

VOL. IV. NO. 224

TURKEY JUST WANT TO RESUME FIGHT

Proposals Asked That Conquered Territory Be Returned... TERMS REJECTED BY ALLIED DELEGATES... Chief of Montenegrin Delegation in Reply Delivers Oral Ultimatum... Must Cede Adriatic, Crete and Aegean Islands.

London, Jan. 3.—Although the word "ultimatum" was not pronounced, what actually was an ultimatum was presented to Turkey at today's sitting of the peace conference by the Balkan allies. Lazar Mityukovitch, the head of the Montenegrin delegation, who resided at today's session, after the Turkish delegates had submitted the proposal which was considered unacceptable, told Rechad Pasha, chief delegate of the Ottoman empire, that her by Monday, Turkey must find her renounce to the Balkan Allies her rights over the island of Crete, the islands in the Aegean Sea, and present a rectification of the Adler of Europe, Turkey, which include Adriatic in the territory of the Allies, or the Allies will consider that further negotiations for peace were useless. Immediately the minutes of the last sitting had been approved, M. Mityukovitch said Rechad Pasha to present to the Allies the proposed new frontiers of the Ottoman empire, which he had over a cipher telegram in a few minutes before the session was called to order, and seemed rather depressed.

Turkish Proposals. First—That Crete, enjoying simple suzerainty of the sultan but in reality under the protection of Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy, constitute a question which can be dealt with only by the powers under the responsibility of which the administration of the island is conducted, especially regarding finance, police and justice. Second—That Turkey shall keep her islands that she cannot renounce those near the Dardanelles because they are indispensable to the security of the channel of Constantinople, or the Bosphorus as it is better known, nor those further south because they form an integral part of Anatolia. Third—That the rectification of the Thracian frontier shall begin south of Segot (called Port Lagos) in Karagatch Bay and run almost perpendicular northward. This would not only leave Adriatic in the hands of the Turks but also the entire coast along the Black Sea now occupied by the Bulgarians to the Ottoman empire, beyond which the Bulgarians have not penetrated. This coastline, as the bird flies measures over 80 miles. In addition to the responsibility of the administration of the island is conducted, especially regarding finance, police and justice. The experts of the allies estimate that Turkey is seeking 5,000 square miles of territory more than the allies are ready to give her.

Terms Not Acceptable. Each leader of the allies after the Turkish terms had been presented, declared that they were unacceptable and insisted on Turkey accepting those proposed by the allies. It was then that M. Mityukovitch issued orally what seemed practically to be the ultimatum of the allies. "The allied delegates," said M. Mityukovitch, "see with regret that the Ottoman delegates take no account of the results of the war, and the allies consequently would be justified in breaking off the negotiations. In order, however, to afford fresh proof of their conciliatory spirit, they request the Ottoman delegates to make them at a sitting at four o'clock Monday afternoon, Jan. 6, a proposition on these terms." Here M. Mityukovitch submitted a counter proposition to that of the Turks. The summary of it follows: "Allies' Conditions. Turkey shall cede unconditionally, all her islands in the Aegean archipelago, including those provisionally held by Italy, and must renounce all rights over Crete. The allies propose such rectifications of the frontier as will include Adriatic in Bulgarian territory. M. Mityukovitch added that the Al-

GAME LAWS MEET NEWS OF GUIDES

Representative Guides Will Ask Government to Keep Laws as at Present. BIG GAME ACTUALLY INCREASING IN N. B. Premier Flemming in Capital Conferring with Grand Falls Company as to Development Projects There.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, Jan. 3.—Premier Flemming, who has been here today in conference with Attorney General Grimmer and representatives of the Grand Falls Company, Ltd., regarding the deposit to be made by the company in connection with the development work they are to carry on at Grand Falls, will return to Woodstock tomorrow morning. He will come back to this city for a meeting of the provincial government to open on Tuesday. Next Wednesday evening a delegation of representative guides from different sections of the province will have a conference with the premier as to the game laws. Respecting the game laws the guides will not ask for any substantial changes, but will rather urge that the laws be allowed to remain about as at present. The guides will present to the premier observations to show that from actual statistics the big game is not decreasing in New Brunswick but is rather on the increase. A request will also be made that the provincial government assist the New Brunswick Guides' Association in putting on a New Brunswick exhibit at the coming Sportsmen's Show at New York.

Special to The Standard. Amherst, Jan. 3.—Another of Amherst's aged citizens passed away here yesterday at his home on Laplanche street, in the 85th year of his age. He was denominated formerly lived at Truemanville, but moved here some 20 years ago. He has had a long and painful illness and his death was not unexpected. Maccan had another fatality yesterday when William Hurley met his death through the bursting of a tube in a boiler which he was attending. Five or six men had been working all day in a newly opened mine, across the river from the station, and on leaving for supper, left Hurley to bank the boiler fires for the night. Hurley had evidently fixed the fires and sat down for a minute when the tube burst throwing a stream of scalding water over him and causing his death. He was found dead early this morning. He, already having been most generous in repeatedly giving Turkey time to consider the situation, would wait no longer than Monday for Turkey's answer embodying substantially such terms as would be possible as a basis for further negotiations. The tone of the Montenegrins gave the character of an ultimatum. All the delegates understood this, including Rechad Pasha, who, notwithstanding his efforts at self control, lost the first days of the conference. As a calm diplomat the impassibility of the allies fencer, he quickly tried to parry the stroke of his opponents, and annul the gravity of M. Mityukovitch's statement by declaring that he believed he would be able to resume Saturday afternoon, discussion on the points objected to. As the Allies had no objection, the sitting was adjourned until tomorrow afternoon.

Dissolution Expected After the Passage Of Home Rule

DISSENSIONS IN ASQUITH'S CABINET Labor Party Also Liable to Start Sweeping Revolt Against Government—"Preaching and Practice."

Special to The Standard. Registered in accordance with the Copyright Act. London, Jan. 3.—Cabling on Dec. 19, I predicted that the government would dissolve parliament in 1914, in order to obtain the opinion of the electorate thereon. From this significant speech of Premier Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law, on Thursday, it seems possible the event will occur sooner. The occasion was the discussion on Sir Edward Carson's proposal to extend Ulster from the operation of the bill. The house was crowded in anticipation of a great debate which was really realized, while the rumors of a compromise contributed to increase the interest and excitement. Sir Edward Carson made a grave and pathetic appeal to obviate the peril of civil strife by allowing Ulster to remain in the government to which it was loyal, and under which it had prospered. The premier, replying with equal seriousness and loftiness of speech, admitted the gravity of the situation to be faced. He said that it would be the putting of Ulster if the bill was submitted to the electorate and approved.

Expect An Election. It is generally felt that the likelihood for compromise lulls in this sentence, and many expect the momentous appeal to country to be imminent. Prominent Irish Nationalist prophesies an election within three months. Support of the honors list issued on New Year's Day. It is known that at least two Liberal members were anxious to be placed on the list. The trouble is reduced to a minimum. The Liberal party has not yet frozen this season and consequently there is no freighting down the river on ice. All the contractors were confidently expecting to do their winter freighting in this manner and in the face of the present situation are bitterly disappointed. Experienced trappers who have been in this region for years say that the season is so far advanced that the record for a duration in the world's river will be made at all this time. If this proves true Grand Trunk contractors will have their winter work considerably curtailed.

CASTRO MAY ENTER U. S. AFTER ALL

Habeas Corpus Proceedings Launched in His Case—Abandons Intention to Return to Germany at Once. New York, Jan. 1.—The federal courts were invoked today in behalf of Cipriano Castro and a writ of habeas corpus granted to bring him before a judicial tribunal which may determine the cause of his detention at this port. It was alleged in the application that the former President of Venezuela was being illegally held at the immigration station on Ellis Island here where he has been detained since his arrival on a French liner on Tuesday, and the court will be asked to sustain the writ and thus set him at liberty to come and go as he pleases. The writ is returnable on January 10 before Federal Judge Holt, who granted it today. Castro immediately upon finding his right to land was being questioned had decided to return voluntarily to Europe and engaged passage on the steamer America, sailing tomorrow for Hamburg. Today, however, so soon as he heard the writ had been granted he cancelled his passage. The proceedings, it was stated to-night at the offices of George Gordon Battle, who applied for the writ, grew out of a visit paid to Ellis Island yesterday by Harold A. Content, connected with Mr. Battle's law firm. As soon as the writ was secured messengers hurried to Ellis Island and secured Byron H. Uhl, assistant immigration commissioner, with a copy of the document. The granting of the writ does not mean that Castro has the right to leave Ellis Island, and he is expected to remain under detention there unless other means can be found and are decided upon to reverse the pending final disposition of the case.

Liberal Cabinet Divided. Other reasons less patent exist, which might lead the government to not object to an appeal to the country. The Unionists are not the only party to suffer from internal dissension. The Liberals and especially the cabinet, are rent by serious discord. The difference is that while the Unionists differ only on one point, their cleavage is likely to be closed, the Liberal dissensions are numerous and likely to grow in width and depth. The cabinet is by no means as harmonious on home rule as appears on the surface. An agreement was only attained by compromises which threaten to make the measures almost unworkable and by financial expedients, which even strong home rulers denounce as purrid. There have also been difficulties about the Marconi and the Indian silver affair resulting in some scandal and two enquiries. There has been a serious lack of discipline in the ministry, evinced in some indiscreet speeches by members of the government. Fierce disputes have arisen recently, especially such terms as would be possible as a basis for further negotiations. The tone of the Montenegrins gave the character of an ultimatum. All the delegates understood this, including Rechad Pasha, who, notwithstanding his efforts at self control, lost the first days of the conference. As a calm diplomat the impassibility of the allies fencer, he quickly tried to parry the stroke of his opponents, and annul the gravity of M. Mityukovitch's statement by declaring that he believed he would be able to resume Saturday afternoon, discussion on the points objected to. As the Allies had no objection, the sitting was adjourned until tomorrow afternoon.

Resignations Threatened. Another resignation, that of Mr. Harcourt, colonial secretary, is openly spoken of if the franchise is given to women in the franchise bill. An attempt would be made to force a resignation to be moved by Sir Edward Gray, foreign secretary, although denounced by the premier, it is not surprising if the ministerial relations are seriously strained. There are therefore sufficient reasons why the ministry should not think it wise to appeal to the country at this moment. Their position is none too favorable now, but it promises to get worse. Of course, an immediate election would deprive the Liberals of the help they expected to gain from Lloyd George's new land policy, which they hoped would obliterate the bitter taste of the other rare and refreshing herb served to the people. But even here it is by no means certain that the Liberals would really lose much. Lloyd George's prestige has suffered a setback, and his colleagues no longer follow him with their former robust confidence. Many dislike his continued on page two.

