be looked upon as the normal and irremedial condition of the human race. The late professor William Wallace said that in some of the cities of the United Kingdom there are multitudes of people living in a state of barbarity and destitution lower than the Polynesian savages. This is a condition which might be remedied by the participation of millions of women in shaping the legislation and destinies of their respective countries.

The second division of the first general function of protection which government provides is harmfully overdone—namely, protection against external enemies. Billions of dollars, millions of men, in fact, an appalling portion of the wealth and energy of nations, is unnecessarily used to create military power among prospectively hostile nations. The burden is becoming so heavy that leading statsmen are beginning to realize that the limit has been reached. Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith expresses hope that the time will soon arrive when a more wise and more profitable use will be made of the wealth and power of nations than in building up forces of destruction. But what progress can be expected along these lines with the governments as at present influenced and constituted? Since the advent of increasing measures of responsible government among the European nations it appears that instead of making progress toward mutual confidence and the disestablishment of armaments, contrary results have been obtained. What is neded then is a new force in the powers of government. A force which will be at variance with the conditions which now prevail. It is true the labor movement in politics has done a little, but their powers are unable to handle the situation. The admission of women to the power of voting is a policy which might reasonably be expected to influence the worlds' peace. It may be expected to do something to increase the protection, now sadly lacking, from unseen enemies within the nation, and to decrease the waste and ruin occasioned by too much protection against external and possible enemies. It will, no doubt, be a long time before such changes are brought about, but a start may be made now.

If Women's Suffrage is justifiable on the ground of the good accruing to the state, there is another phase of the question wheih makes its adoption necessary. Women workers need greater protection in the way of minimum wage laws, shorter hours of labor, and better working conditions. The revelations of industrial abuses in England—the same condition prevails elsewhere—show that poor hard working women are overworked and underpaid. They suffered industrial and social evils which are considered as a disgrace to so powerful and civilized a nation. Having no direct influence in legislation the women receive inadequate protection. The people of England are in favor of a sane measure of Womens' Suffrage.

The technicalites of procedure have prevented a bill, so far, from being adopted. But it is only a matter of courage and convenience on the part of the British Government in the passing of a suffragt bill.

As regards objections to Women's Suffrage, there is nothing in the movement which is essentially contrary to the family, the functions of women and mothers, or to the presnt constitution of society.

In various countries and provinces the question of Women's Suffrage is one of local expediency. Where it is considered that the adoption of a measure along those lines would be productive of good to the community, there is no reason why such a policy should not be put in force.

St. John might reasonably go as far as some other Canadian cities and adopt some scheme which would admit some of its energetic and public spirited women to the privilege of voting.

(Signed) PROGRESSIVE.

SOME REASONS FOR ASKING THE BALLOT

(Continued from page 9)

will say that if women are allowed to enter the arena of politcs it will be at the expense of the home, and that that great bulwark of our national life will be broken down and destroyed, while another twenty-five per cent. will say we have always been in favor of women suffrage, and will vote for it when women are universally in favor of it themselves. Let us look at the second reason, the first reason we have already discussed. In my opinion, the second reason requires no refutation. The creature who is competent enough to stand side by side with man in all other walks of life, in the management of the house, in business, in all social and religious affairs, in fact in everything that pertains to our well being is certainly qualified to stand side by side with man in the matter of making the laws that govern society.

The Destruction of the Home.

Let us look at the third reason, the breaking down or destruction of the home. Some men and some women imagine that if women are given the ballot they will immediately either start on an electioneering tour for some office or else will spend all their time voting or making politcal speeches, as if women would immediately run out of their houses and forsaking their domestic affairs plunge directly into the maelstrom of politics. The fact is in all states where they exercise the right of franchise they devote even less time to politics than the average man, and how many men in the city of Saint John or the Province of New Brunswick spend all their time in politics. Not one per cent. The average voter today spends about five hours a year attending to his politcal duties. He spends say four hours attending primaries and political meetings and one hour voting, that is the limit of the time he devotes to the public duty. Cannot women devote five hours per annum in exercising their right of suffrage without endangering the sacred functions of the home? Will the children be neglected? Let her take them with her as she does now to the theatres and the movies. No. This is another subterfuge. This reason like the rest of them fails because of its own unreasonableness, but they say that women's sphere is the home, and while I deny this statement for the reason that I believe no limit should be placed upon any human being, male or female, let us say it is her sphere because she wills it so, and if she wills it so, if her nature prompts her to adopt it, and she finds her greatest happiness therein, who will be so bold as to say that the mere privilege of voting upon public questions is going to lessen her interest in it. It is preposterous to think that the mere fact of voting is going to estrange the wife from her husband or her children, or the girl from her sweetheart, or that it will destroy that spirit of maternity which is the hope of mankind.

Why Some Are Indifferent.

But there is another twenty-five per cent. who say they are willing to support woman suffrage when women universally demand it. This is the most important statement of all to consider, for it must be admitted that a large per cent. of the women are either indifferent to the question or else openly oppose it, and it may well be asked, why is this?

Well as to those who are indifferent, I would say that many are afraid to espouse the cause because of the tyrannical opposition expressed by their husbands or fathers, and rather than disturb the apparent cordial relations existing, they refrain from any discussion or thought upon the subject, but as to the great number who openly oppose it, I can only say, I fear that they have not considered fully the conditions of their sex as a class; and that while they are content to be worshipped by over indulgent husbands, they ignore the great benefits that would accrue to their less fortunate sisters, and the public at large by the general enfranchisement of their sex. However, without following further the reasons that induce many women to oppose their emancipation, is it a sufficient reason for twenty-five per cent. of the men withholding the franchise. Evidently these men are satisfied that justice demands a full and complete equality of the sexes and that women as a class are unjustly discriminated against by the laws now in force, as to their property rights, their domestic rights and many of their social rights, which would soon be corrected if women were given the ballot.

Is it, I ask, a reasonable excuse for them to say that they will wait until their extremely devoted wives and daughters are asking for the franchise before they will offer to bestow it upon the sex? Judge David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme court thus sums up the case for woman suffrage:

"The real question is a practical one. How does woman's suffrage work when tried? In this nation, nine States—Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, California, Washington, Kansas, Arizona, and Oregon, and the territory of Alaska—have granted full suffrage, and in at least the first six of them it has been in existence long enough for substantial results.

One thing is true of all; there has been no organized effort to repeal the grant. Whatever may be isolated opinions, the general mass of the voters are satisfied. Indeed, few have expressed antagonistic views. If the citizens of these states find nothing objectionable in woman's suffrage, a natural conclusion is that no injury has resulted. Especially is this true when the declarations of its friends in its favour are many and strong.

Doubtless some opposition may come from personal ambition defeated by the woman voters. Thus Judge Lindsay, of the Juvenile Court in Denver, who has attracted much attention by his good work in that court, after having been denied a renomination by each of the great political parties, came out as an independent candidate, and was elected mainly, it is said, by the votes of women who appreciated his labours and determined that the young culprits of that city should not be deprived of the benefit of his judgment and experience. It would be strange if the defeated candidates did not feel and express themselves against womans' suffrage. But their complaint is really testimony to its value.

The change in the position of woman in the past fifty years must be noticed. Then the only vocations open to her were teaching and sewing. But within the last half century she has entered into active outdoor life and is no longer a necessary homebody. Not that home has lost its charms, or that it will ever cease to be the place which she most loves and where she reigns supreme, but choice or necessity has driven her into varied pursuits, many of them calling for executive ability.

You see them not only doing clerical work in offices, but acting as shopgirls in stores, or laborers in a factory. Many have charge of large administrations, are presidents of colleges, heads of corporations, and indeed engaging in almost every avocation of their brothers, and doing so with success. There is a host of female doctors. Women have invaded the pulpit and are pastors of churches. They are found in the court room, and not a few are efficient and successful practitioners. Indeed, it may truly be affirmed that they have fully entered into the active life of the world.

Female suffrage will come. Not fully at once, but by varying steps. Woman's broader education, her increasing familiarity with business and public affairs will lead to it. And why not?

The chief reply is the home. God forbid that it should be jeopardized. But female suffrage will not debase the home or lessen its power and influence. On the other hand, it will introduce a refining and uplifting power into our political life.

Union in effort is the growing lesson of the times. Our first parents, guilty of a mutual sin, were, according to the allegory in Genesis, driven out of Eden, that garden which gave men all things to live with and nothing to live for. Hand in hand, they went out of Eden; hand in hand they must enter the new paradise, grander and nobler than the pristine Eden, because wrought out of the thorn-growing earth by their united labors."

HENRY S. CULVER.

In No Hurry

White—Now that your son has graduated, has he decided where he's going to work?

Green—Where? He hasn't even decided when.

—Judge.

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STORY OF QUEEN ESTHER ONE OF HISTORYS GRANDEST SCENES

Ready and Anxious to Sacrifice Self to Save Others.

HER CASE BY NO MEANS AN ISOLATED ONE.

With Our So-called Chivalry Woman Today Plead in Vain For Rights they Should Not Have to Ask.

By H. A. Cody.

One of the grandest scenes in history, sketches by a few strong masterly strokes, is that which shows us a beautiful woman pleading for her people. Queen Esther was willing to sacrifice herself to save others. "If I perish, I perish," was her terse and immortal resolve. This noble queen had a great purpose, a strong resouceful mind, and a heart overflowing with love and pity for her oppressed people. But why did she have to crawl, so to speak, to the feet of her pampered lord and master, crouch there like a slave in order to make her petition known, and to have her request granted? Strange, we say, that the king, who was her husband, should allow his wife to do such a thing.

The story of Queen Esther is not an isolated case in history. It has been repeated throughout the ages, and the old tyranny of the reign of Ahasuerus still clings to the so-called civilized world today. We think with pity upon the condition of women among the ancients; we shudder when we consider their position in heathen lands, and we send forth missionaries for their uplift. Our hearts thrill when we read an account of a shipwreck and learn that "Women and children first" was the ringing order obeyed to the letter. And yet with all of our so-called chivalry we find that the women of our land are pleading in vain for certain rights for which we should never have permitted them to ask. They should have eben granted ere a formal request was ever made.

Woman is not only equal to man but as a rule, she is his superior. Physically she is weaker, but if this were an argument why men should rule then the ox and the elephant should be the lords of creation. Mentally woman can hold her own no matter into what field of knowledge she enters. Consider her achievements in science, literature and art, and behold what great things redound to her credit. In philanthropy has not women been ever foremost in suggesting and bringing about great and needed reforms? If names are required, those of Florence Nightingale, Elizabeth Fry and Frances Willard spring at once to the lips. As organizers women excel. Do we find as much interest taken in the Men's Canadian Club in our own city as in the Women's Canadian Club? Is not the latter splendidly organized, and is it not proving itself a vital factor for the welfare of the community? Think of what women are doing in the various churches today. They are ever to the forefront, while the men as a rule lag a long way behind. Women, I urge, are keenly alive to the serious social conditions of the community in which they live. They are the guardians of the homes, and we tremble to think what would become of our country without their influence and eternal watchfulness. As women make the homes—and as a rule they make good homes—so I believe that they can make the social conditions of any city better. They are asking for a chance to exert, not their indirect, but direct influence. Men have ruled the earth for a long time, and can they boast that their rule has been a success? Women do not wish to take the power out of their hands, but simply to stand side by side with them in the great struggle which is going on. If in the home the united efforts of husband and wife tend for the welfare of that home, why not the same in the larger sphere of the state?

Is it not strange that on election day hordes of men from gutter and cess-pool throng the polling booths? You will see there creatures, in the catalogue of men, who take no interest in their country, who will sell their birth-right for a mere mess of pottage and whose brains are often confused with liquor. They have the privilege of casting their votes, while standing aside are many highly-cultured and intelligent women who are axiously watching every pulse-beat of their country's life, and yet have no direct right to say "Yea" or "Nay."

I thank God that there are many noble men who have the interest of the community at heart, and who are striving earnestly for its welfare. They sadly acknowledge how incapable they are to cope with the many problems which surround them. Why not let the women stand by them in their great endeavors? Why not give them a chance to exert their influence in a more direct manner than has been done in the past? In places where women have been granted the right to vote success has been the result. Never yet have I heard one real convincing argument why women should not be given the ballot. All the so-called objections have been highly-colored and enlarged through the magnifying medium of men's mental vision. In the beginning the Creator made man and woman for the benefit of the world. Not as an inferior being was woman formed, not to be man's slave, but to assist him, and they two were to be one; bodies, minds and hearts to be united for the good of humanity.

Makes Them Pause

Reddy the Yegg—Hist!
Peterman, his helper—Hug?
Reddy—If we take much more o' dis lot we'll have trouble dodgin' de income tax collector.

DAUGHTERS OF ISRAEL AN ACTIVE SOCIETY IN CITY'S CHARITABE WORK

Founded in 1899 by Mrs. S. H. Hart, the Organization Has Brought Cheer to Many a Desolate Home.

The origin of organized Jewish charitable effort in the city of St. John is due to the forethought and energy of our neow aged resident Mrs. S. H. Hart.

It was in January of 1899 that the destitute condition of an unusually large number of families suggested to Mrs. Hart the need of an organization prepared to meet further emergencies. Under her guidance, and through her able and energetic efforts, a group of women, numbering fifty, banded themselves together for the purpose of assisting the poor and needy, and tending relief to the distressed and sick, and called themselves "The Daughters of Israel." Mrs. S. H. Hart was the first president.

The fact that the original funds of the society were furnished by Mrs. I. Isaacs deserves recognition. She kindly threw open her home, supplying entertainment and refreshments and donated the sum collected as an encouragement to further the cause.

Although the membership is small, the amount of charity dispersed has been far reaching, and has been the direct means of lifting many a soul out of utter despair. Help has ben dispersed without prejudice to race, color or creed.

During the last fiscal year, six local families were supplied with fuel, and as many whole families were entirely supported for weeks at a time, until able to maintain themselves and at least twenty-five mortals were saved at some time from starvation.

There is on record a case which I will relate as an example of one kind of work in which the Daughters of Israel have interested themselves. A father of nine children, having been left a widower, was unable to secure a proper protector for his family while compelled to go out to his daily employomoent. When he endeavored to labor in his own home he could not earn a sufficient amount requisite for the family's maintenance. Upon investigating this case, the committee found the nine little ones in a pathetic condition, huddled together in two small and dark rooms in a damp cellar with no ventilation, halfcla d, half starved, cold and unclean. These children were bathed and cleansed, fed an provided with warm and comfortable clothing and placed in cozy homes until further arrangements were made. Then the father was supplied with sufficient resources to enable him and his family to sojourn to Boston, where he is now happily located in a comfortable home, maintained by his own earnings, and his children are well cared for by a relative.

An aged couple, too old and too weak to labor, about to be disposessed from their humble home to become burdens on the municipality were saved from sorrow by the Daughters of Israel, who supplied them with means of transportation, enabling them to join their son in New York, who has since shared his home with his aged parents, rendering their last days peaceful and contented.