OIL BARON NOW CLAIMS HE IS SICK

William Rockefeller Will Accept Subpoena for Money Trust Probe But Warns Counsel He is Ill. New York, Jan. 3.—William Rockefeller has agreed through his counsel, John A. Garver, to accept service of a subpoena to appear on January 13 before the Pujos Committee of the House of Representatives of Washington investigating the "money trusts" according to announcement made to-night, at the offices of Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee. Mr. Untermyer, in behalf of the committee, it was stated, has by the direction of Chairman Pujos accepted this offer. No intimation of the whereabouts of Mr. Rockefeller was contained in the statement. Following this agreement the sergeant at arms of the House has been instructed to discontinue his efforts to effect service of subpoenas on Mr. Rockefeller. Mr. Untermyer has been instructed to submit to examination at his home. Mr. Rockefeller's condition of health is very precarious, and that it will be impossible for him to appear as a witness at Washington, or even to submit to examination at his home. Mr. Rockefeller has been informed that having now submitted to the jurisdiction of the committee he must present his excuses to the committee in due form for such action as it may deem proper. If it is established to the satisfaction of the committee that it will be impossible to secure the testimony of Mr. Rockefeller without imperiling his life, the committee would, of course, not feel justified in taking such extreme action. It may, however, conclude to secure an independent opinion.

French Column Operating Against Rebels Reached Mogador After Terrible Experience. Mogador, Morocco, Dec. 27.—The column of French troops commanded by Captain Marcel E. Massoutier, which recently had been operating against the tribesmen of the rebel El Hiba, and which at times was sorely pressed, marched into Mogador today with the force of its relief, which had been sent to its relief. The populace warmly applauded the rescuers and the rescued. The officers of Captain Massoutier's command relate a stirring tale of heroism by their men and of hardships nobly borne. The little force, they say, was surrounded by an army of the fiercest tribesmen in Morocco, and were outnumbered ten to one. They entreated themselves and bravely held their own against almost ceaseless attacks day and night for a week. Most of the thrusts were suffered terribly from the front. Most of the Zouaves fainted under the trying ordeal.

MADE AIR RECORD AND CARRIED FIVE. Mulhausen, Germany, Jan. 3.—Arthur Faller, the aviator, today set a record for a duration flight in a biplane carrying five passengers. His time, one hour, six minutes, and five seconds. The previous holder of the record was Henri Molla, who at Dausy, France, Jan. 26, 1912, flew for one hour and six minutes. CHANGING FORTS TO PLEASURE GROUNDS. Paris, Jan. 3.—The city council today with a vote of 67 to 8 decided to acquire from the government the fortifications and adjacent military zone which it is purposed to transform into parks and recreation grounds. appeal to the country at this moment. Their position is none too favorable now, but it promises to get worse. Of course, an immediate election would deprive the Liberals of the help they expected to gain from Lloyd George's new land policy, which they hoped would obliterate the bitter taste of the other rare and refreshing herb served to the people. But even here it is by no means certain that the Liberals would really lose much. Lloyd George's prestige has suffered a setback, and his colleagues no longer follow him with their former robust confidence. Many dislike his continued on page two.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CIVIL SERVICE ACT

Cabinet Committee Will Be Called to Consider Them Next Week. TAKE UP REPORT OF SIR GEO. MURRAY. Changes to Improve and Simplify Administration of Departments Have Been Recommended by Expert. Ottawa, Jan. 3.—The committee of the cabinet, with Hon. Dr. Roche as convener, has been appointed to consider the question of amendments to the civil service act. Dr. Roche is expected back from the west on Sunday and the committee will likely be called together next week. The committee has not been summoned before the publication of the report of Sir George Murray. This was laid on the table by the premier shortly before the House rose, and his suggestions and recommendations will be considered by the committee. The other members are Hon. C. J. Doherty, Hon. W. T. White, Hon. L. P. Pelletier and Hon. George H. Perley. Sir George, in his report, recommends the abolition of the treasury board, which, he thinks, is only one of a number of political devices and the transfer of individual ministers' departments to the government. This change to be worked out by a committee of ministers. Changes in the administrative methods, and operation of the treasury departments, including the manner in which the appointments to the public service are made, the manner in which promotions are made, and the classification of the staff, distribution of duties, etc., the latter to avoid the duplication of the same work in two or more departments, are suggested. Sir George recommended that the civil service act should be applied to the outside service, at least as regards the post office and customs and inland revenue, and that each of these services should be graded in such a manner as to provide a ladder of promotion from the lowest ranks to the highest. The restoration of the pension system rescinded in 1898 is strongly recommended.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT ITALIAN CAMP ON VALLEY RAILWAY. New Year's Celebration in Kingsclear Camp Ends in Revolver Being Used With Little Effect. Fredericton, Jan. 3.—Word reached here last evening of a shooting affray at a construction camp on the St. John Valley Railway in Kingsclear on New Year's night. The camp is occupied by Italians and they had a New Year's celebration, during the course of which there was considerable drinking of Italian wines and liquors, with the result that several of the foreigners became badly intoxicated. Then trouble developed and two of the Italians, between whom there was a love affair of long standing in sunny Italy, became enraged in a wordy warfare, which culminated in one of the Italians pulling a revolver and chasing his enemy out of the camp. Outside the camp it is said that four shots were fired, one coming so close to taking effect that it grazed the back of the head of the fleeing foreigner, cutting off a ridge of hair and inflicting a slight scalp wound. The Italian was not badly hurt, but was very frightened and ran to Henry Burnett's residence to seek protection and asked them to send for police. Later the foreigners patched up their troubles without further bloodshed. NICARAGUA IS PEACEFUL. San Juan de los Rios, Nicaragua, Jan. 3.—The country is quiet following the inauguration Wednesday of Adolfo Diaz as president of the republic.

Special to The Standard. Halifax, Jan. 3.—The professional season in the Maritime Provinces opened tonight at New Glasgow, when the New Glasgow team defeated the Sydney sextette, by a score of 3 to 2. Sydney ice made fast play impossible and it difficult for the spectators to distinguish them. The New Glasgow team was composed for the most part of Nova Scotians, while the Sydney aggregation had the services of several importations from upper Canada. Murphy, of New Glasgow, and Scott, of Sydney, engaged in a scrap during the last period and were separated by the police. Both were removed from the game. The game in Halifax was postponed. No ice.

ATLANTIC COAST SWEEP BY STORM

High Wind and Rough Sea Causes Much Damage to Shipping. HEAVIEST GALE OF SEASON IS RAGING. Unknown Schooner is Flying Distress Signals Off Philadelphia—British Steamer in Danger—Diamond Shoal Lightship Adrift. New York, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The first severe storm of the new year and the most destructive one of the season swept along the Atlantic coast today, carrying great property loss in its wake. Simultaneously came reports that storms of equal violence were occurring in portions of the south Pacific coast. Wire communication in all sections of the country was crippled. At times during the day as few as five out of the scores of wires were working between this city and Chicago, and all wires south of Atlanta were prostrated. Damage caused to shipping at sea, make and harbor can only be estimated tonight. While the storm was heavy and general, only one death had been reported up to a late hour, that of a Brooklyn man blown from a scaffold.

A Great Gale. In this city rain early today was followed by a gale that, increased in violence to a maximum velocity of 80 miles an hour. When this had abated, after working how on land and water a slight snow fall set in. Reports from up state and from suburban points in New Jersey and Long Island told of suffering and damage caused by the blow. The hurricane-like storm lashed up the high waves from Sandy Hook to the rivers entering New York harbor, other crafts into perilous positions on shore. Collisions in the harbor were frequent. Ferry service met interference. From capsizing of small crafts, scores of persons were rescued. On many vessels exposed to the worst of the blow the crews donned life preservers and lashed themselves fast. Sandy Hook was attacked by the hardest storm in years. Immense waves broke over the government dock, forcing the army steamers, general merchant and ordinary steam away and lay to half a mile outside. At one time the barometer at the life saving station fell to 28.80, the lowest in six years. Philadelphia, Jan. 3.—An unknown three-masted schooner is anchored and flying distress signals five miles north-east of Little Egg in the saving station. A message received tonight. Because of the high wind and rough sea, life savers found it impossible to send out a boat from Little Egg station and have requested that a government revenue cutter go to the assistance of the disabled vessel. The captain in charge of Little Egg station believes that the schooner has engine trouble and a broken steering gear and is unable to proceed against the gale. He says that while the vessel is being buffeted considerably by the heavy sea, she is in no immediate danger. A sixty-four mile gale is blowing along the coast from the southwest. Steamer Ashore. Beaufort, N. C., Jan. 3.—The heaviest gale of the season is raging at Cape Lookout, where the British steamer Alcazar is ashore. The revenue cutter Seminoe, Captain Garden in command, is standing by in case of need. Schooner Lost. Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 3.—A southwest gale attaining a maximum velocity of thirty-eight miles an hour at 7 o'clock tonight has prevailed here all day, without damage to life or property, however. Advice from Southport at eight o'clock tonight were that the gale of the coast reached probably fifty miles an hour, but that the blow was apparently moderating. No damage to shipping had been reported. The fate of the schooner Savannah, stranded on Flying Pan Shoal and abandoned by the crew a week ago, is unknown, although hope of saving her has already been despaired of. Lightship Adrift. New York, Jan. 3.—Wireless messages picked up by coast stations in this vicinity tonight reported that the Diamond Shoal Lightship is adrift and sending out "D.S.C." calls for help. The station on this lightship is off the treacherous shoals of Cape Hatteras. The crew aboard usually consists of about a dozen men.

SOFT WEATHER IN NORTHWEST HARD FIGHT WITH MOORS

Lack of Ice in Fraser River Leads to Shortage of Provisions—Unusual Situation. Edmonton, Jan. 3.—Men coming up from far down the Fraser River, say provisions are becoming so scarce that some of the camps have already reduced their forces. The trouble is that the Fraser has not yet frozen this season and consequently there is no freighting down the river on ice. All the contractors were confidently expecting to do their winter freighting in this manner and in the face of the present situation are bitterly disappointed. Experienced trappers who have been in this region for years say that the season is so far advanced that the record for a duration in the world's river will be made at all this time. If this proves true Grand Trunk contractors will have their winter work considerably curtailed.

French Column Operating Against Rebels Reached Mogador After Terrible Experience. Mogador, Morocco, Dec. 27.—The column of French troops commanded by Captain Marcel E. Massoutier, which recently had been operating against the tribesmen of the rebel El Hiba, and which at times was sorely pressed, marched into Mogador today with the force of its relief, which had been sent to its relief. The populace warmly applauded the rescuers and the rescued. The officers of Captain Massoutier's command relate a stirring tale of heroism by their men and of hardships nobly borne. The little force, they say, was surrounded by an army of the fiercest tribesmen in Morocco, and were outnumbered ten to one. They entreated themselves and bravely held their own against almost ceaseless attacks day and night for a week. Most of the thrusts were suffered terribly from the front. Most of the Zouaves fainted under the trying ordeal.