In one instance a convalescing inmate of the Provincial Asylum was released upon the society's guarantee to provide the patient a home and nurse until entirely cured. All attention possible was bestowed upon the afflicted one and in four weeks physicians pronounced her completely cured. Communications have since been received by the Daughters of Israel expressing gratitude to them for having had her liberated from the institution, thereby giving her the opportunity to egain her lost faculties, and nsuring er future happiness in her complete recovery.

Clothing for the Needy.

In connection with the society there is a sewing circle and dozens of garments are yearly supplied to the needy. hWen the first news of the Campbellton conflagration reached St. John, the Daughters of Israel were among the first to respond, contributing a hugh quantity of clothing of all description.

Of a more recent date, was the donation of clothing to the Metropole, where the fire had robbed many lodgers of their belongiings.

Many remember with pleasure the drama "Won at Last," which was produced at the Opera House under the auspices of this society, Mrs. C. S. Landau acting as manager. The proceeds amounting to four hundred and fifty-six ($456 dollars was sent in full to San Francisco for the benefit of the sufferers in the awful disaster.

Contributions have at different times been presented to the Salvation Army, the Day Nudsery, the Free Kindergarten and many other institutions.

The religious welfare of the children has always been sedulously cultivated in a Sunday school conducted by the ladies. It is the purpose of the teachings to inculcate in the minds of its people a thorough knowledge of their Jewish past, with its hallowed traditions, and a conscious purpose to conduct their future lives in accordance with the dictates of their faith.

There is still another kind of work that is most zealously executed. All incoming steamers are met by a committee of two ladies who greet the immigrants with kind words and cheerful countenances, extending to the lonely creatures a welcome.

Through their good counsel and when necessary, pecuniary assistance, many immigrants are directed to their destination. There have oft times been instances where individuals have been saved from deportation by the interest and quick action of the committee. Many families are thus happily reunited.

The interest in immigrants does not cease here. No, not by any means, for it is the desire of this society to improve the condition of these foreigners, and in consequence a school has been organized where English reading and writing are taught. Through this branch of work The Daughters of Israel hope they may help to give to this fair Dominion better citizens.

The following have served as presidents since its inception:

Mrs. S. H. Hart.
Mrs. C. S Landau.
Mrs. Alfred Isaacs.
Mrs. C. S. Landau.
Mrs. L. Green.

HARRIET STEINER HART.

THE AWAKENING IN OTHER COUNTRIES

(Continued from page 9)

month after, the bill was passed, women voted as generally as the men and almost the entire woman's vote was cast on the side of Seddon and reform.

Premier Seddon said a few years before his death that there was not a pauper in New Zealand.

In talking to a Nw Zealander last summer I said: They say New Zealand is the woman's paradise. "Yes," was the answer decidedly. "But it is also the poor man's paradise."

Only a few years ago New Zealand was made a Dominion because of its wonderful prosperity.

South Australia followed New Zealand two years after in giving women full suffrage.

Results Justified It

West Australia in 1900 ; Australia and New South Wales in 1902; both houses of parliament of Federated Australia unanimously voted this resolution:

"That this house testifies to the fact that after sixteen years experience of Woman's Suffrage in various parts of Australia and nine years experience in the commonwealth the reform has justified the hopes of its supporters, and falsified all the fears and prophecies of disaster voiced by its opponents."

The parliament then added that the results of the suffrage have been gradualy to educate women to a sense of their responsibility in public affairs and to give more prominence to social and domestic legislature. Its final word is that the adoption of Woman's Suffrage means the "mutual co-operation of men and women for the individual and general welfare."

"The resolution was received with approving cheers, there is not one anti suffrage member in either chamber nowadays," writes an Australian correspondent.

New South Wales

Sir William Lyne, Premier of New South Wales, said, "When the women were enfranchised in Australia they proceeded at each election to purify their parliament, and they have gone on doing so. And now he was proud to say their parliament was one of the model parliaments of the world."

"Indeed," as Mr. Fawcett has said, "the evidence favorable to the working of Woman's Suffrage is overwhelming, and is given not only by men, but by those who formerly disposed it, and have had the courage to acknowledge that as the result of experience they have changed their views. Among these may be mentioned Sir Edward Barton, the first Premier of the Commonwealth, and the late Sir Thomas Bent, the Premier of Victoria, under whose administration women were enfranchised in that state. Why appeal to other witnesses when both houses of the Commonwealth Parliament in November 1910 unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"That this house-senate is of opinion that the extension of the suffrage to the women of Australia for States and Commonwealth Parliaments on the same terms as men, has had the most beneficial results. It has led to the more orderly conduct of elections. And at the last federal elections the women's vote in the majority of the states showed a greater proportionate increase than that cast by men. It has given a greater prominence to legislation particularly affecting women and children, although the women have not taken up such questions to the exclusion of others of wider significance. In matters of defence and imperial concern they have proved themselves as far-seeing and discriminating as men. Because the reform has brought nothing but good, though disaster was freely prophesied, we respectfully urge that all nations enjoying representative government would be justly advised in granting votes to women."

It seems to me the Australian man is not only just but a very generous type of man.

Now let us take in the full meaning of this statement.

Comparisons

"Today New York City alone has 35,000 dependent and delinquent children in institutions, while Australia that led the world in adopting a widows' pension act has not a dependent child in an institution."

Don't you see this act provides for the working mother when the husband is taken. It allows the mother to remain at home and care for the little ones and so the children are not running wild and learning all sorts of evil, while the mother is earning their bread. The Australian Parliament declares "has had the most beneficial results."

In United States

In 1983 Colorado gave the vote to women. The names of Judge Ben Lindsay and Senator Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado will stand out as reformers as long as history continues. Judge Ben Lindsay has been a savior to hundreds of friendless boys and girls.—A man with a heart as big as his brain.

Judge Lindsay

Judge Lindsay witneses thus "We believe that we have the best juvenile court law, the best child labor law, the best compulsory education law, the best for the prevention of cruelty to children and the enforcement of the obligation of fathers to support wife and child, and the best administration of these laws when once upon the statute book of any city in the union. I believe I only voice the general impression of the best informed as to such matters, when I say that we owe this condition more to Woman's Suffrage in Colorado than to any other cause."

Perhaps the greatest argument in favor of Woman's Suffrage is this fact, that Colorado gave women the suffrage by a majority vote of 6,000. After a trial eight years it was placed on the constitution to remain forever by a majority of over 30,000," and now Colorado has her woman senator.

The American women are justly proud that the light has dawned so far in their country, that a woman has been elected to the senatorship. And why should not a republic elect a woman to the highest office?

Why not a good and noble Jane Ad-Adams or Helen Ring Robinson in the highest position of the republic? William Stead styled Francis Willard the uncrowned queen.

Senator Helen Ring Robinson has just stated that in a prison in Colorado there are 207 male prisoners to nine females. "Woman's Suffrage," she remarks, "has not demoralized women so terribly after all."

Herbert Spencer once declared "The aim of your discipline should be to produce a self-governing being, not to produce a being to be governed by others."

Jane Addains when in New York lately was enthusiastic over the result of the great legislation in Chicago, where 150,026 women took advantage of their first opportunity to qualify as voters. It is an emphatic answer to those who have been saying that women don't want the vote, for the percentage of those who voted was greater than almost anyone predicted. "The enfranchisement of women gives the Illinois metropolis first political place in the country."

"The Chicago vote will exceed by many thousands that of Greater New York.

What is a vote, but the consent of a citizen?

Will the narrow-minded man deny that a woman is a citizen?

The dawn of righteousness has commepced. The light of truth has begun to shine on all the blackness of darkness. Let in the light on vice commissions, let it flood with its purifying rays every dark corner of this world.

F. W. MUSGRAVE,
"Hollnworth," Auburn,
Kings Co., N. S.

HISTORY OF THE CAUSE IN ST. JOHN

(Continued from page 9)

Once more in 1909 we appeared—for the first time before a committe of the House, Mr. Hatheway prestnting the bill. This effort also resulted in defeat, the vote standing 24 to 14.

In 1910 we sent out copies of our petition to every county in the province, and had five returned fairly well signed.

In 1913 the bill was once more brought before the legislature, Mr. Munro presenting it, but it did not get beyond the vote on the motion to introduce it.

Ward Campaign.

Three years ago our association, dividing up the city wards amongst us, called upon the women voters, explained the importance of their using their present limited franchise, and encourageed them to do so. This resulted in an appreciable increase of ballots at the spring elections ever since.

At Homes.

During 1912 we held a series of At Homes at the residence of our members, where for a small fee good, though informal speeches were made, discussions following, and refreshments served. Last year we held these on a little more elaborate scale with music and addresses, etc., at the Art Club studio, closing the series by a High Tea and Sale, which was crowded, and was a great success.

A letter received a few days ago from our first president Mrs. Edward Manning, who has been for the last few years living at Digby, congratulates us upon having a suffrage edition of The Standard, and says:—"The Women's Enfranchisement Association (I always keep to the old name) how many times have I thought over that beginning! We were twenty years younger then. . . . when we began to study Mrs. Fawcett on Political Economy, we felt that there was something to do. I am so thankful that there is no militarism among you, (I am aware that I am talking like the Apostle Paul), but I have no criminal tendencies, and of course, cannot sympathise with those Englishwomen. . . . I am over here and you are there, and so I cannot tell how you have progressed. The best thing I can do is to bestow my benediction and wait.

Unjust Condemnation.

What we need as an association is what St. John needs as a city—a widening of our mental and moral outlook. St. John is what is politely known as conservative. Even woman suffrage has never caused much excitement. Sometimes persons who favor the cause in their hearts but who are not willing to have it suspected, state that they are prevented from joining us by the method of one society in England. It looms so large as to entirely obliterate the splendid, continuous work of hundreds of other suffrage societies in Great Britain, which it does not pay the newspapers to report. But these persons are in the grasp of our general and chronic epidemic—inertia. One starts out to assure them that such a state of things could never obtain here, and hopes at the same time that they do not recognize the remark as a joke. But it is one. The St. John Woman Suffrage Association might adopt these Pankhurst tactics!! Picture militarism in St. John, N. B. One cannot do it. Our utmost hope is that we may fall in line before the world procession passes.

One has only to read for onesstif the English suffrage papers, the solid, unattractive columns with their stores of anecdotes and instances of existing brutal laws, the consequent suffering amongst the poor women, the working women, and always the discrimination against women, to find out why militancy was adopted. As one of our own city clergyman has said more than once, "We should deplore the conditions that have made militancy necessary." But if people refuse to read, or refuse to believe facts it is a waste of énergy to talk to them; and in other citie thty form a large class.

If you are human, it is impossible to read "Way Stations" and not be aroused by the story of the new woman's movement of late years in England. Elizabeth Robins, the author, has recorded its history in a series of her own bright speeches and articles from 1906 to 1913, contracted by a "time table," which gives a concise and chronological account of the devlopment in all its phases and aspirations.

ELLA B. M. HATHEWAY.

REQUEST FOR THE BALLOT JUSTIFIABLE

(Continued from page 9)

pressing an opinion, as Senator La Follette has said "the ballot not only says what ought to be done, it says it must be done," and women have finally come to see that this is a true interpretation of the significance of the ballot, and as they have some important work to do in the world they are now making untiring efforts to seize hold of this compelling instrument which will not only enable them to prove to governments that they must concern themselves with the welfare of women and children by giving them the best possible laws, but will remove from women themselves those political disabilities which always attach t a disfranchised class.

Canadian women, having fallen in line with this world movement for the enfranchisement of the last subject class, are seeking an extension of such suffrage as they now possess in the eight provinces of the Dominion with the view of securing at as early a date as possible the full suffrage now enjoyed by women in so many countries of the world. Why should Canada delay in extending the rights of full citizenship to Canadian women? I do not think the country would suffer through such an act of justice. I believe, on the contrary, that the women of Canada would prove themselves worthy citizens and would rise to the responsibilities that intelligent participation in the affairs of the country would open up before them.

I am sure that when the referendum we hope to bring before the electorate of St. John at the coming civic elections is voted on we will have a good majority in favor of the extension of the present municipal franchise to married women. In fact I believe that if the referendum had asked for the full franchise for the women of New Brunswick a majority of the electors would have voted for that measure.

The New Brunswick government granted the municipal franchise to unmarried women and widows in 1886 without an appeal being made on the subject. It was done by the legislators of that period as a simple act of justice. We will gladly accept further acts of justice from the same source.

AS WOMEN OBEY THE LAW THEY SHOULD HAVE A VOICE IN LIGISLATING

Women's Knowledge Regarding Community Interests of Great Value—Many Phases of Life Man Overlooks Appeal to Her.

As women must obey the law, I believe they should have a direct vote in the mater of legislation. I do not believe that one class should legislate exclusively for another without giving that class the chance of representation. The average intelligence is certainly as high, I believe higher, among women. Women have a particular knowledge and interest in regard to legislation affecting themselves and their children; also such community interests as housing, sanitation, etc. Particularly is this the case in regard to the position of women and children in industrial life.

Because I believe that in the past, legislation in regard to women has been extremely "unfair—particularly in the case of married women.

In many lines of life, particularly as regards moral and esthetic issues, women will take a greater interest than men in seeing that laws are carried out.

Certain phases of life appeal to men as being paramount; because of this certain other important phases do not receive the attention they deserve, and these are the very phases in which a woman is naturally interested, so that she becomes a compliment to man in legislation as well as in the home life.

Because it is a crying shame to see the class of men who are given the franchise, while intelligent and right-minded women are allowed no direct voice in legislation so greatly affecting themselves and the interests of the communities so close to their heart.

The right of women to vote is steadily being acknowledged, and where she has the right her influence has been good.

That women, either unmarried or married, should be called on to pay taxes, and not given any representation, certainly cannot appear as justice to any one.

J. HUNTER WHITE.

Every Prospective Woman Voter

should raise her right hand in favor of the writing machine generally, because:

"The soulless little typewriter has done as much toward gaining 'Women's Rights' as all the arguments and agitation of centuries. The business world owes a great debt both to the woman and to the machine. Together they have wrought wonders. Women are now in most branches of business, and it is the typewriter that introduced them to this field of independence."

But the future feminine voter should raise *BOTH* hands for the

UNDERWOOD

Because on it were made all the International Records for **Speed, Accuracy and Stability** and a majority of these records **WERE MADE BY WOMEN.**

Underwood

"The Machine You Will Eventually Buy"

In fact I believe that if
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WYOMING JUDGE A CHAMPION OF WOMEN SUFFRAGE

Former Chief Justice Says After Forty-four Years' Experience All Parties are Agreed that No Mistake Has Been Made in Introducing the Home Element Into Politics.

Women have bean voting in Wyoming for over forty years; they were given full state suffrage in 8169, and it is interesting to note what has bean the results in that state. Judge Groesbeak, former chief justice of Wyoming says:

"The benefits of woman suffrage include the nomination of clean candidates, advanced legislation, the business emancipation of women and the diffusion of practical education."

The few women who have held office in Wyoming, he said, have been industrious, efficient, polite and zealous in the discharge of their duties. After 44 years' experience, all parties in Wyoming are agreed that no mistake was made in introducing the home element into politics.

In answer to the objection that "woman are too emotional to enter the political field," the Judge said: "That's just what we need in the government, a little heart; there is already plenty of head. What we need today is the finer and more sympathetic nature which women as a class possess.'

Until 1890 Wyoming was only a territory, but in that year it sought admittance as a state. The question was then discussed as to whether Congress would eliminate woman suffrage from the constitution of the territory before admitting it to the sisterhood of states. When this was suggested there was a hearty protest on the part of the men of Wyoming which, says Judge Groesbeak, was expressed in the following terms: "Wyoming will stay out for a hundred years rather than come in without her women." And she did not, the men and women came in together.

What Are The Present Conditions in Wyoming?

First as regards temperance. The state president of the W. C. T. U. has stated that before the granting of equal suffrage all Wyoming was, as it is now phrased "wet," whereas at the present time 90 per cent. of the state is dry territory. So much for the influnce of the women voers in regard to the temperance laws of the state.

Testimony of the U. S. District Attorney of Wyoming, Melville C. Brown.

We are informed by this authority that "women have exercised their elective franchise, at first not very generally, but of late with universality and with such good judgment and modesty as to commend it to the men of all parties who hold the good of the state in high esteem.

It has been stated that the best women do not avail themselves of the privilege. This is maliciously false. The foolish claim has also been made that the influence of the ballot upon women is bad. This is not true.

It is impossible that a woman's character can be contanimated in associating with men for a few minutes in going to the polls any more than it would in going to church or a place of amusement. On the contrary, women are benefitted and improved by the ballot.

The fact is, Wyoming has the ballot and best women in the world, because they have more privileges and know better how to use them.

To conclude I will say: Woman Suffrage is a settled fact here and will endure as long as the state. It has accomplished much good; it has harmed no one; therefore we are all in favor ofo it and no one can be found to raise a voice against it."

The following testimony from another source speaks well for at least our woman voters of Wyoming:

Apropos of the discussion as to whether wives in Wyoming vote as their husbands do, writes the Rev. William R. Lord, of Dover, Mass., let me contribute a story out of my own experience, which I believe points to the general fact.

When living in Portland, Oregon, I heard of a certain sheep rancher from Wyoming who was stoping at one of the hotels. I had heard that he was a recent convert to woman suffrage, and I had a hint of the way he had come to change his mind. I sought an interview, and learned the following facts:

He was a doctor of large practice in Chicago. His health broke down, and he went to Wyoming to live the out-of-door life. When he went there, and for some time, he was greatly prejudiced against woman suffrage. His conversion came about in this particular way:

A man who was running for a certain office in his county owed him a sum of money, perhaps $500. If the candidate could be elected, he would be able to pay the debt. But he was a man unfit for the office, and no persuasion on the part of the husband could induce his wife to vote for him. In consequence of this demonstration in his own family of the moral power of the feminine votoe, which he confessed he had observed before, he became a believer in the enfranchisement of women.

ICELAND TO CANADA

Icelander Discusses Conditions at Home With Her Canadian Sister.

Icelander (who has come to Canada to study the institutions of the country)—I judge that the qualifications required of the voters of Canada are far superior to those demanded by any other country.

Canadian—Indeed, I was not aware of that.

Icelander—To be sure, I have been only a short time in your country and have not had the opportunity to inform myself thoroughly in the mattar, but I have just attended a legislative hearing given to a delegation of Canadian women who are asking for the franchise.

Canadian—Oh! Woman Suffragists you mean?

Icelander—Precisely. Why do you speak so contemptuously of your suffragists?

Canadian—I hope you don't have any trouble with these women up in your country?

Icalander—Well, no, we have not had any trouble with them.

Canadian—You, ought, indeed, to be thankful then.

Icelander—I don't understand you. We have neber had any trouble with our women.

Canadian—Of course not. We wouldn't have any trouble either if our women would stay at home and keep in their own sphere instead of meddling in politics.

Icelander—Why, you don't mean to tell me that you have no women voters in Canada?

Canadian—Yes, we have, that's just the trouble some of the provinces of the Dominion were unwise enough to grant certain tax-paying women the right to vote in municipal elections, and woman-like they are not content with that. Of course it was only granted to unmarried women and widows at first, but now they are trying to get the legislatures to extend that franchise to married women, and the next thing we know they will want to be voting for members of parliament.

Icelander—But you must have very few men voters in this country.

Canadian—What do you mean? Why, all our men vote. In Canada we have practically manhood suffrage.

Icelander—That surprises me greatly. I imagined from the arguments I heard against given the franchise to women that great numbers of your men must be disqualified as voters.

Canadian—What arguments, for example.

Iceland—Just allow me to call your attention to some of them. I have jotted them down in my note book. Of course these arguments were not directed against male voters; they were used simply to prove that women were unfit to exercise the franchise, but, inferentially they imply a very higgh standard of citizenship in Canada, of which you are no doubt, very proud.

Canadian—(did not reply to this, but smiled complacently while reflecting that of course all standards would be higher in Canada than in Iceland.

Icelander—Well, here is a list of objections that were made to women as voters: First there was, of course, the old argument that since woman cannot fight they ought not to be trusted with the ballot; that soomehow or other there is a sort of inherent, one might almost say, providential difficulty between the ballot and the bullet; that the laws, which are the product of the masculine mind, and which depend ultimately on force for their maintenance, should be exclusively controlled by the fighting element of the nation; that since women are incapable of bearing arms they therefore should be debarred from voting.

Canadian—That seems to me to be sound logic; don't you think so?

Icelander—Do you disfranchise your men as soon as they are unfit to fight? As I understand it, the old, the infirm, the halt, the lame and the blind are unfit to fight. I am informed that in the United States at the time of the Civil war over 50 per cen. of journalists, doctors and lawyers, and 90 per cent. of clergymen were found unfit for military service. They did not disfranchise these men in the United States. Do you in Canada?

Canadian—Of course not; they are men. We were talking of women.

Icelander—Well, it was not this matter of basing the franchise on the power to bear arms that most impressed me; it was the way in which it was affirmed that women do not in any way come up to the standard required of the male voter in Canada. For instance, it was claimed that women were too emotionoal to be trusted with the ballot; that they would get excited at election time and perhaps be induced, for some consideration or other, to vote for candidates that in their cooler moments might be objectional to them.

Canadian—Don't you think women are emotional?

Icelander—Yes, but I have seen some men quite emotional during an elaction; even in Iceland we have instances of that. Ah! here is another of the arguments to which I referred. More than one of the speakers contended that women are unfit to vote because they have not sufficient intelligence to understand the great questions of government. Are all your men so qualified? Is there a certain standard of intelligence required in your male voters? But why go on with the list of arguments I am convinced that even in your great, free Canada you are unjust to the womanhood of your country.

Canadian—How do you treat women with regard to the franchise in Iceland?

Icelander—Just the same as we treat our men. Perhaps you do not know that we have completely enfranchised the women of Iceland the same as they have in Denmark.

Canadian—Really! How long have they had the franchise?

Iceland—For over thirty years the women of Iceland have had the municipal suffrage. It was granted to them in 1882, and just a few months ago in Novembeh, 1913, King Christian X. of Denmark gave his sanction to the revised constitution of Iceland which grants full parliamentary suffrage to women who thus become recognized citizens of their country.

E. S. F.

THE NEEDED CLEANER.

POLITICIAN: I assure you, Madam, the Political Arena is too dirty and untidy to be a fit place for you.

WOMAN: Indeed? Then it is high time I came and showed you how to clean it.

THE ADVENT OF THE VOTE FOR WOMEN INEVITABLE

The Day Has Passed When it Was Sufficient for Woman to Be Seen and Not Heard.

Governments can no more prevent the Women's' Suffrage Movement from reaching the shore to which it is bound than could King Canute, at the desire of his foolish courtiers stem the ocean tide as it rolled onward and at last dashed against his throne placed upon the beach.

The time has gone for ever when it was sufficient for a woman to be seen and not heard on public questions except in the utterance of pretty little nothings, or when it was not lawful for a woman to assert her authority beyond the four square walls of the kitchen or the nursery. No longer can man put the masculine brain on one side of the scales and the feminine on the other and talk profound nonsense about the superiority of mans executive ability because of so many more ounces of gray matter on his side. Give woman the same opportunity for the same number of centuries, and man's brain might be weighed in the balances and found wanting. For centuries woman has been man's plaything if not his slave and his drudge, and yet in spite of it all she has risen to a place of equality, which if not always recognized is daily being realized. In nothing does Christianity more wonderfully show its redeeming power than in its uplift of womankind. No wonder that women have stood by the churches better than men. The day is yet coming when men will seek a similar uplift. That man should oppose the Women's Suffrage Movement is a thing to be expected. No despot ever easily reconciled himself to sharing his throne with another. Human nature is so constituted that it looks upon all innovations with suspicion, but it is is astonishing how soon it becomes reconciled to the innovation when it has come to stay.

To give women equal rights with men will go a long way to lessen the emphasis upon the difference of sex, and when the question of sex figures less in the life of the nations it will be better for the morality of the world. The question of sex should be bound within its own proper limits and not allowed to obsess the mind outside those limits.

Of course it is not to be wondered at that even fair minded men should act cautiously and with many fears in the matter of the enfranchisement of women. The centuries of masculine rule appear on the surface to create a precedent for all time, and no sane man wants willingly to undo the wisdom of the ages. Perhaps a misreading of the Bible as to woman's place in the world has also largely prejudiced men. But the oncoming tide of the women's movement towards absolute equality is slowly but surely loosening both precedent and prejudice from their ancient moorings. The better part of valor would be for the men to own this and to snap those rusty moorings and let precedent and prejudice go to the rocks.

That the home will suffer as a result of giving women the vote need be no more feared than we now fear the consequences of having abolished slavery. Our fear should rather be reversed, that if we keep women in a bondage from which they are seeking freedom we may injure the race for centuries to come. The probabilities are that a more virile race of men will be the result of giving woman the place she is seeking in the world. Neither need we fear the mannish woman any more than the effeminate man, these will always be exceptions to the rule. Human nature will keep males men and females women till the end of time. To make the plea that women should not have the vote because of the hysterical actions of the militant suffragettes is as foolish as arguing that the sea should be dried up because it foams when its waves dash on the rocks. With all our condemnation of the militants we must inwardly agree that but for all this foam we should not have awakened to the fact of the forces behind the movement they represent and which have been gathering strength or the storm through all the silent years. For governments to imprison these women is as futile as to invent machinery for adding strength to the momentum of the billows in order to lessen the foam around the rocks. It needs oil for troubled waters, and governments will find that oil in granting the women their divine rights. May God speed the day when this will be.

When that day comes the women will find that the reality has lost much of the fascination of the dream, but the reality in results is always greater than the dream in value, however much more fascinating the latter may be than the former.

FITZWALTER H. WENTWORTH.

ONE OF THE MOST WIDELY DISCUSSED QUESTIONS OF THE DAY

Women who daily toil for a mere pittance, through all graduations of intellectual attainments to the ranks of those asking for it, so are many women of the highest rank in England and elsewhtre.

Men from the humblest walks in life, the college professor, the clergy and statesman, including such men as that great reformer Lloyd George, Sir Edward Gray, the greatest diplomat in Europe; Lord Haldane, the Lord High Chancellor of England, and many others eminent both in church and state, give it their approval and support. Even crowned heads deem it worthy of considaration.

Nor is it limited to a single country, but from Iceland to South Africa, from China throughout Europe and America, and even to far off Australia and New Zealand, it is striven for, and in some cases attained.

What other question is so widely discussed?

An Attorney-General of a neighboring province, once lecturing in the north end of our city of St. John said, "If you wish to educate a people, give them the ballot." Yet before leaving the platform, referring to the cause of Woman Suffrage, added, "I hope we shall never see woman at the polls!"

This raised the question, are women people?

A few years ago we had a legal decision in New Brunswick that "A Woman was not a Person." An act of legislature has since made her so.

The people of Northern Europe are very progressive.

Finland has opened all government positions to women possessing the necessary qualifications.

Holland and Denmark are discussing the same most favorably.

Australia and New Zealand have already made it an accomplished fact.

In the United States nine states and one territory have enfranchised millions of woman, and the work still goes on with increasing momentum.

The Prime Minister of Australia calls women, Domestic Economists, who carefully study all questions relating to the home.

In New Zealand infant mortality has been greatly reduced through the successful efforts of its women citizens, in securing proper medical inspection, and special care in regard to the food and milk supply.

Much home mission work has been done in equal suffrage states in suppressing the liquor traffic, and vice in its various deadly forms.

By the introduction of Mothers' Pensions and Minimum Wage for Women, it has shown how the state may lighten the burdens of the widow and the orphan.

GRACE MURPHY.

WILL WOMEN VOTE?

It is predicted that women will cease to vote after the novelty has worn off. Sidney Lanier has said, "It is idle to argue from prophecy when we can argue from history."

In Wyoming, women have had full suffrage since 1869. The Wyoming Secretary of tState, in a letter to the editor of The Woman's Journal, says that 90 per cent. ofo them vote.

The Colorado eScretary of State, in a letter to Mrs. Maud Wood Park of Boston, says that 80 per cent. of Colorado women register, and about 72 per cent. vote. enatorS Helen Ring Robinson, Judge Lindsey, Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker ,and many other prominent Colorado men and women have testified to the women's large vote. The Colorado Legislature, by a practically unanimous vote of both houses, has declared that the women have eexrcised the privilege "as generally as the men."

The Chief Justice of Idaho and all the Justices of the State Supreme Court have signned a published statement that "the large vote cast by the women establishes the fact that they take a livtly interest."

In Australia, in 1903, the first national election in which women took part, 359,315 women voted; in 1906, 431,033; and in 1910, 601,946.

In New Zealand, the number of women voting has increased at each triennial Parliamentary election. In 1893, 90,290 women voted; in 1896, 108,783; in 1899, 119,550; in 1902, 138,565; in 1905, 175,046; in 1908, 190,-114; and in 1911, 221,858.

"An ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory."

A. S. B.

THE DEMAND FOR THE VOTE LOGICAL

Arguments Ordinarily Brought Against Enfranchisement of Women Have all Been Disproved by Facts.

(By J. L. Stewart, M. P. P.)

There is, fortunately for the world, an innate conservatism in the mind of man—a shrinking from change—a disposition to cling to the old until the need of the new is demonstrated. Reforms are usually effected gradually.

The franchise, for instance, has been extended, from time to time, until nearly all men have the right to vote. It was found, on trial, that each extension was beneficial, and further extensions were logical and inevitable.

And now we have to consider the demand for Woman Suffra

This demand has been complied with in several states, and partially in our own.

We in New Brunswick have given husbandless woman ratepayers the right to vote in municipal elections, and, having seen that no harm has been done thereby, we should logically proceed to enlarge their voting privileges by giving them the right consideration of which was discourteously refused by our own legislature last session—to vote for members of the legislature and parliament.