Makes Child's Play of Wash Day

SURPRISE

A Pure Hard Soap

Peculiar and Remarkable Qualities for Washing Clothes

Classified Advertising

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.

WANTED.

TRAVELLER WANTED.—We intend to specialize and extend our Ladies Ready to Wear Department, and desire to engage the services of a man as traveller who has had some experience in this line. Apply to Messrs. Vassie and Company, Ltd., Wholesale Dry Goods, St. John, N.B.

WANTED.—An experienced salesman to sell Western Canadian Real Estate. Salary \$50.00 per month. Must come highly recommended and ready to work Jan. 15th. Enquire International Securities Co., Ltd., Dearborn Building.

WANTED.—To adopt a healthy baby girl, from birth up to the age of 3 months. Whole surrender. Apply to Box W, K., office of this paper.

WANTED.—A teacher for the Superior School St. Martin's, N. B. Address W. Smith, secretary to Trustees, stating salary. W. H. Moran, chairman.

WANTED.—Second class female teacher for School District No. 6, Parish of Hamstead. Duties to commence after holidays. Apply, salary and experience. Address Thos. W. Machum, secretary-treasurer, Jerusalem, Queens Co., N. B.

WANTED.—Several boys from 14 to 16 years of age to learn the dry goods business. Apply at once, Manchester Robertson Allison, Ltd.

WANTED.—Second class or first class female teacher wanted in District No. 1, Brunswick Parish, Queens Co. Address R. H. Cory, Secretary to Trustees, New Canaan, Queens Co.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

AGENTS WANTED.—Be independent, start your own. No capital required, earn \$15 to \$25 weekly with few hours work. Outfit free. The Consumers Association, Windsor, Ont.

MALE HELP WANTED.

\$5.00 to \$10.00 per day easily made securing subscriptions for the largest and best magazine devoted to Canadian development. Easy, pleasant work, whole or part time. Write, enclosing references, THE DOMINION, 38 Canada Life Building, Winnipeg.

AGENTS—SALARY AND COMMISSION.—To sell Red Tag Stock. Complete exclusive lines. Apply, stating Crown only by us. Sold only by our agents. Elegant free samples. Write now to Dominion Nurseries, Montreal.

SALESMEN.—\$50 per week selling one hand Egg Beater. Sample and terms 25c. Money refunded if unsatisfactory. Collette Mfg. Co. Colingwood, Ont.

FOR SALE.

New Home and other Sewing Machines. Genuine Necros of all kinds. Edison Improved Phonographs, \$15.00. One good Typewriter cheap. Domestic Machines and Phonograph repairs. I have no travelling expenses to pay money in my shop. WILLIAM CRAWFORD, 105 Princess Street, St. John.

FOR SALE.

1 New Steeple Compound Marine Engine, 9in. x 18in. x 15in.
1 Rebuilt Steeple Compound Marine Engine, 7in. x 12in. x 10in.
1 Ford and Aft Marine Engine 5 1/2in. x 10in. x 8in., nearly new.
1 6in. x 4in. x 7in. Duplex Steam Pump, slightly used.
1 Pair Side Wheel Engines, with Cylinders 10in. x 24in. in fair order. Bargain on these.
J. FRED WILLIAMSON, Indianapolis, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE.—Inside finish, doors, sashes, etc. Apply at Standard Building.

LARGE SAFE FOR SALE.
New second hand Taylor safe. Address safe, care of Standard.

JUST ARRIVED.—Two carloads of choice HORSES, weighing from 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. For sale at EDWARD HOGAN'S Stables, Waterloo St. Phone 1657.

PROFESSIONAL.

INCHES & HAZEN
C. F. INCHES, D. KING HAZEN.
Barristers, etc.
108 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.
Phone Main 380.

NERVES, ETC., ETC.

ROBERT WILBY, Medical Electrician, Specialist and Masseuse. Eleven years England, five years St. John. Treats all nervous diseases, weakness and wasting, neurasthenia, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, etc., etc. Consultation free, 37 Coburg Street.

HOTELS.

"THE PRINCE WILLIAM"
Apartment Hotel
Permanent and Transient. Summer months transient only. House of refined taste and excellent table. Overlooking harbor.
Prince William St., St. John, N. B.

PARK HOTEL
M. J. BARRY, Proprietor.
45-46 King Square, Saint John, N. B.
This Hotel is under new management and has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished with Bath, Carpet, Linen, Silver, etc.
American Plan. Electric Elevator. Street Cars stop at door to and from all trains and boats.

THE ROYAL
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
RAYMOND & DOHERTY,
Proprietors.

Hotel Dufferin
ST. JOHN, N. B.
FOSTER, BOND & CO.
JOHN H. BOND, Manager.

CLIFTON HOUSE
H. E. GREEN, Proprietor.
Corner Germain and Princess Streets
ST. JOHN, N. B.
Better Now Than Ever.

VICTORIA HOTEL
67 King Street, St. John, N. B.
St. John Hotel Co., Ltd., Proprietors.
A. M. PHILIPS, Manager

Johnston Hotel
Johnston & Whitcomb, Props., Perth, N. B. New: Running Hot and Cold Water in Every Room. Excellent Cuisine. Home of the Travelling Men: Livery in Connection.
MASON JOHNSTON, Mgr.

Musical Instruments Repaired
VIOLINS, MANDOLINS, and all stringed instruments and bows repaired. SYDNEY GIBBS, 81 Sydney Street.

ENGINEERING.
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.

GUNNS
For quality in Bacon, Cooked Ham, Smoked and Salted Meats, Pure Lard and Compound, Cooking Oils and Salad Dressing. Western Beef only handled. All government inspected. Phone, wire or mail your order.
GUNNS LIMITED
467 Main St. Phone Main 1670

467 MAIN ST. Phone Main 1670

UNION FOUNDRY and MACHINE WORKS, Ltd
GEO. H. WARING, Manager.
Engineers and Machinists.
Iron and Brass Castings.
WEST ST. JOHN. Phone West 15.

ENGRAVERS.
F. C. WESLEY & Co., Artists, Engravers and Electrotypers, 59 Water Street, St. John, N. B. Telephone 982.

SHIPPING NEWS

DAILY ALMANAC.

Saturday, January 4, 1913.

Sun rises 8:10 a. m.
Sun sets 4:50 p. m.
High tide 9:15 a. m.
Low water 3:36 p. m.
Atlantic Standard time.

VESSELS BOUND TO ST. JOHN.

Steamers.

Lake Champlain, Antwerp, Dec. 19.
Pomeranian, Havre, Dec. 21.
Empress of Britain, Liverpool, Dec. 27.
Saturna, Glasgow, Dec. 28.
Manchester Miller, Manchester, Dec. 21.
Inventor, Manchester, Jan. 2.
Durango, London, Jan. 3.
Rappahannock, London, Dec. 23.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Letitia, 5377, Donaldson Line.
Corsican, 5296, Allan Line.
Lake Champlain, 4714, C. P. R. Co.
Corsican, 5296, Allan Line.
Kwara, 2003, J. T. Knight and Co.
Man. Shipper, 2542, Wm. Thomson and Co.

BARKS.

Hector, 478, A. W. Adams.
Schooners.

Anne Lord, 246, C. M. Kerrison.
Ann Louisa Lockwood, 266, A. W. Adams.
Rebecca M. Walls, 56, C. M. Kerrison.
Willena Gertrude, 271, C. M. Kerrison.
Charles C. Lister, 268, Master.
Henry H. Chamberlain, 205, A. W. Adams.
Exilda, 349, A. W. Adams.
McClure, 191, C. M. Kerrison.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived Friday, January 3.

Coastwise—St. Westport III, 49, McKinnon, Westport and cld.
Cleared January 3.

Str. Corsican, Main, for Liverpool via Halifax, Wm. Thomson and Co. pass and general cargo.

DOMINION PORTS.

St. George, N.B., Dec. 28—Cld: Sch. Charles H. Sprague, Norwalk, Conn. Hawkesbury, Jan. 2—Sch. Hector V. McE, arrived yesterday from Sydney and left today for Canso.
Bridgwater, Jan. 2—Sch. Hector V. McE, arrived yesterday from Sydney and left today for Canso.
Bridgwater, Jan. 2—Sch. Hector V. McE, arrived yesterday from Sydney and left today for Canso.

BRITISH PORTS.

Liverpool, Jan. 2—Ard: Str. Megantic, New York; 3rd: Str. Empress of Ireland, from St. John; 4th: Str. Empress of Britain, from St. John; 5th: Str. Manchester, from St. John.
Sid Dec 31: Str. Manchester Mariner, Spencer, Philadelphia; Mariner, Morrison, Baltimore.
Liverpool, Jan. 3—Sid: Str. Gramplan for St. John via Halifax.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Portland, Jan. 2—Ard: Schs Herald, St. John; 3rd: Str. Empress of Britain, from St. John; 4th: Str. Empress of Britain, from St. John; 5th: Str. Manchester, from St. John.

Abbey's
Effer's Salt

Is the gentlest, mildest and most effective of all tonic laxatives. It makes the bowels act right.

Two Sizes, 25c. and 60c.
All Druggists.

PROBATE COURT.

City and County of Saint John, Province of New Brunswick.

To the Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John, or any Constable of the said City and County—Greeting:

WHEREAS the Administrator cum testamento annexo de bonis non of the portion of the late estate within the Province of New Brunswick of Frederick M. Spiller, of Abington, in the State of Massachusetts, one of the heirs of the said Frederick M. Spiller, deceased, has filed in this Court an account of his Administration of the said deceased's estate in the Province of New Brunswick, and has prayed that the same may be passed and allowed in due form of Law, and distribution of the said Estate directed according to Law.

SIX MASTED BARKENTINE.

The barkentine Everett G. Griggs, which was reported recently as having arrived in Colfax with a cargo of 2,900 tons of coal from Newcastle, N. S. W., is a Canadian owned and registered vessel, the distinction of being the only six masted barkentine afloat. She is classed in the shipping world as one of the most economical vessels in the trade. The Everett G. Griggs is registered in Vancouver and is under command of Captain E. R. Sterling, of Halifax, a brother-in-law of A. J. Watts, of this city.

SCHOONER'S LONG TRIP.

The British schooner Adriatic, Captain Wambach, arrived at Halifax January 2. The captain reported that it was one of the longest and most tempestuous passages he had ever experienced out of thirty-five which he has made from Barbados to Halifax. It was the same tale of sales and cargoes which almost every steamer for the past two months have been reporting on their arrival at Halifax. The day before Christmas the forward house was smashed by a big wave. Considerable damage was done to the sails, the masts being entirely carried away, and others badly bent. The Adriatic has a cargo of oilseeds.

OFFICERS OF THE ST. GEORGE LODGE.

St. George, Jan. 1—St. George Lodge No. 12, F. & A. M., installed the following officers on the evening of Dec. 27:

W. R. Kent, W. M.; Geo. F. Meating, S. W.; Rankine McIntyre, J. W.; C. Munroe, P. M.; chaplain; M. Magowan, P. M.; Treas. C. Johnson, Sec.; J. B. Spear, S. D.; Arthur Stewart, J. D.; James Boyd, S. S.; Henry Meating, J. S.; A. C. Grant, P. M. D. of C.; H. Phillips, J. G.; James Jack, Tyler.

The Kidneys Are To Blame

WHEN A WOMAN'S BACK IS NOT STRONG.

Women are coming to understand that weak, lame and aching backs from which they suffer are due to wrong action of the kidneys.

The kidneys are overtaxed—given more work than they can possibly do—then they cry out in protest through the pain in the back.

When the back aches and pains it is almost impossible to do her household work, for every move and turn means pain.

On the first sign of backache Doan's Kidney Pills should be taken as a sure remedy.

Mrs. Harvey W. Brownell, Northport, N.S., writes: "I now take pleasure in writing you, stating the benefit I received by using Doan's Kidney Pills. About a year ago I was terribly afflicted with backache, and was so bad at times I could not sweep my own floor. While looking through B.B.B. Almanac, I saw Doan's Kidney Pills were great kidney remedy, so I thought I would try a box or two. I did so and found great relief. After using five boxes I was completely cured, and I am very thankful to have found so speedy a cure."

Price, 50 cents a box, 3 boxes for \$1.50, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct, specify "Doan's."

Mrs. H. VON RODEN of LYNDON, KY.

Recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for Backache, Nervousness, Headaches.

Lyndon, Ky.—"I have been taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for headaches, neuralgia pains, backache, nervousness and a general run down condition of the system, and am entirely relieved of these troubles. I recommend your remedies to my friends and give you permission to publish what I write."

Mrs. H. VON RODEN, Lyndon, Ky.

When a woman like Mrs. Von Roden is generous enough to write such a letter as the above for publication, she should at least be given credit for a sincere desire to help other suffering women, for we assure you there is no other reason why she should court such publicity.

Canadian Woman's Experience:
Lyndon, Ont.—"The birth of my first child left me a wreck with terrible back aches, but I am glad to tell you that I do not have these weak spells and I feel like a new woman since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I am now well and strong for on her and can do my own household work. I do not take medicine of any kind. It was Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that restored me to health."

Mrs. ROSEY FAIRBAIN, 72 Parent Avenue, Windsor, Ontario.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.



BARK EDNA M. SMITH.

British bark Edna M. Smith, Captain Reid, arrived at Santos Dec. 28 from Rosario. She is on her way north.

ALLAN LINE.

Steamer Corsican, Captain Main, will sail today, Jan. 4, for Liverpool via Halifax. She will take the Royal mail going east. There is a large number of passengers booked to take passage.

BATTLE LINE MOVEMENTS.

Steamer Tanagra, Captain Dalton, left Santos Dec. 31 for Philadelphia.
Steamer Erella, Captain Crossley, passed St. Vincent Dec. 31 bound to Buenos Ayres from Antwerp.

FOR RETURN OF STEAMERS.

Miss Jennie Morse, sister of Charles W. Morse, has entered suit in Newark, N. J., against the Metropolitan Steamship Co., having for its object the return of the steamers Yale and Harvard to run from New York to Boston. The vessels now ply on the Pacific coast from San Francisco to Los Angeles. Both steamers have been to the Port of St. John.

APOLI & STEEL PILLS

For Ladies

When you buy table silver for your home, you will find that the quality and beauty of design are both assured. Made in the heaviest grade of plate, hence its wonderful popularity. Sold by Leading Dealers.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

A Complete Line of Waltham and Equity Watches in Stock.

ERNEST LAW, - 3 Coburg St
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

D. MONAHAN

—Retail Dealer in—
FINE BOOTS & SHOES, RUBBERS, GAITERS, ETC.
REPAIR WORK NITLY DONE.
32 Chatelet Street, St. John, N. B.
Telephone Main 1822-11.

J. Fred. Williamson,
MACHINIST and ENGINEER.
Steamboat, Mill and General Repair Work.
INDIAN TOWN, ST. JOHN, N. B.
Phone: M. 229. Residence M. 1734-11.
32 Chatelet Street, St. John, N. B.

SHAD!

No. 1 Full Shad, Fat Canso and Shell Burn Herring.
JAMES PATTERSON,
19 and 20 South Market Wharf.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK AND THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the intention of the undersigned Banks to apply after the expiration of four weeks from the date of the first insertion of this notice in the Canada Gazette, to the Governor-in-Council and the Treasury Board through the Minister of Finance and Receiver General for the approval of an agreement between The Bank of New Brunswick and The Bank of Nova Scotia whereby the Bank of Nova Scotia agrees to sell and The Bank of Nova Scotia agrees to purchase all the real and personal properties, assets, rights, credits and effects of The Bank of New Brunswick of whatever kind and wheresoever situated, and whereby in consideration for such sale and purchase The Bank of Nova Scotia agrees to allot and issue to The Bank of New Brunswick or to its nominees, ten thousand fully paid shares of the capital stock of The Bank of Nova Scotia, the par value of one hundred dollars each, and amounting in all to the par value of one million dollars, and to pay to said The Bank of New Brunswick the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and whereby The Bank of Nova Scotia undertakes to assume, pay, discharge, perform and carry out all the debts, liabilities, contracts and obligations of The Bank of New Brunswick (including notes issued and intended for circulation outstanding, and in circulation, and leasehold, and other obligations.) A copy of the said agreement can be seen at the office of The Bank of New Brunswick, Saint John, N. B., and The Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.

The said agreement has been approved by a resolution of the shareholders of The Bank of New Brunswick carried by the votes of shareholders present in person, or represented by proxy, representing more than two-thirds of the amount of the subscribed capital stock of the said Bank at a special general meeting of the shareholders of the said Bank duly called and held for the purpose. The said agreement has been approved by a resolution of the shareholders of The Bank of Nova Scotia at a special general meeting of the shareholders of the said Bank duly called and held for the purpose.

Notice is also given of the intention of The Bank of Nova Scotia to apply at the same time to the Governor-in-Council and the Treasury Board for the approval of the increase of the capital stock of the said The Bank of Nova Scotia which is necessary to provide for the payment of the shares of The Bank of Nova Scotia at a special general meeting of the shareholders of the said Bank duly called and held for the purpose.

By Order of the Board The Bank of New Brunswick
By C. H. EASON, General Manager.

By Order of the Board The Bank of Nova Scotia
By H. A. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

THE EMPRESSES.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company steamship Empress of Ireland arrived at Liverpool Jan. 3 from this port. She took away a cargo valued as follows: Canadian goods, \$189,498; foreign goods, \$167,444. Total value of cargo, \$356,942. Among her freight were 29,000 bushels of grain, 1,269 boxes of cheese, 2,715 bags flour and 437,202 feet spruce deals. The Royal Mail Co., having for its object the return of the steamers Yale and Harvard to run from New York to Boston. The vessels now ply on the Pacific coast from San Francisco to Los Angeles. Both steamers have been to the Port of St. John.

MANCHESTER LINE.

Steamer Manchester Commerce, now on her way to Manchester, G. B., will be coasted from St. John by the Royal mail going east. There is a large number of passengers booked to take passage.

FOR RETURN OF STEAMERS.

Miss Jennie Morse, sister of Charles W. Morse, has entered suit in Newark, N. J., against the Metropolitan Steamship Co., having for its object the return of the steamers Yale and Harvard to run from New York to Boston. The vessels now ply on the Pacific coast from San Francisco to Los Angeles. Both steamers have been to the Port of St. John.

BUY THE BEST

when you buy table silver for your home, you will find that the quality and beauty of design are both assured. Made in the heaviest grade of plate, hence its wonderful popularity. Sold by Leading Dealers.

Every Woman

is interested in the wonderful MARVEL WHIRLING SPRAY

"Silver Tint that Wears" quality and beauty of design are both assured. Made in the heaviest grade of plate, hence its wonderful popularity. Sold by Leading Dealers.

FOR SALE

THE SACKVILLE WOODWORKING COMPANY offer for sale as a going concern, its Woodworking Factory and lands at Sackville, N. B. The factory consists of a main factory building, two warehouses, dry-house, an engine house. The buildings are well arranged and equipped with suitable machinery in good run of order. The property contains eighteen acres of land situated just opposite the I. C. R. Railway Station and near the public wharves of the town, with railway siding and public roads adjoining the property.

It is practically assured that the Dominion government will acquire the N. B. and P. E. I. Railway, and that in the near future traffic between Prince Edward Island and the mainland will come by way of Sackville. Also that natural gas will be available for power purposes during the coming year. These features should make the property an especially desirable one.

WINE AND LIQUORS.

Medicated Wines

In Stock—A Consignment of Jerez-Quina Medicated Wines Indorsed by the Medical Faculty.

Prepared with choice and select wines from the Jerez District, Spain, and other Bitters which contribute towards its effect as a tonic and appetizer.

For Sale by
RICHARD SULLIVAN & CO
Telephone Main 829, 44 and 46 Dock St.

M. & T. MCGUIRE,

Direct Importers and Dealers in all the leading brands of Wines and Liquors. Large stock from the best houses in Canada very low prices. Also and Imported and Domestic Cigars, 11 and 16 WATER ST., Tel. 28.

WHOLESALE LIQUORS.

William L. Williams, Successor to M. A. Williams, Importer of Wines and Spirits, Merchant, 110 and 112 Prince William St. Established 1876. Write for 1913 price list.

Public Notice

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Common Council of the City of Saint John a committee of the said Council for conducting the sale of the Fisheries for the ensuing year, pursuant to law, hereby give notice that certain Fisheries along the east side of the Bay, River and Harbor, heretofore enjoyed and possessed by the inhabitants on the East side of the Harbor, with those in and adjoining Navy Island, and also certain Fishery Lots on the Western side of the Harbor, will be sold at Public Auction on TUESDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Saint John, for the fishing season of the ensuing year, to end on the 15th day of December, 1912.

Dated the 19th day of December, 1912.