Every argument against such an enlargement of woman's right to vote has been disproved by experience. Woman Suffrage has been tried in many lands, and the experiment has been successful. It may be said that no good has resulted, that the laws have not been improved or better enforced in consequence, but no one alleges that the contrary effect has been produced.

Woman's influence in the home and in society, her influence in every sphere of thought and action, makes for peace, order and good morals, and it is absurd to fear that her influence in politics would be detrimental to the state.

If politics be not a game, to be played for the honors and profits to be gained by the players, but rather the science of government for the good of the country and the welfare of the people, no good woman can be harmed by taking part in politics, nor fail to do good by doing so.

In order to bring this matter within the comprehension of the average intellect of the opponents of Woman Suffrage, I will leave generalities and logical deductions and come down to particulars and places.

Take Chatham, for instance. Has the character of its town council deteriorated since its woman ratepayers were enfranchiseed? Has any good man been defeated or any bad man elected by the help of the women with the ballot? Is there a man in the country who will answer this question in the affirmitive is there a man in town, a man in the county, who would deprive the women of the suffrage they possess? I can safely answer, no. And if the same women were allowed to vote for representatives to the legislature and parliament, what possible harm would be done? Is anybody so foolish as to imagine that less desirable persons would be chosen to represnt the country?

The demand for Woman Suffrage is the logical sequence of the results of the small measure of enfranchisement that has been granted.

A NEW ERA FOR WOMAN IN THE ORIENT

China Witnessing a Change, Small in Beginning, but Full of Promise of More Rapid Spread.

(Extracts from a leter from China.)

There is promise of still greater activity for women in this rapidly changing country. Go out a little distance from the cities and you will find old-time customs and superstitions still in the place of power, the women still bound fast by the rules of ages. But emancipation begins in cities, and there the women are finding out new ways for themselves, and in them are showing a persistence and often a fiery zeal that startles us.

We think of the ambition of the women and girls of the south in the days of the revolution. Many were determined to go to the army as nurses, and some, breaking away from old traditions of seclusion, really succeeded in this remarkable new effort. We have heard too of those whose zeal went beyond the ways of wisdom, who would themselves become soldiers, and of others who were ready to throw bombs as an aid to the cause of the revolution.

We wish for a right education for them, that they may know the many things that women may wisely do outside their homes, and how this great amount of energy may be used in safer and more truly helpful ways.

In these days of the republic, we find a few women, though a small in proportion to the whole, coming forward as suffragettes, and speaking with great vehemence and eagerness of their hopes for the greater freedom of women. We find them addressing large meetings, obtaining interviews with officials, and pushing their cause in various ways, some of which do not commend themselves to our view. They have by no means accomplished what some people in America have been led to believe, but they are still working for their cause.

Another class, more moderate, are trying to bring about fuller education for women, and greater power in managing their own affairs. Among all there is a growing eagerness for education.

One Chinese lady, thoughful and educated, not a Christian, though at times attending church services, feels that the children of the poor must have their opportunity for education. The government cannot stand firm until the poor are taught and can be depended upon. Did not the uprising in Pekin come from absolutely uneducated soldiers? True she has been making every effort to obtain means to open a school for the children of the very poor, to train them for a certain number of years. This does not seem to be a time for the success of philanthropic ventures needing money. Yet her plans are ready and her regulations drawn up, waiting for the day when she may accomplish her purpose.

Another most energetic woman of high class has set her heart on establishing an industrial school, both for training women to teach, and for doing work which will aid in supporting the pupils.

When the fourteen women who worked with her those first three months finished their course, following the Chinese love of cermony on all possible occasions, they were graduated in all due form. Many guests were invited to the exercises, and the programme was carefully arranged. There were songs and talks, and the children from a nearby kindergarten came to help in the entertainment. The guests were invited to give talks, and some of them spoke with great enthusiasm of the new place woman was to take in the future, and of her need of wider training.

Still other women, eager to help the less fortunate, establish schools for little girls, giving up a part of their own homes, and themselves teaching the children day by bday. The new patriotism furnishes their motives, for they feel that they are helping their country through the helping and uplifting of those in ignorance and need.

Let us be thankful for this labor of unselfishness among the women. Life is opening before them as never before in this ancient land, and many of them are standing alert, eager to enter the doors that have been closed so long. Others still need to be aroused and pointed to the way, but for all there is the promise of greater things.

A. L. HUNT.

SUFFRAGE FROM THE ECONOMIC POINT OF VIEW

There is one aspect of the suffrage question which, from the standpoint of the taxpayer, has not received sufficient consideration.

At the present time two grave scandals, are being enouraged in Canada involving the expenditure of large sums of money, one concerning the Trent Coral and one in connection with a transcontinental railway.

Political scandals are not of rare occurrence. Would it not be wise to enquire if there is no means of preventing them?

According to the statements of the newspapers, on which we must rely for information, a railway that the Premier who was in power when it was projected thought could be built for $13,000,000. which the then Minister of Finance stated would cost in round numbers $61,000,000. has cost $161,00,000. This money came out of the pockets of the taxpayers.

If the portion of that money, said to be $25,000,000. wasted in the province of New Brunswick had been wisely invested the interest would have paid the tax bill of the province forever. No ratepayer need have disbursed a cent in taxes ever again.

What would not a hundred million dollars have effected applied to supplying playgrounds, kindergartens, technical schools, the cause of higher education, hospitals, the housing of the poor, the construction of public works for the relief of the unemployed, the solution of the problem of the unemployable?

Meanwhile what are the elected guardians of the public money doing that these misappropriations are possible?

As a taxpayer of many years standing I ask for the right of franchise in behalf of the great unrepresented body of women taxpayers, who see their hard earned money flowing into the pockets of politicians and political henchmen, not by dribblets, but by the hundred million.

Men tacitly say to us women, "We can do nothing to prevent it, nothing to safeguard our common property and we refuse to let you help us, or to attempt it yourselves."

What would be men's attitude towards a woman whofo und a dishonest servant stealing sugar and flour and butter in her household, if she contented herself with saying "It is a great pity that I cannot stop her, the children will be hungry she has not left enough for them, but what can I do? Sometime I may have a chance to live in her house, and then I will get into her sugar barrel and take all I can. I shall tell her she ought to be ashamed to steal sugar. I am sure she is sorry she is found out."

The average man would say "The woman's a fool. If she can't get trustworthy servants why doesn't she lock up her provisions and give them out herself, or make her daughter do it?"

Men have found women efficient in the home, efficient in the business world, where they are going in daily increasing numbers, why should they not be efficient aids in introducing economy into the larger housekeeping of the nation?

Honest men are unable to prevent this scandalous waste, this riotous misuse of money obtained from hard-working people. Is it not high time that they asked honest women to help them?

As an economic measure give women the vote.

ELISABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL.

AUSTRALIA GAINS CHURCH USFFRAGE.

The Episcopal Church in Australia has voted to give church suffrage to women. A small snag has arisen as to the constitutionality of the action. The Woman Voter says:

"There is doubt as to whether the Constitution Act of the Church of England empowers the Diocesan Synod to grant the Church franchise to women. Archbishop Clarke has refused to sign the bill recently passed conferring this right on women, although he is in favor of it, and Dr. Hugh Murray is bringing the question before the courts in a friendly suit. By consent it has been referred to the full court. Bishop Pain, speaking at the Annual Synod of the Diocese of Gippsland, said that it might be necessary to make application to Parliament, but he thought all were determined by one means or another that the right of voting should be given to women."

Smart Spring Suits

For Misses and Small Women!

Style, grace and distinctiveness are outstanding features in each garment you will find in our select Spring showing of Novelty Ready-Made Suits—in plain tailored effects—for Misses and Small Women.

The most popular weaves and patterns are exhibited in the favorite prevailing models, and each is beautifully tailored throughout. Novelty Ready-Made Suits represent the best—in feminine attire of the kind—in worthiness at Really Moderate Prices.

Let Us Show Them to You.

T. L. MURPHY,
LADIES' TAILOR,
Germain Street

Fifty Years Have Seen A Remarkable Change

The History of Woman Suffrage Reads Like a Romance—Myriads of Distinguished Women Today Follow the Lead Set by a Courageous Few Half Century Ago.

By Flora MacD. Denison, President of the Canadian Suffrage Association

The history of the Woman's Suffrage movement reads like a fascinating romance. Till today events are taking place so rapidly that yesterday's papers are indeed out of date as to the latest news.

Fifty years ago the names of a few distinctive personalities easily counted on one's fingers meant the woman's movement, but today myriads of distinguished and able women all over the world are giving the best that is in them to the cause.

To an army of women that "cause" is their religion and their life, inspired by the same spirit that drove the Crusaders to Pallistineor, or Joan of Arc to the stake.

To millions of other women political equality means simple justice. The basic principle of all democratic government is the consent of the governed.

Not until women have the ballot is it possible to have a foundation on which to build a just government.

It is difficult to say just when the Woman's Movement began.

Was it in the rebellious heart of the first China woman whose feet was put in irons, or did the Turkish woman resent her harem life and veiled face, or was it ages before when men fought in open battle to win the ownership of woman? As we know the modern woman movement, however, it first took definite shape in the calm and cool intellects of the Quaker women who went as delegates to the Anti-Slavery convention held in London in 1840 and were refused admission to that congress because of their sex.

The willingness of men to fight to free the negro and leave their wives, sisters and mothers enslaved, was too anomolous for women born of free American fathers.

It took just eight years, however, for these women led by Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cody Stanton to organize and arrange for the first Woman's Rights' Convention held in 1848, but even then men read the papers these able women had written.

Shortly there came into th movment such other presonalitis as the great leader Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, Julia Ward Howe and a whole galaxy of names of international fame.

Then woman was a chattel with neither social nor political rights that any man need respect.

The professions, business vocations, colleges, were all closed to her, and both church and state were alien to her.

Today nearly every barrier is down in some part of the world.

She is a member of parliament in Finland.

She is a senator in Colorado.

She is doctor, lawyer, minister, judge, policeman, scientist, architect, artist, author inventor, banker, and what not.

It would almost seem as though she were now limited only by her own capabilities. But while here and there a country or state grants her the full privilege of full citizenship there is still a long up-hill fight before the world grants her equality with man.

Custom, precedent and prejudice are strong fortresses to battle against, but since the most vulnerable buttress has already been laid low it is only a matter of time till the whole wall must fall.

So rapidly did the idea take hold of the minds of many that it was found expedient to form an International Suffrage Alliance in 1904, and just nine years later the most remarkable convention in the world's history was held at Buda Pest, with that great statesman Carrie Chapman Catt as president of the alliance.

Twenty-six countries were represented. Four thousand women journeyed from all parts of the world to meet in congress for one object only—Political Equality.

Millions of women have organized through clubs, and asociations to do all manner of social betterment work, because humanity is being sacrificed to vice and disease, ignorance and intemperance.

The terrible waste of life is appalling, and organized women are calling a halt. Is all this unhappiness, poverty, disease and vice necessary?

And whilt trying faithfully to find a solution different groups of women in different countries, separated by oceans and continents have all come to the one conclusion. They were helpless to bring about reforms without the weapon of authority—The ballot.

It is the lever by which governments are moved to action.

It is the symbol of free citizenship, and at last women have demanded that they be given this magic key that unlocks the door of an unjust system of government and admits men and women on equal terms to solve together these pressing problems that have waited too long for a solution.

Jane Addams, in her marvellous work for human uplift, talks only of the ballot as the solution.

Frau Marie Strittin in her wonderful work with the women of Germany declares Woman's Suffrage as the necessary reform.

Mrs. Terrington and our National Council of Women have pttitioned the federal government for the parliamentry vote for women.

Dr. Stowe-Gullen, Canada's most distinguished living woman (her late mother Dr. Emily Stowe, being the first pioneer for woman's rights in Canada), whose whole life has been a protest against discrimination on account of sex, has paved the way to the professions, and was the first woman school trustee. She has been on hospital boards and given freely of her time and ability to all manner of philanthropic enterprises.

She was the first woman to graduate in medicine, and stood the blunt of all the unpleasant experience which that meant. She is today on the Senate of the University of Toronto, and through all this busy and varied career she has always and ever kept the suffrage flag afloat.

Sometimes she stood alone in the National Council of Women, before that body woke up to the signs of the times, arranging deputations to the government, watching every notable convention and getting suffrage resolutions passed.

Since resigning the office of national president of tht Suffrage Association she has worked just as unceasingly for the cause, lecturing, organizing and writing.

New Brunswick too, has had notable workers in Mrs. Fiske, Mrs. Hathaway and our beloved Mabel Peters, whose work is appreciated by the Toronto workers and throughout the Dominion.

England is the State of the real war, and is producing such martyrs as the world has not seen before.

Whether we approve of war or not we reverently bow before such consecrated lives. Mrs. Pankhurst is on a pedestal and only the future historian can measure its height.

Internationally there are three great interpreters of the Woman's Movement. Charlottt Perkins Gilman, that prophet of a better day through scientifically applied economics, and who sees the salvation of the race through political equality followed by tht economic independence of women inside as well as outside the home.

THE METHODISTS FOR SUFFRAGE

Bishop Warren Candler of the Methodist Episcopal Church South is reported as disparaging the ballot, in a recent sermon in Atalnta. "The American mind," said Bishop Candler, "seems to be infected with what may be called the superstition of the ballot. Many men otherwise sane are foolish enough to think that reform can be brought about by the result of an election."

The Bishop went on to say that many women also had fallen under this delusion, but that in the enfranchised States "vicious women have outvoted the virtuous," and there has been no improvement.

For the Bishop's heresy on the value of a vote to men, he may safely be left to be dealt with by the Citizens' Associations and pastors and friends of good government generally, who unite before each election in urging upon men the duty and importance of going to the polls. But in regard to the results of equal suffrage in the enfranchised States, he really ought to apply to some of the Methodist ministers in those States for information.

When Mrs. Julia Ward Howe took a census of the ministers of our leading denominations in the four oldest suffrage States, asking them whether woman suffrage worked ill or well, the replies from all the denominations were favorable, but the proportions varied. Thus the answers from the Episcopal clergymen were in favor more than two to one, from the Baptist ministers seven to one, and from the Congregationalists about eight to one but those from the Methodists were in favor more than ten to one. This was the highest proportion given by any denomination except the Presbyterians, who replied favorably more than eleven to one. In all she received 624 answers, of which sixty-two were unfavorable, forty-six on the fence, and 516 in favor. In face of all this testimony, how can a rational person believe that "the vicious women have outvoted the virtuous?" Ex-Gov. Warren of Wyoming wrote to Horace G. Wadlin of Massachusetts, "Our women nearly all vote; and since, in Wyoming as elsewhere, the majority of women are good and not bad, the results are good and not evil."

A. S. B.

HER REASON FOR BECOMING A SUFFRAGE

The Desire to Fight the Drink Habit and Remedy Some of Its Evil Effects.

It was nearly thirty years ago. Not that I had not experienced before that time spasms of righteous indignation at being classed in the yey of the law with idiots, insanse and criminal persons, when I knew that my opinion was certainly equal to that of many of those who framed the laws that governed me and my property.

There came a day when a fire was lighted in my heart that has burned steadily ad will never die until I too am recognized as a citizen in the fullest sense. I have no sympathy with militant methods, failing to see why, in order to obtain justice I should act unjustly toward others.

My home was in a Scott Act county and the act had been in force so long that the people did not trouble about it, but at the close of one election day, to the amazement of the good men, the enemy triumphed. It was during those three years of legalized rum selling that as I was going up town one day I saw a member of the W. C. T. U. coming toward me, her face so white and distressed, and her steps so uncertain that I hastened to her, thinking she would faint before I could reach her.

Putting my arm around her, I asked: "What is the matter? Are you ill?" The tears began to flow as she replied: "I have been following my husband from one rum shop to another, begging the men not to sell him liquor. Two of them only smiled and pointed to their license, but I succeeded in getting him out before he drank anything. Then he broke away from me, and walked so fast I could not keep up with him and when I entered the third shop the man behind the bar had filled a glass for him. I went and stood beside him, saying: "Pour one for me too; if it is good for him it will do me good." He could not stand that, and before I could stop him, he dashed through a side door, and I have lost him."

Such an agony of grief as those words conveyed!

I helped her to her home, but on the way I made a vow to God that by His grace I would never cease to labor and pray for the one thing that would help to put an end to such an inquitous business.

The man fills a drunkard's grave but the story is being repeated in hundreds of breaking hearts today. There are, strange indeed it seems to us, good women who oppose full suffrage. To all such let me say that this strongest argument for equal suffrage from a temperance standpoint, is the intense opposition shown it by the liquor trade. The righteousness of a cause is shown by the enemies it makes.

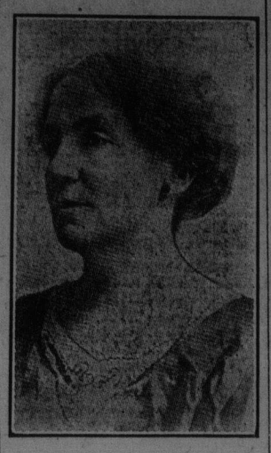
"I."

Woman Created to Be Man's Help-Mate

To Assist Him Was Express Purpose of Her Existence.

HISTORY PROVES HER EFFICIENCY.

Socrates Says All the Pursuits of Men are the Pursuits of Woman—Justice Demands According Her Equal Rights.



Because women are the equals, not the inferiors of men. This is seen in their creation. Woman was created for the express purpose of being an help mate for man. Man, therefore, cannot be complete without her. He not only fails to reach the highest; but one needs only to visit the habitations of men where the purifying, uplifting influence of women is absent to see his rapid deterioration.

History proves that woman has filled all the positions possible to man and efficiently as man. The ablest philosophers of all ages have contended for the equal rights of women. Socrates, in the fifth chapter of the Republic, asks: "Is woman capable of sharing, either wholly or partially or not at all, in the acts of men?" He answers: "In the administration of the state, neither woman, as a woman, nor man as a man, has a special function; but the gifts of nature are equally diffused in both sexes. All the pursuits of men are the pursuits of women." This from one of the world's greatest philosophers. Plato, too, the illustrious disciple of Socrates, in his constitution porvides that offices be held by women as well as men. These two philosophers whose writings still form the basic study of philosophy, in their earnest desire to frame a constitution for a perfect state of society, felt that it could not be done without placing woman on an equally with man. The ablest men and women of today, are alive to this fact. They are forced to the conclusion that if our pressing social problems are to be solved it must be by the united effort of men and women. What would the church be without the women's help? What would home and foreign mission work be without them? Rev. Dr. Symonds, stated in an address here a few weeks ago, that he was astonished at women's ability in organization and executive powers. He considered them in this respect superior to men.

Seeing that woman is such a power in the church and in the home, why is she excluded from the state? At the great social service congress, held in Ottawa recently, Comptroller McCarthy of Toronto, said, "No one can earnestly tackle social service work without being in favor of Woman Suffrage."

Justice Demands It

Women, as individuals have a right to a voice in the legislation and administration of the laws of the state. They and their children are the chief sufferers from unjust laws. Where women are not electors, the government is not responsible to women, and their interests and wishes are not directly represented. Charles M. Holt, K. C., one of the ablest lawyers of Montreal, concluded his address before the Local Council of Women, with the following statement: "Men have undertaken up to now to legislate for women and children; and, with the best of intentions, they have made an almost unqualified failure of it. The change of the economic position of women from dependence towards independence has made it impossible for women quietly to submit any longer to the absolute control by men of the laws under which women must work and live. Just as surely as the darkness of tonight will vanish before the rising sun, so will women from now on insist and obtain the right to have a voice in the making of all laws which regulate the conditions under which they and their children have to live. And their intuitive wisdom and special knowledge of the natures of themselves and their children, trained and broadened by the exercise of their faculties in national affairs, which make for broadness and greatness of character, will help men and women together to solve the social evils, which are eating like cancers into the vitality of the race."

There is no doubt that women have a contribution of service to the state which will help to lift politics out of the slush into which personal appetites and capitalists' corporate greed have caused them to sink.

The forces opposed to this reasonable and necessary demand the franchise.

(1.) The inherent oposition of the masses of all ages to change and reform. Reform was never popular. The reformer was ever the martyr of his day. Bernard Shaw satirically refers to the adherence to the "Good old ways" in the following biting sentence: "I am against giving the vote to women because I am not accustomed to it, and therefore, am able to see with an unprejudiced eye, what infernal nonsense it is."

(2.) The ignorance and selfishness of a certain class of both men and women.

(3.) The drink traffc and commercialized vice. Senator Clapp has said: "All the sinister influences are lined up against Woman Suffrage."

The beneficial results where the franchise is in force demand it.

It would be impossible in a brief article of this kind to give particulars. Books have been written on the beneficial effects of it, both in Europe and America. The consensus of opinion being to the effect that women's influence is already being felt in the direction of better government, and that women appear to have taken a deep and intelligent interest in the issues involved. It is stated that in Colorado as many volumes on political economy were sold, the first year, as had been in the previous twenty, proving the franchise a factor in mental development which will redound to the advancement of the race.

WOMAN JUDGE IS APPOINTED

Calgary's claim to the title of the most progressive city in Canada is more than justified by the appointment of Mrs. R. R. Jamieson, president of the Local Council of Women, to the bench. She will take cases in the Juvenile Court.

WOMEN AND WAGES QUESTION

Dear Editor—

I have been asked—"Do you believe in woman's suffrage, and if so, why?"

The answer is—"Yes—for the following reasons."

Woman has entered into competition with men in almost every walk of life. It is too late to argue the point of the advisability of this; ft is an accomplished fact. Her advent has had widespread results. One of the most important of these is teh cheapening of the wage on many classes of labor. In many cases, such for instance that of the sweating sytem in the manufacture of clothing, conditions are deplorable. In every case where she has come into competition with man, woman has lowered the wage or rather her employers have done so. Now, Sir, if there is one axiom on which people will agree it is that every worker is entitled to a living wage. Personally I expect to see the day when the same wage will be paid the man and woman for the same work. I believe that the average of wages would then be, on the whole, higher and that man as well as woman would benefit. The greatest argument against the present order of things is that probably 25 p.c. of women do not now receive a living wage. From this cause spring some of the most difficult of our social problems.

Equal pay for equal work can, in my opinion, only be got by giving woman the vote, for in that event our good friends, the politicians, will surely see to the interests of this new and large element in the voting system. They will tumble over each other in their haste to propose remedial legislation.

Now, Sir, where woman has ousted man in so many classes of work, it is only fair that she should take on herself the responsibilities of the citizen she has displaced. In other words, she hould share the burden of his taxes. She should have the vote and pay the tax—they go together. Full citizenship for her! In many cases she does already pay taxes. In all cases she hare in the indirect taxes, such as customs, etc. But as there should never be in any free country, taxation without representation, therefore this constitutes to my mind an unanswerable plea for women's votes.

Let us try to exclude the militant suffragettes from this argument. I do not believe, Sir, in their mode of argument. But to those men who are "superior" and "critical" let me recall the memory of those forbears of ours who won Magna Charta from King John at the point of the sword, or those later Englishmen who revolted from under the system of taxation without representation under King George III., and who formed the United States of America. No one has since denied to those virile ancestors of ours the ability to exercise or the right to have had a vote because they violated laws in order to force new or better ones.

To sum up—woman is as much a citizen of our country as man. When married she is man's partner. She contributes largely to the industrial wealth of our country. She furnishes a large proportion of our labor. She has sufficient intelligence and education for voting. She has wrongs to right that only the vote will wring from selfish employers of labor. She will import into the elections of the future a great big element that will be almost altogether on the side of social and moral reform. Her state in the future of our country is in every way equal to that of the man. Then let woman vote.

Thanking you for your valuable space.

Yours,

JAMES MANNING.

"The saddest thing about woman suffrage is that there is no argument against it."—Will Irwin.

NO SURRENDER OF ANOTHER'S RIGHT ASKED

A Proper Provision for Woman, and Exercise of Legal Influence to Substantiate Woman's Well Being is Her Demand.

The Law Regarding the Ownership of Children.

It is unhapplly true, and now becoming generally recognized, that the woman within the four walls, called home, enjoys no more practical security, in a legal sense, than the woman in the broad world outside. Though married life and its duties constitute the predominant feature of woman's life, in all its essential legal requirements, the masculine instinct controls and predominates, and true womanly instincts are of no greater value there, than elsewhere, to the official lawmaker.

Favors and courtesies conferred upon womankind by the individual man, stand out boldly. Upon man's good principle and impulse alone, rests whatever happiness and security she may enjoy.

But surely, no single acts of kindness or courtesy, no single endeavor to confer appreciation, to assuage the sufferings of humankind, and benefit the race, can ever achieve results, such as those within the possibility of attainment through a just legislation. It too often goes without question that a woman is legally safeguarded, if in her proper places, the home, that all a woman's womanly rights are justly allowed her there, but it is there, that the supreme right of her womanhood, that of legal motherhood, is denied her.

In altogether ignoring the mother's natural right to parenthood, in giving unconditionally to the father the custody and control of the children, in having the effrontery to hold and state the father alone the guardian of their children by "nature and nurture," our lawmakers have constituted, eventually, a lawless unsafe shelter, for womankind and her children.

No Surrender of Another's Rights.

Much is heard of woman's drift into the material and practical, at the expense of sentiment and domestic life, if beneath her best efforts and ideals in the home, she has but a sentimental precarious hope in the unfailing goodness of mankind to rely upon, this existence may well develop into an excessive state of sentimentality, for the enjoyment, even of a woman; but in reality it is the material spirit which is moving woman to help solve the practical problems, of too long established wrong, which are stirring the world today. And it is no surrender of mothers' rights that she asks of her lawmakers, but a proper provision for women, the right of motherhood, as of fatherhood, and the exercise of a good legal influence to substantiate woman's well being.

As it is the man being always within his rights, the father may, by will or deed, dispose of the custody or tuition of their children until the age of twenty-one, if the father is dead, and has appointed no testamentary guardian, then, at last, the mother is recognized. Making the father the sole guardian, might at first thought, seem to be for the purpose of placing upon him the greater responsibility of the childrens support and upbringing, but, there is not any corresponding obligation on his part to maintain or educate the children, the legal duties in this respect are those created by the poor laws, and the elementary education act.

As we see, by this law controlling the rights of parenthood, the welfare of the home rests on no other basis of strength than the natural degree of principle individually possessed by each father of the land. This condition might not do harm, could justice and mercy be safely believed to be the outcome of each natural will. Then all law would be superfluous. But all are not wise, all are not responsible, and the virtuous, the temperate, the moral, responsible parent in the home, should be legally protected there, through these merits, rather than as now by sex.

E. K. M.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE THE INDOMITABLE

Mrs. Tanner, presiding at our meeting on January 28, said that the Women's Freedom League intended to go on with the struggle for political freedom, however hard it might be, until victory was obtained.

Surgeon-General Evatt gave an inspiring account of the life of Florence Nightingale, whom he described as "a most masterful, powerful, fighting human entity." The secret of her success was that she insisted on knowing everything about anything she undertook. No detail was too insignificant for her consideration. She was efficient all along the line. Speaking of the chaos Miss Nightingale found at Scutari, General Evatt told how she dealt with the terrible suffering of the wounded owing to vermin, by establishing a laundry. It was no easy task to bring about cleanliness, but she pressed into service the wives of the soldiers, and enabled them at the same time to earn money for themselves. She started a school for the children, and was the practical reformer throughout, refusing to be daunted by difficulties. Suffragists will remember that when she was fighting ignorance and apathy at the War Office on her return from the Crimea, she advised a friend thus: "Don't be conciliatory. When I write civilly . . . . nothing happens."

Mrs. Despard, who received from all present a very warm welcome after her holiday abroad, supported General Evatt in his estimate of this splendid pioneer Florence Nightingale. She declared that she took a very hopeful view of the early chances for Women Suffrage.

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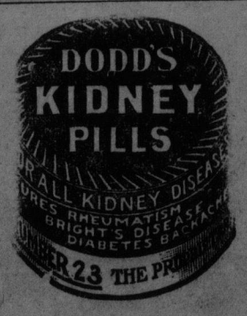

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SOME EMINENT OPINIONS ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE QUESTION

Abraham Lincoln For Participation of All, Women Included, in Sharing Privileges of Government—Mark Twain Considers Woman Potent Factor in Purifying Political Atmosphere.

L. L. Sharpe.

Cannot contract the Bible, which says: "Let the women keep silence in the churches," and "the husband is the head of the wife." After all, men will see that women get justice all through—they will give them all that's right and just.

Douglas McArthur.

"I have always been strongly in favor. There is absolutely no reason why any woman should be denied the ballot. It is barbarous to refuse it to the moral half of the race. I believe that even the present five per cent. of crime committed by women would be lessened if all women were enfranchised."

Premier Flemming.

"Though opposed to full franchise thinks that her present greater freedom compared with her former restrictions shows that she is not contaminated and that municipal affairs are benefited by her work and influence as she stands for all that is good and noble."

Walter E. Foster.

"I do not favor the complete franchise but I would stand for the extension of the present law for widows and unmarried women so as to include the provincial vote.

H. L. Everett.

"The general vote for women would do them no good, neither would it do the public any good. But I am indifferent neither for or against it."

J. Whitcomb Flewwelling.

"I am in favor of woman suffrage."

C. H. Flewelling.

"Agree to above."

J. King Kelly.

"I am decidedly in favor of woman suffrage. Think of the injustice of giving the franchise to a man who is worthless as a citizen—who every little while is taken up and put in jail, and refusing it to one's mother, for instance, who stands for all that is good, who has brains, executive ability, and every qualification for good citizenship."

Geo ge McArthur.

"I am much in favor of woman suffrage and would sign a petition for it at any time."

"The reason I favor the extension of the franchise to women is because I believe that the best interests of the tate call for the expression of the opinion of woman both as to the appointment of those whose duty it is to legislate, and in the making of laws, and further than that I can see no reason which can justify the men of the country in saying that they will not allow women to exercise the function of citizenship in the matter of electing representatives to parliament. In a word, I have never heard any good reason against woman suffrage."—E. T. C. Knowles.