JAMES H. FRINK,
JERRY W. McLELLAN,
HERBERT B. SCHOFIELD,
RUPERT W. WIGMORE,
MILES E. AGAR

Tenders will be received up to the 18th day of January, 1913, by and at the office of the undersigned, Brock & Paterson, Limited, for all the uncollected book debts, shop fittings (silent) and fixtures, goods, chattels, personal property and effects in and about the premises now or heretofore occupied by Frederick R. Patterson (doing business as F. R. Patterson & Co.) at No. 207 Union Street in the City of St. John, mentioned and comprised in a certain Bill of Sale dated 11 May, 1911, made by the said Frederick R. Patterson to the said Brock & Paterson, Ltd. For the sale of the said property to be sold may be seen at the office of the undersigned. Dated this second day of January, A. D. 1913.

BROCK & PATERSON, LIMITED,
20 King Street, St. John, N. B.

AUCTION SALES.

POTS

Large plate glass mantle mirror, mahogany silk covered parlor table, walnut parer suite, mahogany table, sideboard, solid oak dining set, odd chairs and tables, case of millinery goods, high desks, stools, almost new velvet pile square, Brussels and other carpets, walnut B. R. suite, springs, etc. Large quantity of other goods, will be closed without reserve.

BY AUCTION
At 95 Gormley Street, Tuesday afternoon, January 7th, at 2:30 o'clock.
F. L. POTTS, Auctioneer.

Piano and Household Furniture at Residence

BY AUCTION.

I am instructed by Louis W. Barker, Esq., to sell by Auction at his residence, No. 219 Germain Street, on Monday, Jan. 6th, at 10 o'clock a UPRIGHT PIANO (HAILLET & Davis) Wilton Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Ornaments, Curtains, Portiers, Blinds, Quarters Oak Bedroom Suits, Springs, Mattresses, Toilet Sets, Quarters Oak Dining Room Set, Dishes, Linoleum, Range, Refrigerator, and the usual household furnishings. The Piano will be sold at 12 o'clock noon.

T. T. LANTULAM, Auctioneer.
"Phone 763" Office, 45 Canterbury St.

AUCTION SALE

I am instructed to sell by public auction on the 12th day of January, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, a lot of land fronting on the western side of Water Street, St. John, and on the eastern side of Ward Street and the northern side of Tilton's Alley, so called, fronting twenty-one feet, more or less, on Water Street and running back ninety feet, more or less, at present under lease to Messrs. M. & T. McGuire; also a lot situated on the northern side of Tilton's Alley, so called, having a front of twenty-one feet, more or less, on Ward Street, and running back ninety feet, more or less, at present under lease to J. Willard Smith.

Dated this thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1912.

T. T. LANTULAM, Auctioneer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

Notice is hereby given that Blonde Rock gas and whistling buoy is adrift. Will be replaced as soon as possible.

GEORGE H. FLOOD,
Agent Marine and Fisheries Dept.

Department of Railways and Canals TENDER FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Coal" will be received at this office up to and including January 11th, 1913, for the supply of 65,000 tons of Bituminous Coal for the Intercolonial Railway, and 15,000 tons of Bituminous Coal for the Prince Edward Island Railway.

Specifications can be obtained from the Purchasing Agent of this Department, Ottawa, or from the General Storekeeper of the Intercolonial Railway, at Moncton, N. B., on and after the 2nd January, 1913.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,
L. K. JONES,
Asst. Deputy Minister and Secretary, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 2nd January, 1913.

NOTICE OF LEGISLATION.

TAKE NOTICE that the Dominion Trust Company, a company duly incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada, will apply to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick at the next session thereof for an act authorizing the said company to carry on business under the laws of the Province of New Brunswick as a trust company and to authorize and empower the said company to exercise its powers to the same extent as authorized by the act of the Dominion of Canada incorporating the said company.

Dated the thirtieth day of December, A. D. 1912.

Percy A. Guthrie,
Solicitor for the Applicant,
Dominion Trust Company.

FOR SALE

THE SACKVILLE WOODWORKING COMPANY offer for sale as a going concern, its Woodworking Factory and lands at Sackville, N. B. The factory consists of a main factory building, two warehouses, dry-house, an engine house. The buildings are well arranged and equipped with suitable machinery in good run of order. The property contains eighteen acres of land situated just opposite the I. C. R. Railway Station and near the public wharves of the town, with railway siding and public roads adjoining the property.

It is practically assured that the Dominion government will acquire the N. B. and P. E. I. Railway, and that in the near future traffic between Prince Edward Island and the mainland will come by way of Sackville. Also that natural gas will be available for power purposes during the coming year. These features should make the property an especially desirable one.

Public Notice

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Common Council of the City of Saint John a committee of the said Council for conducting the sale of the Fisheries for the ensuing year, pursuant to law, hereby give notice that certain Fisheries along the east side of the Bay, River and Harbor, heretofore enjoyed and possessed by the inhabitants on the East side of the Harbor, with those in and adjoining Navy Island, and also certain Fishery Lots on the Western side of the Harbor, will be sold at Public Auction on TUESDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Saint John, for the fishing season of the ensuing year, to end on the 15th day of December, 1912.

Dated the 19th day of December, 1912.

JAMES H. FRINK,
JERRY W. McLELLAN,
HERBERT B. SCHOFIELD,
RUPERT W. WIGMORE,
MILES E. AGAR

Public Notice

Tenders will be received up to the 18th day of January, 1913, by and at the office of the undersigned, Brock & Paterson, Limited, for all the uncollected book debts, shop fittings (silent) and fixtures, goods, chattels, personal property and effects in and about the premises now or heretofore occupied by Frederick R. Patterson (doing business as F. R. Patterson & Co.) at No. 207 Union Street in the City of St. John, mentioned and comprised in a certain Bill of Sale dated 11 May, 1911, made by the said Frederick R. Patterson to the said Brock & Paterson, Ltd. For the sale of the said property to be sold may be seen at the office of the undersigned. Dated this second day of January, A. D. 1913.

BROCK & PATERSON, LIMITED,
20 King Street, St. John, N. B.

Public Notice

Tenders will be received up to the 18th day of January, 1913, by and at the office of the undersigned, Brock & Paterson, Limited, for all the uncollected book debts, shop fittings (silent) and fixtures, goods, chattels, personal property and effects in and about the premises now or heretofore occupied by Frederick R. Patterson (doing business as F. R. Patterson & Co.) at No. 207 Union Street in the City of St. John, mentioned and comprised in a certain Bill of Sale dated 11 May, 1911, made by the said Frederick R. Patterson to the said Brock & Paterson, Ltd. For the sale of the said property to be sold may be seen at the office of the undersigned. Dated this second day of January, A. D. 1913.

BROCK & PATERSON, LIMITED,
20 King Street, St. John, N. B.

Public Notice

Tenders will be received up to the 18th day of January, 1913, by and at the office of the undersigned, Brock & Paterson, Limited, for all the uncollected book debts, shop fittings (silent) and fixtures, goods, chattels, personal property and effects in and about the premises now or heretofore occupied by Frederick R. Patterson (doing business as F. R. Patterson & Co.) at No. 207 Union Street in the City of St. John, mentioned and comprised in a certain Bill of Sale dated 11 May, 1911, made by the said Frederick R. Patterson to the said Brock & Paterson, Ltd. For the sale of the said property to be sold may be seen at the office of the undersigned. Dated this second day of January, A. D. 1913.

BROCK & PATERSON, LIMITED,
20 King Street, St. John, N. B.

Public

The Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 82 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B., Canada.

SUBSCRIPTION:
Daily Edition, by Carrier, per year.....\$5.00
Daily Edition, by Mail, per year.....3.00
Semi-Weekly Edition, by Mail, per year.....1.00
Single Copies Two Cents.

TELEPHONE CALLS:
Business Office.....Main 1723
Editorial and News.....Main 1746

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1913.

POINTS FROM MR. HAZEN'S SPEECH.

In this issue The Standard publishes the full text of Mr. Hazen's speech in the House of Commons on the Naval Aid Bill. It will well repay careful perusal. Following Sir Wilfrid Laurier after he had moved his amendment, Mr. Hazen gave a searching and trenchant criticism of the effective and impracticable proposals of the Opposition. His speech also contained an instructive review of the situation which has developed in consequence of the new German Naval Law. Mr. Hazen's statements were fully confirmed by the Admiralty's Memorandum, prepared for the Canadian Government, which makes it clear that if Canada is prepared to give immediate and effective aid, the British fleet should be strengthened by a contribution of the largest and strongest ships of war at the point of possible danger—in the North Sea.

Canada's record in naval defence shows that she has benefited, as Mr. Hazen pointed out, by the power of the whole British Navy, but she has never contributed to the enormous cost of maintaining the supremacy of the Empire on the seas. It is to remedy this long standing neglect of Imperial Naval Defence that the Naval Aid Bill is designed. It cannot be too clearly understood, however, that the contribution of three Canadian battleships to strengthen the British fleet is not part of a permanent naval policy of the Government. Mr. Hazen emphasized this point when he stated, replying to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that it is not correct to say that an annual contribution would be substituted for a permanent policy. "Nothing," declared Mr. Hazen, "is further from the thoughts of this Government. This is a contribution, not part of a permanent policy, but intended to meet the circumstances of the case as they are today. The further question of a permanent policy and the permanent defence of the Empire, that will be shared in, I trust, not only by Canada but by Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the other Overseas Dominions will still command the attention of the Government. It is a policy which cannot be worked out—and the people of this country will not expect it to be worked out—in a few weeks or a few months. But when it is worked out, and before the country is committed to it, the Government will be prepared to appeal to the people on that policy." Sir Wilfrid Laurier's objection to the Government's proposals, on the ground that "contributions must be recurring and again recurring," is effectively answered in Mr. Hazen's statement.

The encouragement of the shipbuilding industry in Canada is a matter which is receiving the careful consideration of the Government. Referring to recent negotiations with Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Hazen expressed the belief that within a reasonably short period Canadian firms would be building cruisers, destroyers and such vessels as in the first instance (Canadian ship yards would be competent to handle. In this connection a communication received by Mr. Boyd last November, giving Mr. Churchill's opinion will be read with interest. Referring to interviews which had taken place in London, at which the Canadian Ministers had urged the importance of stimulating and encouraging the shipbuilding industry in Canada, the First Lord of the Admiralty wrote as follows:

Admiralty, Whitehall,
4th November, 1912.

My Dear Mr. Boyd—

I have given careful consideration to your two letters about the encouragement of the shipbuilding industry in Canada. I recognize the importance of such a policy on general grounds not less than from the immediate Canadian standpoint; and any practical scheme for Admiralty co-operation would command my support. The main difficulty to be surmounted is to obtain that high degree of expert knowledge and experience which modern warships require for their efficient construction.

We might, however, in the first instance, agree upon certain classes of vessels with which it may be considered that competent Canadian shipyards would be able to deal. The most suitable classes of vessels with which to inaugurate the system would be light cruisers, oil tankers, coasters and small craft for auxiliary services. We should, if it would meet your views, be prepared to invite tenders from approved Canadian firms for the construction of some vessels of such classes in the near future.