"Ther is no reason against granting suffrage to women."—John White.

"I a min favor of woman suffrage because I consider it just. To my mind a woman has as much right to vote as a man; also the woman whom I have met are fully as intelligent as the men."—J. H. Davidson.

"Never yet have I heard one real convincing argument why women should not be granted the ballot."—H. A. Cody.

"I am opposed to women having anything to do with politcs."—D. Carleton Clinch.

The Hon. George E. Foster.

I never have been able to see why woman, who are essentially factors in home, school, church and society, should be deprived of the right to examine into, discuss and vote upon all measures which affect the conditions under which these exist.

Very Rev. D. M. Gordon, Queen's University, Kingston.

I am in sympathy with the movement to grant the suffrage to women.

Rev. R. E. Welsh, Presb. Theological College, McGill.

I entirely agree that it would contribute to the welfare of Canada if women had a larger share in the control of its public affairs. There are departments of civic and national affairs, educational and municipal, both in planning and administraton, in which her distinctve qualifications and experience would enable her to render invaluable service to the commonweal.

William Dean Howells.

In my opinion suffrage for women is bound to come. There are many arguments against it, but no reasons.

Edwin Markham.

The woman movement of this country is its most significant movement, because it brings human hearts together. We want not the rule of gold, but the Golden Rule. To carry this out in this world we need the help of women. I am a very ardent woman suffragist.

Prof. R. E. Macnaughton, McGill University, Montreal, formerly of Tasmania.

Ninety per cent. of the men of Australia would agree that the concession of the vote to women has been a real benefit to the state. They have very largely declared themselves against privilege, against monopolies of all konds, against the raising of the cost of living, in favor of individual liberty, in favor of temperance, moral and physcal cleanliness, and all that goes to build up a good national character.

Henry George.

The natural right of a woman to vote is just as clear as that of a man, and rests on the same ground. Since she is called on to obey the laws, she ought to have a vote in making them.

Mark Twain.

If woman had the ballot they would drive the corruption out. Each party would be compelled to put up its best candidates to stand any chance of winning. I would like to see the ballot in the hands of every woman.

Lord Salisbury.

I am now speaking for myself only do not imagine that I am speaking for any one else—but I do earnestly hope that the day is not far distant when women also will bear their share in voting for members of Parliament—and in determining the policy of the country. I can conceive no argument by which they are excluded. It is obvious that they are abundantly as well fitted as many who now possess the suffrage, by knowledge, by training and by character, and that influence is likely to weigh in a direction which, in an age so material as ours, is exceedingly valuable—namely: in the direction of morality and religion.'

Wendell Phillips.

America never gave any better principle to the world than the safety of letting every human being have the power of protection in its own hands. I claim it for women. The moment she has the ballot I think the cause is won.

Minot J. Savage.

I have not found a respectable reason why women should not vote, although I have read almost everything that has been written on the subject both for and against.

Cardinal Moran

of Australia, in his offi al organ, the Catholic Press, of Sydney, says:

The woman who votes only avails herself of a rightful privilege that democracy has gained for her. No longer a mere household chattel, she is recognized a man's fellow worker and helpmate, and credited with public spirit and intelligence.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

It appears to me that the claim of women to the vote and to a share in the government of their country is one of the greatest movements of our time.

Sir Thomas Talt.

The average woman of today is as well, if indeed she is not better, qualied to exercise the franchisa than was the avtrage man at the time he obtained it.

Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth.

I believe emphatically that a woman's place is home; but where is the home. Mine is all the way from Boston to San Francisco, and from Canada to the Gulf. In this reform (woman suffrage) home is the very watchword, for all the interests of the home, and all the evils that effect the home, and largely dependent upon politics. Women not only should have the power to deal with these, but they could wield it effectively.

Israel Zangwill.

There is no problem upon which an intelligent woman cannot throw some light. In neglecting woman's help, men are blundering, not merely in what they do, but still more badly in what they do not do, in the terrible important provinces of lifa which they leave untouched by legislation. The men require women's suffrage as much for our own sakes as for women's sake.

George Meredith.

I am strongly in favoro of women suffrage. Until you throw open to women every avenue of employment in which they can use their faculties you will never realize the service they can render. I would give them all a vote, and give it to them at once

Luther Burbank, California.

There is not a greater disgrace existing in the world today than that our women should not be allowed to vote, while foreigners, who know nothing of our government or our institutions, and have no interest in them, should be allowed to vote. That such a condition should exist in a civilized country is astounding beyond belief.

Rabbi Charles Fleischer, Boston.

We are not a democracy so long as women does not take her place in full equality before the law with man. Rights are not to be measured by numbers who want them. So long as there is one woman who wants the right to vote, she is, according to the spirit of the constitution and the Declaration of Independence, entitled to that right.

Abraham Lincoln.

I go for all sharing the privileges of the government who assist in bearing its burdtns, by no means excluding women.

Clara Barton.

I believe I must have been born believing in the full right of woman to all the privileges and positions which nature and justice accord to her in common with other human beings. Perfectly equal rights—hu-

Frances E. Willard.

If prayer and womanly influence are doing so much for God by indirect methods, how shall it be when that electric force is brought to bear through the battery of the ballot box?

Jane Addams.

If woman would fulfill her traditional responsibility to her own children, if she would educate and protect from danger factory children, who must find their recreation on the street; if she would bring the cultureal forces to bear upon our materialistic civilization; and if she would do it all with the dignity and directness fiting one who carries on her immemorial duties, then she must bring herself to the use of the ballot—that latest implement for self-government. May we not fairly say that American women need this impliment in order to preserve the home?

"I can remember when government was an intangible thing; when one thought of it as some vague power. Women have done more than change laws; they have made of government a common, ordinary useful thing. With women has arisen a new philosophy of government, a world-wide philosophy which belongs to no party, no sect nor no sex. This new philosophy believes that the government's purpose is to make people happier; to make them better."—Hiram W. Johnston, Governor of California.

"Women who oppose the suffrage are making common cause with the sinister influences that are undermining society."—Moses E. Clapp, U. S. Senator from Minnesota.

"Christ came to make men free, and from the point of view of His gospel a man is a man, sexless, of no caste, without nationality. An individual is never free so long as that individual has no voice in choosing the rulers and making the laws of the land."—Rev. Mitchell Bronk, D. D., Troy, N. Y.

"There is not an objection to woman suffrage that has not been conclusively answered."—Hon. Joseph F. Daly, former Judge of the New York Superior Court.

TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS

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M. 2053-11, Callaghan, Richard H., res. 270 Germain St.
M. 2752-31, Davidson, Leonard, Grocer, 184 Brussels street, number changed from M. 1345-31 to M. 2752-31.
M. 2743-21, Epstein, K. W. & C. Opticians, 193 Union St.
M. 2208-31, Gamble, Geo. T., res. 52 Dorchester St.
M. 453-21, Gregory, W. R., res. 102 Portland St.
M. 2198, Lynch, J. P., Farm Machinery, 270 Union St.
W. 184-31, McLoon, Miss Hazel M., res. 251 Duke St., W. E.
Roth. 8, Myers, J. W., res. Riverside.
M. 2558-11, McLaughlin, E. J., res. 92 Brussels St.
M. 1034-22, MacDonald, Angus, res. 22 Murray St.
W. 264-31, McAndrew, John P., res. 102 Guilford St., W. E.
M. 2270-41, Noyes' Machine Co., John Galey, Mgr., 31 Nelson St.
W. 44-41, Peck, R. Earle, res. 66 Middle St., W. E.
M. 729-41, Pollock W. John, res. 121 Metcalf St. Number changed from M. 654-41 to M 729-41.
M. 326-11, Purdy G. Kenneth, res. 33 Rodney St., W. E.
W. 198-21, Quilty, Miss Elizabeth, res. 219 St. John, W. E.
W. 56-11, Ring, Mrs. Bernard, res. 15 Dufferin Row.
W. 325-11, Ring, Walter T., res. 137 St. James, W. E.
W. 284-41, Roberts, J. H., res. Dunn Ave., W. E.
M. 1076, Scribner & Hatfield, Boarding and Livery Stable, 132 Charlotte St.
M. 2121-21, Spears, H. C., res. 31 Leinster, number changed from M. 71-11 to M. 2121-21.
Roth. 36, Thomson, Mrs. John H., res. Rothesay.
M. 1623-21, Vanwart, Sylvester, res. 106 Adelaide St.
M. 2609, Wilson, Jarvis Jr., res. 151 King St. East.
M. 1211-11, Welton, A. S., res. 13 Harding.
M. 71-12, Woods, Mrs. B., res. 51 Sydney St., number changed from M. 152-21 to M 71-12.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL.—Coal mining rights may be leased for twenty-one years, renewable at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres can be leased to one applicant. Royalty, five cents per ton. In unsurveyed territory the tract must be staked out by the applicant in person, and personal application to the Agent or sub-Agent of Dominion Lands for the district, must in all cases be made and the rental for the first year must be paid to the agent within thirty days after filing application.

QUARTZ.—A person eighteen years of age and over, having made a discovery may locate a claim 1,500 feet by 1,500. Fee $5. At least $100 must be expended on the claim each year, or paid to the Mining Recorder. When $500.00 has been expended or paid and other requirements complied with the claim may be purchased at $1 an acre.

PLACER MINING CLAIMS are 500 feet long and from 1,000 to 2,000 feet wide. Entry fee, $5. Not less than $100 must be expended in development work each year.

DREDGING.—Two leases of five miles each of a river may be issued to one applicant for a term of 20 years. Rental, $10 a mile per annum. Royalty, 2½ per cent. after the output exceeds $10,000.

W. W. COREY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a famuy, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at the office of any Local Agent of Dominion Lands (not sub-agent) on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required in every case, except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3 per acre Duties—Six months residence in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and 50 acres extra cultivation. The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land after report by Homestead Inspector on application for patent.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, $3 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

W. W. COREY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

From the golden wheat berry to the clean new bag or barrel your own white hands are the first that touch FIVE ROSES none other is pure enough for you.
LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY LIMITED MONTREAL.

Not Bleached
Five Roses Flour
Not Blended
28

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given that His Majesty has acquired title under "The Expropriation Act" being Chapter Fourteen of the Consolidated Statutes of New Brunswick 1903 to the following lands:—

"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in Lansdowne Ward, so called, in the said City of Saint John in the City and County of St. John, and Province of New Brunswick, being a portion of the lot designated by the No. 6 in Class K, on Plan No. 1 of "The partition of Lands between the children of the Honourable William Hazen, and their Devisees or Representatives," the said portion thereof having been conveyed from one M. Evanson O'Brien and wife to the said Michael J. Nugent by Indenture bearing date the 12th day of December A. D. 1908, and bounded and described as follows, viz:—

Beginning on the southeastern side line of Douglas Avenue at the intersection thereof by the boundary line of the Right of Way of the St. John Bridge and Railway Extension, now controlled and operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway; going thence eastwardly and northeastwardly along said boundary line of the said Right of Way seven hundred and fifty-four (754) feet, more or less, to the line of division between the said Lot No. 6 and Lot No. 7 in the said Class K; thence south thirty-nine (39) degrees east by the Magnet of A. D. 1838 along the said line of division thirty-one (31) feet, six (6) inches to a prolongation of the Merritt line, so called; thence south forty-seven (47) degrees (30) minutes west along the said Prolongation of the said Merritt line five hundred and sixty-nine (569) feet, more or less, to a lot of land now in possession of one James McMaster; thence northwestwardly along the line of the said McMaster's lot as now occupied thirty-six (36) feet, more or less, to the northeastern corner thereof; thence southwestwardly along the rear line of the said Lot as now occupied one hundred and forty feet, more or less, to the northwestern corner thereof; thence southeastwardly along the western boundary line of the said lot as now occupied forty-five (45) feet, more or less, to the northern line of the Strait Shore Road; thence westwardly and northwestwardly along the said line of the said Strait Shore Road two hundred and seventeen (217) feet, more or less, to Douglas Avenue aforesaid, and thence northeastwardly along the line of the said Douglas Avenue, one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet, six (6) inches, more or less, to the place of beginning containing an area of sixty-five thousand, seven hundred and fifteen (65,715) square feet, more or less."

All persons entitled to the said lands or to any part thereof or representing or being husbands of any persons so entitled or claiming to hold or represent encumbrances thereon or interests therein are hereby called upon to file their claims with me, T. Carleton Allen, Registrar of the Supreme Court on or before the first day of April now next to the compensation money or any part thereof which has been paid into my office.

And Further Take Notice that all such claims shall be received and judged upon by the Supreme Court of the Province of New Brunswick or by a Judge thereof and the said proceedings shall forever bar all claims to the compensation money or any part thereof including any claims in respect to dower as well as in respect of all mortgages or encumbrances upon same.

And I Do Hereby Further Order that any persons whose claims to such compensation money or any part thereof shall not be received and judged upon by the said Court or a Judge thereof will be barred by these proceedings from all claims to the compensation money or any part thereof.

Dated at the City of Fredericton this Seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1914.

(Signed) P. A. LANDRY,
C. J. K. B. D.
By the Court,
T. CARLETON ALLEN,
Registrar, etc.

G. EARLE LOGAN,
Solicitor for the
Minister of Public Works.

Mill Supplies

Polished Shafting, all sizes. Friction Board, Emery Wheels, Lacing Leather, Rubber, Leather and Balata Belting, Steam Packings, Cotton Waste, Valves and Valve Packing, Steam and Water Hose, Cast Steel for Drills and Tools.

ESTEY & CO.,
49 Dock Street.

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One cent per word each insertion. Discount of 33 1-3 per cent on advertisements running one week or longer if paid in advance. : : Minimum charge 25 cents.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given that His Majesty has acquired title under "The Expropriation Act" being chapter fourteen of the Consolidated Statutes of New Brunswick 1903, to the following lands:—

"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in Landsdowne Ward, so called, in the said City of St. John, in the City and County of St. John, and Province of New Brunswick, being a portion of the lot designated by the No. 6 in Class K on Plan No. 1 of 'The Partition of Lands between the children of the late Honorable William Hazen, and their Devisees or Representatives,' the said portion thereof having been conveyed from the late Patrick McGoldrick to the said Elizabeth McGoldrick, deceased, by Indenture bearing date the 22nd day of October A. D. 1907 and registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the aforesaid City and County of St. John in Book No. 98 of Records, page 176, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:—

"Beginning on the northwestern side line of the Strait Shore Road at the intersection thereof by the line of division between the property of the said Alice Morgan and a lot of land conveyed from George W. Currie and wife to Edward and James Sparks, by Indenture bearing date the 11th day of December A. D. 1860, and now owned and in the possession of one James McMaster, going thence northeasterly along the said line of the said Strait Shore Road four hundred and sixty three (463) feet, four (4) inches to the line of division between the lands of the said Alice Morgan and a lot of land now or recently owned by one Alfred Burley; thence northwestwardly along the said line of division one hundred and thirty eight (138) feet, more or less to a prolongation of the Merritt line, so called, thence south forty seven (47) degrees, thirty (30) minutes west by the magnet of A. D. 1848, four hundred and seventy (470) feet more or less, to the line of the aforesaid lot owned by James McMaster, and thence southeastwardly along the said line of the said lot thirty nine (39) feet to the place of beginning containing an area of forty one thousand two hundred and thirty five (41,235) square feet, more or less."