It would be understood that progress with this policy would have to depend on the prices quoted being reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances (including the fact that Canada will be prepared to share any extra cost) and also on the time required for construction not being excessive as compared with the dates fixed for completion of similar ships in England. No fixed scale or proportion of orders could be guaranteed to Canadian firms. We would begin by giving some orders at once, and further progress would depend upon the development of the industry and the extent of our programme.

The Admiralty would, of course, remain wholly responsible for the design of all vessels, and for the supervision of the construction of those building in Canada. Arrangements for this could be worked out in detail and should not present any difficulty.

WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.

It will be observed that Mr. Churchill presents an unanswerable argument against Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment, "contemplating construction as soon as possible" of two fleet units in Canada. No effective or immediate aid could be given to Naval Defence by the Opposition's proposals. The main difficulty to be surmounted in building ships for the navy in Canada, Mr. Churchill states, is to obtain "that right degree of expert knowledge and experience which modern warships require for their efficient construction." We may also quote Mr. Hazen:

"The building of war vessels in Canada has been referred to by my right hon. friend (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) on many occasions in this House, but I would ask any practical man in Canada if he can imagine for a moment that within any reasonable time we could build in Canada a great Dreadnought which costs in Britain \$11,500,000. Possibly, after considerable delay, we might get in Canada shipyards in such condition that the material could be assembled and put together here, but even then the great mass of that material would have to be manufactured in Britain, the guns, the armament, the armor plate, all that portion that goes to make up largely the value of the ship."

It is well known that it is an established principle with the British Admiralty today that every foreign super-Dreadnought which is laid down depreciates the value of

pre-Dreadnoughts and smaller ships. Naval battles of the future will be fought, not with fleet units, but, in the terms of the Admiralty's Memorandum "with the largest and strongest ships of war which science can build or money supply."

Factious objections, such as those put forward by the Opposition, have no place in the issue before Parliament. Mr. Hazen summed up the situation in terms which can be endorsed by every loyal Canadian when he said: "Canada has had during all these many years the advantage and moral assistance of the British Navy in her foreign relations without having contributed one single dollar to the cost. . . . That reproach is one which will be wiped out by the passage by this House of the bill "which has been submitted by the Prime Minister."

THE HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.

Should the Hudson Bay Railway turn out the success that it is expected, and should navigation of Hudson Bay prove no more difficult than in the past—and the difficulties are certain to decrease with the greater knowledge of tides, currents and winds, through practical experience—an entirely new field will be opened up to the traders and manufacturers of the East. Water borne freight can be carried very cheaply to the Hudson Bay terminal and the railway, and the short railway haul will enable merchants and traders of the Maritime Provinces to enter into active competition with those of Montreal and Toronto—with advantages on the side of the Provinces by the sea. In addition to giving a cheap outlet to the wheat of the West the railway would also give to the Easterner a cheap route to the Western consumer.

It may be claimed that if all the "ifs" were obliterated and that neither danger nor delay were likely to attend the voyage through Hudson Bay, there would be no return cargo for the vessels carrying Eastern products to the West. This would not be the case. There are certain points to be considered. There is no likelihood of the farmers of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia or even Prince Edward Island becoming great growers of wheat. There are many other crops they can produce with greater profit to themselves. It is intensive farming that is going to improve the agricultural situation in New Brunswick. This country is destined to become one of the great apple orchards of the Empire, and the same may be said of Nova Scotia. New Brunswick is a better dairy country than Denmark. If only people can be secured who will develop the industry. There are so many lines of agriculture that will yield greater profit to the farmer than wheat, that it would be unwise for him to try to raise more wheat than he needs for his consumption.

Wheat would furnish a beginning for return cargoes from the West and time would arrange an interchange of commodities. Much will happen before the Hudson Bay problem is proved out, but there can be no doubt that with even reasonable safety of navigation the new route could be made of great value to the Maritime Provinces.

WOMAN TO JUDGE WOMEN.

Judge Lindsey, of Colorado, whose successful reputation in dealing with juvenile offenders is world-wide, has prepared a bill for introduction into the Colorado State Legislature to provide for the appointment of an assistant woman judge to act in all cases where women and girls are concerned. The woman assistant judge will, if the bill becomes law, take the place of the master of discipline, and it will be compulsory for her to sit in cases involving women and girls. The judge will not be allowed to sit in such cases unless she is present, but if he is absent she can sit alone in any such case that may come before the court.

The juvenile court over which Judge Lindsey presides is now practically run along the lines which he seeks to have legalized. The clerk of the court is Miss Ida Gregory, and when a case arises where women and girls are concerned, she is called to a seat on the bench and, while she has no official status, it is her opinion that guides the decision of the judge. Mrs. Gregory is the logical candidate for the position as first assistant judge, in case the Lindsey amendment goes through.

The bill contemplates making the office an appointive one, in the hands of the judge of the court, so that harmony between him and his woman associate may be insured. Not all the women of Colorado are entirely committed to the appointive clause in the bill. Some think that the woman associate should be elected. As Judge Lindsey sees it, the election of a judge and an associate of perhaps widely different views might create friction in the operation of the court machinery. Unless unforeseen opposition develops, the bill is likely to be passed as framed, and Mrs. Gregory will take her place as the first woman associate judge in Colorado.

Mr. Cyrus H. K. Curtis, a New Englander, who has won success in Philadelphia as the publisher of the Ladies' Home Journal and the Saturday Evening Post, has purchased a controlling interest in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, one of the historical publications of the Quaker City, and a quarter of a century ago was the largest newspaper earning property next to the New York Herald, in the United States. Mr. George T. Chase never confided in anybody just what his income was, but it was estimated by those in a position to know that the annual clean up of the Ledger was little short of a million, if it did not exceed that amount.

Current Comment

Turning to Tariff Reform.

(Toronto News)

British trade statistics notwithstanding, unemployment and low wages continue on such a scale as to dispose the workers to try what tariff reform will do for them. It is worth while repeating that of the 8,000,000 adult wage earners in England, four per cent. receive less than \$3.65 a week, eight per cent. are paid from \$3.65 to \$4.87; twenty per cent. receive from \$4.87 to \$6.10; twenty-one per cent. get from \$6.10 to \$7.30; thirteen per cent. get from \$7.30 to \$10.96; and only six per cent. get more than \$10.96 per week. Imagine keeping a family on such wages! Sooner or later the British wage earner is going to experiment with customs protection. He is going after some of the work and the wages that now fall to foreign labor. In his own interest he will insist that more of the manufactured goods now imported into England shall be made at home.

Immigration.

(London Free Press)

Nothing succeeds like success. The prosperity of American farmers who came to Canada in past years has so advertised the country that not less than 200,000 crossed the borders into Canada during the last twelve months. And the success of the 200,000 will bring a still greater number next year.

A Place for Bryan.

(From the Dallas Times-Herald)

Mr. Bryan as Governor of the Philippine Islands is by no means a bad suggestion. For years Mr. Bryan has declared his love and sympathy for the Filipinos and is quite popular in that far-off section.

One Too Many.

(Toledo Blade)

The Presidential chair, though quite large, will not be big enough for both Wilson and Bryan. This is offered as a prediction.

EVENING SLIPPERS

The Latest Designs

The New Pump Last Straps or Strapless

Bow, Rosette Beading or Fancy Buckle Trimmings.

Satin, Suede, Patent, Dull Kid, Velvet or Mercerized.

\$2.00 to 5.00 Per Pair

Francis & Vaughan
19 King St.

The Best Quality at a Reasonable Price

For the New Year

Get a reliable watch—one that you can depend upon to give you the correct time. You know that you need such a watch and that the cost is not a great matter.

Why not come in and see the line of fine watches we have to show you. Each one is fully guaranteed as to its time-keeping qualities, and may be cased in any style you wish.

L. L. Sharpe & Son,
JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS,
21 King Street, St. John, N. B.

45 YEARS OLD AND THE LAST YEAR THE BEST OF THE 45.

The same enterprise, earnestness, ability and devotion to students' interests which have given this college its present standing, will be continued, and every effort made to be worthy of the generous patronage enjoyed.

Next term will begin Thursday, January 2nd.

Send for catalogue.

S. KERR,
Principal

Murray & Gregory, Ltd.

DISTRIBUTING AGENT FOR

BEAVER BOARD

A Pine Wood Fibre Wall Board which takes the place of lath and plaster—made in panels, any size up to 4 feet x 10 feet.

Write for prices and samples, and remember that we manufacture

Art Glass and Mirrors

And always have a large stock of

ALL KINDS OF GLASS

A POSITION GUARANTEED

To every student who enters for a course in Shorthand or Book-keeping.

GUARANTEE BACKED UP. We do not require a cent of the tuition fee until our Employment Bureau has placed the student.

THE J. R. CURRIE COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

85 Union Street, 'Phone: Office 989; Res. 2233.

FINELY ENGRAVED STOCK CERTIFICATES

For New Companies Seal Presses and Rubber Stamps To Your Order.

WRITE FOR PRICES

C. H. FLEWELLING

ENGRAVER AND PRINTER

85 1-2 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET

COMMERCIAL MEN GUESTS AT ENTHUSIASTIC SMOKER

Continued from page two. needed to guard against. Commerce was broad and charitable; it stood for peace, freedom and national integrity. When China becomes a free nation the yellow peril will pass away.

It was said commerce follows the flag. Yes, but only when it waves at the masthead of your merchant marine. It never goes out to fight. The speaker referred to the value of training to enable men to seize their opportunities. Self-reliance, self-reliance, self-control and self-sacrifice, lead life to sovereign power.

In conclusion the speaker said the business men should make themselves acquainted with the opportunities and resources of the province, and assume the responsibilities of their heritage. The lesson he brought to the men who travel was that great ideals were greater than great commerce, or broad acres.

At the close of the address Dr. Campbell was given three rousing cheers.

Mayor Frink was then called upon for a speech. On rising he was given an enthusiastic reception. After some humorous references to other gatherings of the travellers, he said he was willing to admit that there were other places in Canada besides St. John. The city's prospects were too bright for its citizens to be envious of other places. A few years ago it was held that there was too much of a boastful spirit in St. John, but the achievements of the last two years had been notable, and the board of trade had played no mean part in bringing about these developments.

Continuing, he spoke of various projects which had materialized recently, and went on to point out that the city was planning to undertake a reclamation scheme to provide a site for a very important industry.

He referred to the building of the Valley Railway, and said that it should be carried down the valley of the Nepesic, and connect St. John by way of a bridge at Navy Island. He thought a harbor bridge was essential to the growth of a city of great magnitude here. The city might contribute a portion of the interest for a bridge at Navy Island.