All persons entitled to the said lands or to any part thereof or representing or being husbands of any persons so entitled or claiming to hold or represent encumbrances thereon or interests therein, are hereby called upon to file their claims with me T. Carleton Allen, Registrar of The Supreme Court, on or before the first day of April next, to the compensation money or any part thereof which has been paid into my office.

And further take notice that all such claims shall be received and judged upon by the Supreme Court of the Province of New Brunswick or by a Judge thereof and the said proceedings shall forever bar all claims in respect to dower as well as in respect to all mortgages or encumbrances upon same.

And I do hereby further order that any persons whose claims to such compensation money or any part thereof shall not be received and judged upon by the said Court or a Judge thereof will be barred by these proceedings from all claims to the compensation money or any part thereof.

Dated at the City of Fredericton this seventeenth day of March A. D. 1914.

(Sgd) P. A. LANDRY,
C. J. K. B. D.
By the Court,
T. CARLETON ALLEN,
Registrar, etc.

G. EARLE LOGAN,
Solicitor for the Minister of Public Works.

ELECTION CARD

I beg respectfully to inform the electors of St. John (not overlooking the lady voters) that, in response to requests from citizens in the north, south and west sections of the city, I have decided to enter the field as a candidate for the office of commissioner at the ensuing civic election.

The new council will have to deal with some very important subjects, including the routing of the Valley Railway to the terminals at East St. John, the completion of the paving of Main street, the paving of some other streets on which the traffic is heavy, the care and maintenance of all of the streets, the providing of a more equitable system of taxation and the improving of the ferry service in Carleton by utilizing a slip extending to Union street, if the change should be found to be a practicable one.

In these and in several other important matters, as well as in departmental work, I should hope, if elected, to be of service to the city, and I would advocate the "open door" at City Hall and the taking of a plebiscite at an early date on a number of public questions not requiring expert knowledge for their decision.

I will be pleased to receive such support as may be accorded to me.

G. FRED FISHER.

ELECTION CARD,

TO THE ELECTORS OF ST. JOHN:

At the solicitation of a number of friends I have decided to offer for the office of commissioner and respectfully solicit your support in the approaching election. I have had several years' experience as a member of the common council and have some knowledge of the administration of civic affairs.

JAMES V. RUSSELL.

For Sale

The Schooner CALABRIA, of 451 Tons Register, and Schooner ORIOLE of 124 Tons Register. Enquire of

J. SPLANE & CO.

WANTED.

FLUSHING HOSPITAL—Situated in Greater New York, twenty minutes from the heart of the city—has opening for a few pupils. Capacity of institution 120 beds. The training school is registered with the Board of Regents at Albany and gives a three years' course. Remuneration $10 per month after probation period. Applicants must have had at least one year of High School work or its equivalent. Send for application blanks to Superintendent of Training School, Flushing Hospital, Flushing, New York.

WANTED—Experienced dredge man wanted, second or assistant runner on dipper type of dredge; must have good reference and be of steady habits, etc. Apply to The Halifax Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N. S.

WANTED—Reliable firm to tender for taking over boarding house at Courtenay Bay Works, to include rent, feeding about 200 men, supplying cooks, and utensils required. Apply Norton Griffiths Co.

WANTED — Experienced waitress wanted at the Royal Hotel, Woodstock, N. B.

WANTED—Agents to sell foxes for immediate delivery and 1914 delivery Fundy Fox Co., 96 Princess street, St John, N. B.

MALE HELP WANTED

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, wages about $100; experience unnecessary. Send age, postage. Railway, care Standard.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

AGENTS WANTED—Salesmen $50 per week, selling one-hand egg-beater. Sample and terms 25c. Money refunded if unsatisfactory. Collette Mfg. Company, Collingwood, Ont.

LEARN BARBER TRADE.—Few weeks required; tools free; positions secured; Moler System; twenty-two years established; modern method of teaching; write for particulars—MOLAR BARBER COLLEGE, 62F. St Lawrence Blvrd., Montreal.

FOR SALE.

Sewing machine needles, all kinds, half dozen 17c. by mail; Wilcox and Gibbs new automatic machine $15; W. and W. tailoring machine $8; white machine $5; Domestic and other machines reapaired; one good typewriter cheap—William Crawford, 105 Princess street, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE—A good lot of work horses and one or two drivers. Apply The Hibbard Co., Limited, Fredericton, N. B.

SAWMILL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT.—Steam and water power plant in Victoria County is being offered at very low cost for immediate sale. Suitable terms can be made for renting and sawing out this season's cut of spruce and hardwood. Capacity about three million feet. For further particulars write P. O. Box 376, St John, N. B.

FOR SALE—Fifty ash sleighs for sale at Edgecombe's. Send for prices and catalogue. Edgecombe's, 115 City Road.

TO LET.

FARM TO RENT—A good farm—all buildings O. K.—to the right party. Apply in person F. A. Schofield, Avonmore, Kings county, N. B.

FLATS TO LET inquire E. O. Parsons, Corner King and Ludlow.

TO LET—From May 1st large office in Dearborn building, Prince William street, now occupied by Jardine & Rive.

TO LET—Rooms newly furnished, electric light, and heated, 168 King street east.

AUCTION SALES.

To be sold at Public Auction at Chubb's Corner at noon of Saturday, April 11th:—

THREE STOREY BRICK CASED DWELLING, No. 68 Garden street, late residence of J. E. White, deceased together with the lot (8) on which it stands, and also a vacant lot (6) at the rear, fronting on Charles street; also a right of way, in common with other parties, eight feet in width, along the northerly side of the building, extending from Garden street back to the rear of lot (8) aforesaid. Terms: 10 per cent. at sale and the balance on delivery of deed. Possession May first next. Fifty per cent. of the purchase price may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. For further particulars apply to

G. ERNEST FAIRWEATHER,
84 Germain Street.

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The Newest Patterns of English and Scotch Cloths to select from.
83 Germain Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

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King Street.
St. John's Leading Hotel.
RAYMOND & DOHERTY CO., LTD
T. B. Reynolds, Manager.

HOTEL DUFFERIN
ST. JOHN, N. B.
FOSTER, GATES & CO.
F. C. GATES.. .. ..Manager

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87 King Street, St. John, N. B.
ST. JOHN HOTEL CO., LTD.
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Established 1878.
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MACKIES' WHITE HORSE CELLAR SCOTCH WHISKEY.
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Bonded Stores, 44-46 Dock Street,
'Phone 839.

M. & T. McGUIRE.
Direct importers and dealers in all the leading brands of Wines and Liquors; we also carry in stock from the best houses in Canada, very Old Ryes, Wines, Ales and Stout, Imported and Domestic Cigars.
11 and 15 Water Street
Telephone 579.

WHOLESALE LIQUORS.
William L. Williams, successors to M. A. Finn, Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Merchant, 110 and 112 Prince William street. Established 1870. Write for family price list.

JAMES M. RYAN
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
Refrigerator Building a Specialty.
98 BRUSSELS STREET.
'Phone M-2514.

THE UNION FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS, LTD.
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS.
Iron and Brass Castings.
WEST ST. JOHN. 'Phone West 15.

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Electric Motor and Generator Repairs, including rewinding. We try to keep your plant running while making repairs.
E. S. STEPHENSON & CO.
Nelson street. St. John, N. B.

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Artists, Engravers and Electrotypers, 59 Water street, St. John, N. B.
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Musical Instruments Repaired
VIOLINS, MANDOLINS
and all stringed instruments and Bows repaired.
SYDNEY GIBBS
81 Sydney street.

ERNEST LAW,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
Hamilton, Waltham and other high grade watches in stock.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
NO. 3 COBURG STREET.

If You Want Cheap Furniture
Go to Barn's Second-hand Furniture Store 157 to 161 Brussels street, the largest and cheapest place in the city, where you can buy for less than half the original cost.

T. DONOVAN & SON,
PURE FOOD STORE.
Buy Your Meats and Groceries from Us
203 QUEEN STREET, W. E.
'Phone W. 286.

MACKEREL.
Salt Mackerel in Half Bbls.
JAMES PATTERSON,
19 and 20 South Market Wharf,
St. John, N. B.

California "Sunkist" Oranges
Landing each week direct from the Coast, one car celebrated California "Sunkist" Navel Oranges.
A.L. Goodwin, Market Buildin

VOTES FOR WOMEN BALL IN NEW YORK

St. John Lady's Description of Brilliant Function held under auspices of Political Union of New York

On the evening of January 31, 1914, the Women's Political Union of New York held their famous Votes for Women Ball, in the 71st Regiment Armory on 34th street.

The great hall was hung with banners, pennants and long strips of bunting in the colors of the party—violet, white and green. These delicately hued streamers, floating above the moving thousands of people, the brilliant lights, gay band music, with the hum of voices and laughter gave an atmosphere of festivity to the scene which had its immediate effect upon the bystander—and made his feet long to join the dance.

Preceding the grand march was a short programme, the first number a Votes for Women dance, performed by a number of young girls in short-skirted costume of white banded with purple and green ribbons. Following this, seven girls in ethereal butterfly costume of yellow and gold flitted to the center of the shining floor—and there hovered and fluttered like huge butterflies in search of honeyed blossoms.

The third number, a solo dance, was given by Miss Eliza Morris, whose rose-tinted draperies gleamed and whirled about her in her artistic interpretation of a Valse Brilliante.

Miss Morris directed all the programme numbers.

The Hongarian Czardas, from the Ballet Coppelia, by eight young men, and women, offered a strong character note in contrast to the more delicate dances. The costumes were of vivid green with touches of gold and scarlet; bauntlets and high boots of soft leather.

After a word of welcome from Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, who was becomingly gowned in wistaria silk with beautiful old lace, the formal programme ended with a Greek symbal dance—perhaps the most effective of all with its graceful poses and figures—the light clash of cymbals emphasizing occasional chords of the accompanying music,and the charming tones of color in the purple, violet, palest lavender and white of soft hanging Greek gowns. The dance was exquisitely done. One was loath to turn from watching it to the modern dancing, which began with a Hesitation Waltz, to the popular strains of "Nights of Gladness."

The immense floor-space was crowded at first, over 10,000 people being gathered in the hall—more than half the number men! The gallery also was filled with onlookers—and hundreds stood below to watch the dancers

At the music of the Tango most of the vast crowd turned spectator, and the few who felt perfectly at home in the intricate and pretty steps were seen to advantage. When the Tango and Maxlex are well done, there is at once apparent a likeness to the old-fashioned Minuet; an abandon and gaiety, however, takes the place of the ceremonial dignity of those stately times—though most of these Tangoists seemed to take their steps most seriously!

Startling or beautiful gowns and wraps, marvellous coiffures and ornaments, fascinated the eye. The diaphanous scarf of illusion or tulle was in evidence, but used as an accessory to the custome rather than as a shoulder drapery. With a green and scarlet frock were worn dainty black pumps with scarlet heels—recalling the pre-Revoloutionary days of France Powdered hair was also seen, although New York is as yet only casting a questioning glance at the colored and white wigs offered for sale in one or two fashionable shops.

One's fancy was caught by the picturesque or ridiculous in this gay assembly:—The fat, pursy old gentleman lost in pleased amazement as he watched the Tangoists; the ultra blonde youth with the monocle, looking somewhat like a geometrical figure; the fair young thing unconscious of the surprising effect of her goggle-like hair ornament; and many more. One pretty and touching incident stays in the memory, an attractive man of some forty years, careless of curious glances, illustrated the more difficult steps of the Tango within a clear space in the crowd, for the benefit of the sweet faced girl seated near. Her interest and enjoyment were all he labored for, and seemed sufficient reward. Presently they began to dance together, and then one saw that the young girl was deformed.

With music and laughter the dancing continued, the lights gleamed on beautiful gowns, sparkled on jewels, and gayety grew gayer; until at an hour long past midnight, the strains of Auld Lang Syne brought to a close this most successful of Suffrage Balls.

MIRIAM D. M. MATHEWAY.

[The pen and ink drawings of the costumes described above were made from sketches taken by Miss Miriam Hatheway at the ball, and were intended as a contribution to the editor. It was not possible to use them in the paper, and through the kindness of F. W. Daniel & Coo., corner King and Charlotte streets they may be seen in their windows.—Editor.]

"Cruel and malign statements, emanting from an evil source, have been spread broadcast through the press of this country that the bad women vote and the good women don't. There are not many bad women, and there are a good many bad men. Woman suffrage is being artificially opposed by selfish interests. For this reason an artificial propaganda is being used throughout the country to discredit woman suffrage. For myself I would be for women suffrage if for no other reason, because of the enemies it has made. I believe that woman suffrage promotes the welfare of the State, entirely independent of the welfare of women."—U. S. Senator Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma.

THE TWO-FOLD ASPECT OF THE MOVEMENT

Equality of Man and Woman, or Political Equality and Establishment of Better Conditions for the Woman and Child.

The great woman's movement has a two-fold aspect—equality of man and woman of which the symbol is "political equality"—and a movement for the establishment of better conditions and environment for the child. By the term child, not only the infant, but the young in development, the immature are included. In the child the community is profoundly interested and in his welfare the community is entitled to a voice, and because the child is the coming citizen, the hope of the future, therefore the community ought to strive as far as possible to give every child the fullest opportunity to devlop, physically, mentally, moraly and spiritually. It is this conception, this ideal of the philosophy of the "brotherhood of man" which will take root in the hearts and minds of man.

Everyone agrees that woman is the natural trainer and protector of the child—either as mother or in the place of mother. The woman's outlook is too much confined to the interests of her own particular home for her at the present moment to be the ideal trainer of the citizen—why? Because men have so constantly told her that she is incapable of understanding public affairs, and women in the majority of cases have come to believe it. She has not yet realized that her home cannot be properly run unless the state is looked after, too. Every state law affects her home directly or indirectly.

It is not only as a trainer of the child to be an efficient citizen that woman's work is so necessary. Her co-operation in the general working of the community is just as important. Man has halved society and by so doing has halved its efficiency.

The young women fill the high schools and are even crowding the men in colleges. The day has passed when higher education was not thought necessary for women. Today, equal chances with her brothers are given the girl for education—and has she not proved herself their intellectual equal? Was she not made by the Creator man's equal, help-met, the one the complemnt of the other?

1. The fundamental argument for woman suffrage, then, is its justice.

2. Equal suffrage broadens woman's mind, leads her to take a more intelligent interest in public affairs ;questions of public interest are discussed in the home; as mother, teacher or sister, the influence of woman is very great.