He advocated the construction of docks 1,000 feet in length on the West Side. He did not want St. John to be a second rate port.

A Halifax Brother.

Mr. Fraser, of Halifax, president of the Maritime Travellers' Association, was the next speaker. He said that while there was rivalry between Halifax and St. John, it was a friendly rivalry. Over in Halifax they had started to do something, but the statements made in regard to what was being done in St. John were a revelation to him.

W. H. Allan and Senator Monetti then contributed songs.

D. P. Pidgeon made a brief speech. He spoke of the work of 1,200 commercial travellers of the Maritime Provinces in providing a market for the products of local industries, and in enabling the various firms to expand their business. Now many Maritime houses were selling their goods on the Pacific coast.

He dwelt on the progress since the smoker two years ago, and predicted that all the travellers would become boosters of St. John. In advocating a movement to induce consumers to patronize home industries, he told of the success of similar crusades in the west.

Referring to the possibility of utilizing natural gas, he said Matthew Lodge had done something that natural gas would be delivered at St. John for 15 cents per thousand inside of 12 months. Out west they were talking of piping gas 600 miles. He intimated that a new industry entailing an expenditure of \$1,000,000 was coming to St. John, though he was not at liberty to say what it was.

After a song by Teddy McNamara, the chairman extended good wishes to the travellers, and the proceedings were brought to a close.



COULD your bake day be made a little easier? Very likely it could. Read this signed, sincere truth and judge for yourself:

Easy bakeday:

Regal Flour readily yields the best quality and the utmost quantity of bread per barrel. No flour in the world yields more per barrel. The loaves it bakes are white and light. Its pastry is deliciously flaky.

Guarantee:

Your first bakeday will tell if we exaggerate or not. If we have, in your judgment, your dealer will gladly return your money. We, in turn, must pay him back. Unless you are pleased we lose. Isn't that fair? Remember—Regal.

W. W. FLOUR MILLS CO. Limited

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Watches, Clocks,
Diamonds, Jewelry,
Cut Glass, Silverware, etc

Our depleted stocks are being rapidly replenished.

FERGUSON & PAGE,
Diamond Importers and Jewelers,
King Street

"WORLD" Babbitt Metal

For General Machine Shop, Mill and Foundry Use, or any place where a Good Metal is required
Price 25c. net per lb.

FREIGHT PAID ON 100 LB. LOTS TO YOUR NEAREST RAILWAY STATION

We know "World" Brand to be a Good Babbitt and will give you satisfaction, even if you are paying a higher price

T. McAvity & Sons, Ltd.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Office and Pocket Diaries

ALL SIZES

English and Canadian.

BARNES & CO., LTD.
84 Prince William Street

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.

The A. R. Williams Machinery Co.

Of St. John, N. B., Ltd.

13 TO 15 DOCK STREET, ST. JOHN

HEADQUARTERS FOR MACHINERY IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

COMPLETE POWER PLANTS.

IRON AND WOODWORKING MACHINERY

FULL STOCK OF TRANSMISSION.

"BULLDOG" GASOLINE ENGINES.

MILL AND FACTORY SUPPLIES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR—

GOLDIE & McCULLOCH CO., LTD., Galt, Ont.

BOILERS, ENGINES, SAFES AND VAULT DOORS.

HARMLESS CURE

A Simple, Safe And It Costs

This preparation flowers and berries bacco or habit-former smoked in an or smoking tube, medicated smoke, inhaling into the out through the natural way, the tarri can be erad

and germ-laden anti-septic smoking the affected parts in the head, nose, if can readily be ary treatments, su- ments, salves, lin- cines fall—they d reach all the affec- If you have ca throat or lungs, feeling, colds, cat- you are given to- ting, this simple- most should cure. An illustrated thoroughly into the cause, cure an fair will upon r- Dr. J. W. Bloss- nue, Toronto, Can- He will also, free treatment, that it is a wonde- it only costs one- lar treatment, it- of everyone. I- send any money- name and address- and free trial pack- you immediately.

BOWLING AT BL

Last night on Stevens, in the Cl- profits from the Commercial leag- captured the fou- Hall. The follow- score

T. Blevins	102
White	75
Merran	75
Ballice	81
Moore	84
426	50
Forsyth	84
Cosman	88
Ferguson	84
Sullivan	75
Harrison	92
428	50

Rathburn. 64
Collins. 75
Kierstead. 77
Dyer. 67
Gaskin. 39

O. H. Ramsey. 77
Berton. 75
McIntyre. 75
Edmondson. 88
McLeod. 47

Commercial le- E. Hayward.

Pape's Cold

Colds and Hours—T- Gently.

You can sur- break up the m- in head, chest, b- by taking a dos- pound, every tw- some-sensitive dos- It promptly re- able headache, nose stuffed up- ing, sore throat, charges, runnin- ness, stiffness al- Take this wo- directed, witho- your usual duti- edge that there world, which w- and Grippe mis- without any ot- after-effects as Pape's Cold C- drugging can s- titute—contains in every home- gently.

FUN

The funeral o- vers took place at 4:30 o'clock fr- - - - - Hapstist church, were conducted Interment took olic cemetery. From the res- Sandall, 228 Pitt- Mrs. Fanny M. 2:30 o'clock yest- al services were A. Cody and int- Fernhill.

HARMLESS SMOKE CURES CATARRH

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way And It Costs Nothing to Try

This preparation of herbs, leaves, flowers and berries (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) is either smoked in an ordinary clean pipe or snorner tube, and by drawing the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhaling into the lungs or sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, the worst case of Catarrh can be eradicated.

It is not unpleasant to use, and at the same time it is entirely harmless, and can be used by man, woman or child. Just as Catarrh is contracted by breath in a cold or dust, it can be cured by the same means.

An illustrated book which goes thoroughly into the whole question of the cause, cure and prevention of catarrh will, upon request, be sent you by Dr. J. W. Blossington, 206 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Canada.

He will, also, mail you five days' free treatment. You will find at once that it is a wonderful remedy, and that it only costs one dollar for the regular treatment, it is within the reach of everyone.

Send any money—simply send your name and address and the booklet and free trial package will be mailed you immediately.

BOWLING AT BLACK'S YESTERDAY

Last night on Black's alleys, the Stars, in the City league took three points from the Tigers, while in the Commercial league O. H. Warwick captured the four points from Oak Hill. The following is the individual score:

Table with bowling scores for various leagues including Tigers, Sweeps, and O. H. Warwick.

Tonight's Game. Commercial league: T. McAvity vs. B. Hayward.

ONE DOSE RELIEVES A COLD—NO QUININE

Pape's Cold Compound Cures Colds and Grippe in Few Hours—Tastes Nice—Acts Gently.

You can surely end Grippe and break up the most severe cold either in head, chest, back, stomach or limbs, by taking a dose of Pape's Cold Compound every two hours until three consecutive doses are taken.

FUNERALS.

The funeral of Mrs. George E. Laevers took place yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from her late residence, 228 Pitt street, to St. John's the Baptist church, where burial services were conducted by Rev. W. Holland.

IN THE COURTS

Chancery Division.

The ordinary dry and uninteresting proceeding of disclosure proved unexpectedly lively and interesting yesterday morning in the examination before Judge Forbes of one Henry Gilbert at the suit of the Gorman Eckhart Company, Limited, who had recovered a judgment against the defendant, Gilbert.

John Green had been summoned as a witness to ascertain if he was indebted to Mr. Gilbert, which was stated as a fact by the latter at the last hearing in connection with this disclosure. The witness stated that he was not indebted, and although he had received statements of a claim no adjustment had even been made of the matter.

E. C. Weyman, who appeared for the plaintiff company, then proceeded to question as to his private property, L. P. D. Tilley, who was acting as counsel for Mr. Green, rose quickly to his feet and objected to this manner of examination and instructed the witness not to answer. Mr. Tilley stated that Mr. Green had several times asked Mr. Gilbert to have an adjustment of the matter, but the latter had refused and instead of the former being indebted to Mr. Gilbert, he thought Mr. Gilbert was indebted to Mr. Green.

No judgment, he said, had ever been given and the witness having on oath denied his indebtedness, he thought it was entirely irrelevant to the matter at issue and asked that the question be not allowed. His Honor said that he would allow the question, and when the witness on advice of counsel still refused to answer he ordered that Mr. Green be committed for contempt of court. The proceedings were thus abruptly terminated and arrangements were made to have a commitment issued. As soon as this is executed it is understood that application will be made to have a writ of Habeas Corpus to have the matter brought before a Supreme Court judge. K. J. MacIacra appeared yesterday morning for Mr. Gilbert.

Argument was resumed and finished yesterday morning before Mr. Justice Barker in the case of Elizabeth E. Porter against Bartholomew Rogers, a suit brought for the enforcement of a sale of property bid in public auction at Chubb's Corner, J. B. M. Baxter, K. C., appeared for the plaintiff, and M. G. Teed, K. C., and W. J. Mahoney for the defendant. Court considers.

County Court Chambers.

In the case of Hansen against Noel, reviewed from Magistrate Allingham's court in Fairlie, Judge Forbes yesterday morning ordered a non-suit to be entered for the defendant on application of J. A. Barry. The judgment given by Magistrate Allingham against the defendant was for \$5.00, a payment on a promissory note for \$75.00. H. J. Smith appeared for the defendant.

Probate.

The will of the late Charles Pickard, Sackville, has been filed. The estate was valued at \$103,395 and consists of real property \$54,235 and personal \$49,160. The executors and trustees are Margaret L. Pickard, wife; Humphrey Pickard, a brother; and Kenneth S. Pickard, a son. To his wife he leaves the residence at Sackville and bonds of the Eastern Electric & Development Company, Limited. To his son, Kenneth S. Pickard, one lot of land on York street, Sackville, and 200 shares of capital stock of the Sackville Freestone Company, Limited. He leaves \$27 shares of the capital stock of the Freestone Company to be held in trust by the executors until his remaining children become of age, the income to be paid to Mrs. Pickard to educate the children. To his sons, Donald and Carl, he also leaves two lots of land on York street and to his son, Thomas, the land known as the Fillmore property. His lumber lands at Brooklyn, N. B., and other outside interests are to be sold and turned into cash by the executors. He leaves to Humphrey Pickard \$3,000 to assist him in providing for his mother and sister. The balance of the estate is to be divided equally among Mrs. Pickard and the children when the latter come of age.

OBITUARY.

Thomas Kilpatrick, a well-known resident of Rotheray, passed away at his home on Thursday night and had been in poor health for some time. He is survived by his wife and six children, also two brothers, Messrs. John, of New York, and George of Boston, and one sister, Mrs. William Hamberlin of Connecticut. Friends in this city will hear of his death with regret.