3. Woman's suffrage gives women a position of increased dignity and influence. For instance, a young New Zealander, no longer regards his mother or sisters as belonging to a set that must be kept within a certain limited sphere. Woman's political views are important and command respect. The youths do not hear the phrase, "what do women know of such things," the mother and father have equal interest in public affairs, which strengthens the family life.

4. The conduct of the elections in such places have become more orderly, women, instead of being dragged down to the masculine level, as has been predicted, have raised men to their level. For the truly womanly woman stands for purity, justice and morality.

5. Woman can do this more effectively through the ballot. They have tried the indirect method for years without result, as for instance, "in the State of Massachusetts, the women worked for over a half century, before they succeeded in getting a law making mothers, equal guardians of their children with the fathers—while in Colorado where the women were enfranchised the very next legislature passed such a bill."

6. Woman suffrage leads to improvement in laws pertaining to the home and children. It enlarges woman's property rights; it does not take the woman more than ten minutes from the home to do the actual voting, and yet during that time she uses potential means to protect her home and family.

The woman's movement is bigger than the agitation for parliamentary vote, important and large though that may be. There is a great spirit of unrest among women all over the world. Some people think this is the beginning of chaos—undoubtedly this agitation is the fore-runner of great changes and great changes cannot be effected without discomfort to somebody. There never was a movement in the world's history where disaster was not foretold.

But in the face of the above facts women surely are justified in expecting men to give them fair play and which is equal franchise.

MARGARET S. STEWART.
Montreal.

EXPERIENCE OF PAST HOLDS LITTLE HOPE

Prospect for Laws for Full Protection of Woman Doubtful While Woman Has No Voice in Their Making.

Shall we ever have laws for the protection of women while women have no voice in the framing of such laws? The history of the past does not inspire hope. The man-made laws in their inequality, their crying injustice, their supreme selfishness are a joke when loked at theoretically; but a tragedy when put into practice.

The writer has been asked to give, for this issue, the history of a case that come to her personal notice under the existing marriage law of the Province of Quebec.

A woman was married to a man woo became a confirmed drunkard. He was so incapacitated by his vice that he was incapable of providing for her. Her father, before his death, settled a small amount on her which was invested in a little property. From the income of this they were able to exist.

The woman bore with patience her hard lot—tied to a drunkard—tended him and guarded him as far as possible.

One day her husband, while out driving when drunk, was thrown from the vehicle and killed. The couple had no marriage contract, no children. Therefore, all the wife possessed belonged to her husband according to law, though he had never earned or owned any of it.

The husband's relatives came in and claimed their share, and the law of the land ordered her little property to be sold and divided with them.

The Quebec law allows the relatives of the husband, to the third degree, to come in for claims equal to the wife, even if the wife has earned the money.

Thus was this poor woman robbed by the law of a civilized country of her father's litle savings, and left without enough to support her in her declining years. This is only one of many wrongs, the writer knows of, from which women are suffering, under laws made by the so-called reasonable sex, with supreme indifference to the rights of what they call the weaker sex.

How can we account for it, that unequal laws are allowed to exist in this age of enlightenment? I suppose it must be put down to smug selfishness. This applies to both men and women. As long as these laws do not hurt us we do not trouble ourselves, is the position of the majority. Men, who would not themselves wrong a women are too contented and comfortterests to work to prevent other men from wronging them. Women who are shielded and cared for by good men are too contended and comfortable to stir themselves to see that their suffering sisters are protected.

Ought These Things To Be?

Is it not the duty and privilege of every intelligent man and woman to contribute to the advance ment of the age they live in! Each should take their part in providing juster laws, better conditions which they shall pass on as a heritage to their children.

This is one of many reasons why women should demand their right—the franchise.

A. M. P.

"I bear witness to the love and honor I bear the cause, which is so one with civilization and humanity that I wonder any civilized man can be against it. Men have made a mess of trying to rule the world alone and it will never be put to rights till women with their clevr heads and true hearts come to our rescue. It will never be decent or clean until then."—William Dean Howells.

WOMAN AS A SOCIAL FACTOR IN POLITICS

Her Interest in Reform Work Has Been a Power for Good In Every Community.

Many people look on woman's entrance into politics with grave suspicions. Man himself has not made such a wonderful success of it that he can afford to be boastful and he has much reason for thinking that where he has failed woman is not likely to succeed. Usually his argument is that it is better to let well enough alone, with a very doubtful emphasis on the "well enough." He feels that there is much force in the old Negro's preference for being in a railroad accident instead of a steamboat disaster because in the former you know where you are, whereas in the latter where are you? The figure is suggestive rather than convincing, but anyone with the canniness of a Scot would be inclined to say that giving the suffrage to woman is "Unco chancy."

The great interest which women take in social conditions, however, is an inspiring factor in the situation. You do not have to go outside the city of St. John to see the active interest that women of all classes take in social service, and no one denies that this is gradually becoming one of the chief factors in our modern politcal life. If woman does not take kindly to machine politics, her assistance in questions of social reform is far too important to be overlooked. In fact it may well be questioned whether these reforms could be secured at all without her co-operation.

This test is now being actually applied in Illinois as Prof. Graham Taylor points out in a recent number of "The Survey." Last July the legislature of that state gave the right of suffrage to 1,600,000 women and 450,000 of these are in the city of Chicago alone. When this was granted the whole force of women made common cause in a concerted effort to train themselves for their new responsibilities. Their aim has been to educate every other woman for citizenship and to identify the woman housekeeper with the woman citizen.

This was followed by an energetic practical propaganda. It was discovered that a woman was the best informed citizen in Chicago on modern methods of garbage reduction and under her leadership a protest was lodged against the old system. This led to the appointment of a commission to recommend a permanent policy for the disposal of the city's waste.

How seriously the politcal influence of women is taken by the liquor dealers of Chicago is evidenced by their effort to attack the constitutionality of the suffrage law on the one hand and on the other to organize the women within their reach as a counter movement to the policy of the women voters. It is said that no less than 4,000 saloon licenses will be at stake in the next vote on local option.

Consternation has so seized upon the vice promoters that they are taking to cover rather than come out into the open for fear of rallying the forces of united womanhood against them. They know well that commercialized, segregated, police protected vice is doomed from the day the women begin to vote.

Moreover this experience seems to be quite in line with conditions in other places. Abraham Flexner sums up his investigation of the European situation with regard to social vice in these words: "Europe has been a man's world, managed by men—and cynical men at that—men distinctly of the working classes. In the hands of the good woman lies the power for reform."

It is perhaps too soon yet to tell just what fruit this movement will produce but it looks as though the women were in earnest. In all public affairs involving the protection of children, the care of the defective or unfit, and the place of woman in the industrial world women take a keener interest than the men and their opinions certainly count for something in all social legislation. Possibly it is not mistating the facts to say that the woman's movement as far as social influence is concerned is fast approaching the point where it will be impossible for any government to survive in this country unless it enjoys the confidence of women.

GORDON DICKIE.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERYONE

The Views of a Socialist Lecturer and Organizer on the Woman Question.

It seems to me that every fair-minded person who has given any earnest thought to the matter must stand for absolute equality of opportunity for everybody, irrespective or sex, race, color, language or religion, and, consequently, for the permitting of women to vote and hold office on exactly the same terms as men. As no race is good enough and wise enough to be intrusted with absolute dominion over another race and no man fit to be in possession of absolute power over the fortunes and lives of other men, so neither sex is fit to exercise the exclusive power of legislating for and bearing rule over the other. As there can be no true home without both a man and a woman in it, as society would be woefully dull without members of both sexes in it, so no system of government can begin to approach perfection until the wives and mothers of the land are enfranchised and the softer feminine element needed to modify, balance and complement the rougher masculine, is introduced into our legislatures, judiciaries and executives.

While the work for which woman is best fitted is different from that of man, it is not, for that reason, of any less importance than man's. There are many things each can do better than the other, and there need be no conflict between the sexes so far as work is concerned. That there is a conflict is, primarily, neither the man's nor the woman's fault, but the fault of the capitalist system which needs cheap labor to produce profits and has, therefore, compelled the weaker woman to leave her home and compete with man on the industrial field. This competition has cut man's wages and thus decreased man's ability to support a family. This has in turn cheated woman of her natural prerogative—the making of a home—and sent her out in increasing numbers to work in the factories and the professions, still further crowding man into unemployment and making it less and less possible for him to undertake the responsibilities of the matrimonial state.

But the forcing of woman out of the home and into the industrial arena has had one good effect. It has awakened in her the desire not only to earn her own living independently of man but to take part in the making and enforcing of the laws under which she has to live. She has, at last, realized the injustice of the system that makes her work as hard as man, but secures her less wages for the same amount of work, that taxes her without giving her a voice in the imposition and spending of the taxes, that compels her to obey laws in the making of which she has had nothing to say.

Partial suffrage is demanded by some—suffrage for those single women who pay a direct tax, even suffrage for married women who pay direct taxes—but any partial system of woman suffrage is unjust to the remainder still disenfranchised. For all women, as well as all men—those only excepted who have the power to shift their taxes on someone else in the shape of rent, interest or profit—pay taxes directly or indirectly, and, therefore, all have the same natural rights and should be allowed to stand on the same footing.

It is argued that woman should not have the vote because she cannot, or generally does not, bear arms in war. Neither do all men bear arms. Often, those who rule, those who instigate and direct war, never smell powder themselves, but send forth to battle to fight and ie those who had no part in bringing on the struggle and nothing to gain by its continuance. But surely the sex that bears the children from whose ranks the soldiers are drafted later has as much right to have a voice in determining war and peace as the other. Woman has to suffer the full consequences of war, and in all that affects her, either in war or peace, she should have an opportunity of registering her wishes.

The enfranchisement of propertied women only should not be considered for a moment, for while the possession of property is proof of ability—of a sort—it is not at all conclusive proof of good character and useful citizenship. If any qualification for voting and holding office other than that of ordinary good moral character is ever considered advisable, let it be, as in China, educational only, and let the education required be so easily accessible to all as to secure to everyone of ordinary mental equipment the opportunity of qualifying. Let "equal rights to all and special privileges to none" be, for the first time in history, a reality and not merely a pleasant sounding fiction.

HENRY HARVEY STUART.
Newcastle, N. B., March 20, 1914.

BREAKING DOWN THE BARRIERS OF PREJUDICE

It is difficult to realize how remarkable and general has been the progress made in Canada during the past few years towards the goal of political equality, for this fundamental reform has extended by leaps and bounds, and the old time prejudice, born of a barbarous period, is gradually but surely disappearing and being replaced by a wholesome and sane recognition of just principles.

The narrow conservative mental outlook (the outcome of centuries of mother slavery is broadening and expanding, and, as the result of this increased vitality, new activities are being manifested for the betterment of the individual and for the race.

Canadian women have reason for rejoicing as well as cause for inspiration in a dispassionate view of the present situation with its hopeful prophecy. However, the moment is long overdue for all to realize the necessity which exists for the individual man or woman to possess an intelligent understanding of social problems. All thinking women should realize that an intellectual grasp is not sufficient. Active work is imperative in the interests of humanity. Women must assume their own responsibilities—discharge their own obligations as wives and mothers of the race. Nature is never vicarious. Each is responsible in life and death. Supreme law works unerringly, irresponsive of gender.

Housekeepers need the vote to regulate the sanitary conditions under which they and their families live; and mothers need the vote to regulate the moral conditions under which their children are reared, and to protect and safeguard the home. While it is generally conceded that mothers are equally effected with the fathers in all legislation relating to the children and the home, yet it is also known that unjust and discriminating laws are unquestionably directed against the women and children—the nation's chief asset.

Take the industrial situation. Woman is in the world of industry not through fad nor fancy, but because of economic necessity, and while it is acknowledged that labor is necessary for the particular and general good, still woman needs the ballot to control the conditions surrounding her labor. The ballot to the working woman means not only bread; a decent human environment; but equal pay for equal labor.

Individuals are first essentially human beings, possessing certain needs and requirements common to all member of the human family, and the onward evolutionary progress of the race must not be further impeded by artificial, man-created barriers and restrictions. Equity demands that even the humblest be accorded all natural and inherent privileges, and woman, the individual, the wage-earner, taxpayer, property holder and mother of children is entitled to such education and such civil rights as enable her to more efficiently discharge her obligations and guard the interests of children and home.

Woman's demand to be accorded her natural privileges in electoral and legislative government is merely the mother cry—the mother who sees her babes in peril and seeks to comfort and protect.

May the day soon dawn when the artificial barriers which have evolved and fostered an antagonism and misunderstanding between the sexes be swept aside, and the world, so full of needs and replete with problems, demanding men and women strong to do and achieve, will see born unto them a finer type of manhood and womanhood united by a community of interests—their destiny the evolution of mankind.

AUGUSTA STOWE GULLEN.

SHOULD HAVE VOICE IN LEGISLATION AFECTING HER INTERESTS

Women are human beings, and as such have a right to a direct influence upon legislation which affects their well-being in any way. And as all legislation has relation to the welfare of society, their vote and privileges ought to be co-extensive with those of men. It is undoubtedly true that despite the many ameliorations of modern legislation, woman still labors under several distinct inequalities in the eye of the law.

Besides, the commonwealth suffers from lack of the equal and sufficient support of a full half of the community, the intelligence, purity and moral purpose of which is at least on a par with that of men.

Many things are said against the use of suffrage by women which, even if fully true, cannot avail against the principle of her natural right. That woman has different functions in the family, the home and society from man may prevent equal activity in politics, but is no argument against the right to vote, and that some women, or even many women, do not at present wish for it is no valid contention against the need, yea, the duty of their voting, if, only they had the statutary privilege. That a visit to the polls would degrade her and lower her influence is utterly fallacious, for in places where she has won and exercised the franchise, such result has not followed, but on the contrary the moral tone of the community has been bettered. That there are some bad and ignorant woment is offset by the fact that there are, at least, equal numbers of bad and ignorant men. And the argument that the quiet, unobtrusive influence of the good woman is greater than that of her vote would be is a mere assumption.

Her influence when supported by her vote will be many times more effective, and I have more confidence in her character than to suppose that she will lose anything of her delicacy and refinement by its exercise.

You may count on a vote from me in favor of woman suffrage whenever the opportunity comes.

J. CLAWSON.

Rev. Chas. Scadding, Bishop of Oregon, says that he has been "converted to woman suffrage by seeing how it works in practice."

Phillips Brooks.

I am in favor of woman suffrage.

The contributions to the Suffrage Edition have been so numerous that we found it impossible to publish all in the present issue, and a number of valuable contributions have been omitted. These, however, will appear from time to time in Woman's Department of The Saturday Standard.—Editors.

Two Doctors Said He Had Consumption.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP CURED HIM.

Mrs. John Elliff, St. John's West, Ont., writes:—"My little boy was very bad with whooping cough and severe cold. I went to two doctors with him, and they said he had Consumption. I could get no relief for him, he would cough all night long, with a dry hacking cough.

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Too much stress cannot be laid upon the admonition to all persons affected by the earlier stages of throat and lung trouble, as failure to take hold at once will cause many years of suffering, and in the end that terrible scourge "Consumption."

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