Benjamin Dennison. Word was received at Fredericton yesterday of the death at Fredericton of Benjamin Dennison, aged 82 years. Besides his widow he is survived by two sons, P. M. Dennison of Fredericton, and Stewart M. Dennison of Boston, and one daughter, Mrs. Ernest McBean, Taymouth. One sister, Mrs. William Savage, of Marysville, also survives.

Mrs. Annie Wood. Mrs. Annie Wood, wife of Frank O. Wood, 507 Park avenue, Worcester died Thursday of apoplexy. Mrs. Wood was a native of St. John, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fowle, and was in her 39th year. Two children survive.

Dorothy Plumpton. There will be deep sympathy for Mr. and Mrs. Robert Plumpton, King street east, in the death of their infant daughter, Dorothy. The little one passed away yesterday.

Mrs. Benjamin Shorten. The death of Mrs. Shorten, widow of Benjamin Shorten, aged eighty-six years, occurred at her home, 123 Pitt street, on Thursday.

Advertisement for DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, featuring a bottle image and text describing its benefits for kidney ailments.

Bright, Ruddy Cheeks For Pale Girls

No Longer Any Need to Be Pale, Weak or Anaemic.

By Following the Advice of Miss McEwen You Can Quickly Become Strong Again.

The pallid girl always lacks appetite. What little she eats is badly digested. At night she is restless, she dozes, but doesn't sleep soundly.

Vital force must be increased, new blood must be supplied and a general re-building take place before she will feel like she ought.

Dr. Hamilton has invaluable experience in these cases and found nothing so prompt in building up young women as his vegetable pills of Maudslayi and Butnerut.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills begin by cleansing the system and purifying the blood; they also improve digestion and render food ready for absorption. Additional nourishment is quickly supplied and the patient is fast strengthened and invigorated.

Full of spirit, ruddy and strong is the girl that assists her system by the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

The following recent letter from Miss Etta McEwen of Halifax, speaks for itself.

"I am writing to you because I find your system is wonderfully built up. It is certainly the most effective remedy I ever used. I have now a good appetite, sleep more soundly, and awaken in the morning feeling quite refreshed."

"Formerly I felt tired and depressed. I looked as if a severe illness were hanging over my head."

"Nothing could give quicker results than Dr. Hamilton's Pills and I strongly advise every young woman to use them."

All dealers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. per box or five boxes for \$1.00 by mail from The Catarrozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Ont.

years, took place Thursday at Grand Bay. One daughter, Mrs. Shorten, was well liked by all who knew her, and her death was heard of with regret. The funeral will be held this morning at Fairlie station on arrival of the Boston train.

William J. Madill.

The sudden death of William J. Madill occurred at his residence, French Village, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The deceased was a well known farmer of the district, had been ill but a short time, and the news of his death will come as a great shock to his many friends. The late Mr. Madill is survived by four daughters, Mrs. John Young, of French Village; Mrs. William Rolley, of St. John; and the Misses Magie and Eliza at home; and four sons, Oliver, of French Village; George, of Waltham, Mass.; Gilbert, of St. John, and William, at home.

Harold T. Morrow.

The sudden death of Harold T. Morrow, the 10 year old son of David A. and Harriet Morrow, occurred yesterday morning at 11 o'clock at his home, a bright and cheerful disposition, was a great favorite with all, and his death will be sincerely mourned. The sympathy of a large circle of friends is extended to the bereaved parents.

How to Shed a Rough, Blotchy, or Faded Skin

(From Beauty's Mirror.) This is what you should do to shed a bad complexion. Spread evenly over the face a thin layer of ordinary mercurized wax. Let this stay on overnight, washing it off next morning. Repeat daily until your complexion is as clear, soft and beautiful as a young girl's. This result is inevitable no matter how soiled or withered the complexion. The wax literally absorbs the flimsy surface skin, exposing the lovely young skin beneath. The process is entirely harmless, so little of the old skin coming off at a time. Mercurized wax is obtainable at any drug store, one ounce usually suffices. It is a veritable wonder-worker for rough, chapped, reddened, blotchy, pimpled, freckled or sallow skin. Pure powdered saxolite is excellent for a wrinkled skin. An ounce, if dissolved in a half pint witch hazel makes a refreshing wash-lotion. This renders the skin quite firm and smooth. Indeed, the very first application will cause the fine lines; the deeper ones soon follow.

WEDDINGS

Allingham-Peck.

Hopewell Hill, Jan. 1.—A very pretty wedding took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William J. McAlmon, at Hopewell Hill, on New Year's evening, when Miss Amy C. Peck, sister of Mrs. McAlmon, became the bride of Joseph LeBaron Allingham, of Gagetown.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas Stebbings, at 6 p. m., in the presence of the immediate relatives. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Capt. H. H. Peck, looked very charming in a gown of blue silk trimmed with real lace, and carried a white prayer book. The perfumery was profusely decorated with white flowers and ferns. After the ceremony dinner was served in the dining room, the decorations there being poinsettia and amaranth, etc.

Mr. and Mrs. Allingham left later for St. John and points west, the bride's going away gown being a tailored suit of blue broadcloth with black picture hat.

The bride will be greatly missed in musical and social circles, and the best wishes of a host of friends were expressed for her new home. A substantial cheque, out glass and silver were among the numerous presents received by the popular young couple.

Henderson-Connelly.

A very pretty wedding took place at the Catholic church, Berlin, N.H., January 1st, between Miss Margaret J. Connelly, daughter of Mrs. John Connelly, formerly of Lancaster Heights, St. John, and Gordon J. Henderson, Berlin, N. H. The bride was attired in a gown of blue and white, with hat to match and carried a white prayer book. She was attended by Miss Mary Cooper, while John Bagley acted for the groom. After the ceremony a dainty wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's mother, 64 Spring street. The presents were numerous among them being a beautiful mantel clock of onyx from the electrical department of The Burgess Sulphite Co., where the groom is employed. The happy couple left on the 11:31 a. m. train for Montreal and other points. After their return they will take up their residence at 53 Spring street.

NEWS IN SHORT METRE

LOCAL.

To Manage Auto Business.

J. Royden Thomson, who for the past fifteen years has been connected with the well known firm of William Thomson and Co., has accepted the position of manager of the Maritime Car Co., Ltd.

The Scowmen's Strike.

Up to the present time there is no sign of a settlement between the scowmen and their employers although it is expected that the matter will be arranged by the first of the week.

A Presentation.

His fellow members in Branch 134, C.M.B.A., presented a pipe and a box of cigars on the holiday and Mr. Hurley returned thanks in an appreciative speech.

Civic Pay Day.

Cashier Willet yesterday paid to workmen employed by the city the sum of \$2,736.75 in wages for work done during the past two weeks as follows: Ferry \$ 181.13 Water and sewerage . . . 1,329.47 Public works 1,226.15

GENERAL.

Home at Last.

New York, Jan. 3.—Steaming slow in a dense fog, the British cruiser "Natal," bearing the box of Whiteley held late United States Ambassador to England, passed Sandy Hook shortly after 8 o'clock this morning. Accompanying her a guard of honor were two United States battleships and four destroyers.

Pitman's Centenary.

New York, Jan. 3.—Stenographers throughout the country will today observe the centenary of the birth of Sir Isaac Pitman, the inventor of modern shorthand. Commemorative exercises have been arranged in the city and elsewhere. Similar exercises will be held in England under the auspices of the Lord Mayor of London. Sir Isaac Pitman was born in Bath, England, in 1813 and in 1834 was knighted by Queen Victoria for signal services in the art of shorthand and phonetics. He died in 1897, his system of shorthand forming the basis of most of the modern systems.

An Immense Iceberg.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 2.—A huge iceberg four or five miles long and more than 1,000 feet high, the biggest seen in years, was sighted by the crew of the British bark Metropolis, Captain John Abbott, which has reached the port of Astoria after a passage of 135 days from Buenos Ayres.

PROVINCIAL PERSONALS.

(Moncton Times, Jan. 3.)

E. A. Hoyt, of St. John, is in the city and is staying at the American. G. P. A. Anderson, of St. John, is at the Brunswick.

D. A. Putnam, of St. John, was at the Brunswick yesterday. B. Woolley, of St. John, is at the American.

J. D. Brock, of St. John, is registered at the Brunswick. W. A. McVay, of St. Stephen, is staying at the American.

L. S. Brown, of Newcastle, is in the city and is registered at the Brunswick. Chas. Allen, the wrestler of Campbellton, was in the city yesterday and registered at the Minto.

H. B. Tuppert, of St. John, is a guest at the American. (Sackville Tribune.) Mrs. Howard Sprague is spending a few days in St. John.

W. A. McVay, of St. Stephen, is spending some time at his home here. Miss Mary McEwen, of Charlottetown, was in Sackville on Tuesday visiting friends.

Miss Berton, St. John, is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Roy, Church Ave. Conductor Harvey and wife, Moncton, spent Christmas with Mrs. Jas. Leek.

Mrs. J. D. McKenna and A. S. Moore were in St. John Tuesday on business. Miss Sara Staples, of the Sussex Mercantile staff, is visiting friends in Moncton.

Misses Annie and Jennie Leek are spending the holidays with friends in Moncton. Mr. and Mrs. Garfield White and family, St. John, spent Sunday with friends here.

Miss Michael Campbell, St. John, spent Sunday with Mrs. A. Odell, Maple Avenue. E. J. Lawlor, St. John, was in town over Sunday.

Miss Heenan spent New Year's with friends in St. John. Misses Ella and Lottie Maggs were in St. John on Tuesday.

Miss Colgan, St. John, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. J. Rosa. Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair, St. John, spent the week-end with Rev. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald.

(Albert Journal)

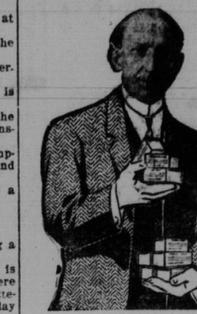
Mr. and Mrs. Earle Steeves spent Christmas at Pettitodiac. Leslie Beal has returned from a trip to the States with friends here.

Miss Muriel Barnett, of Moncton, is the guest of friends in town. Mrs. Andy Irvine, of Pettitodiac, spent Christmas with friends here.

Miss Jessie Downings, of Albert, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. E. M. Sherwood. Capt. and Mrs. E. Edgett, of Harriet Bank, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Amasa Tower.

Herbert Duffy and his sister, Miss Lucy Duffy, of Moncton, are spending the holidays in town. William Harper and daughter Estella, of North Dakota, are the guests of Mr. Harper's son, George, of Surrey.

Let Me Send You A Treatment of My Catarrh Cure Free



C. E. GAUSS

Will Take Any Case of Catarrh, No Matter How Chronic, or What Stage it is in, and Prove ENTIRELY AT MY OWN EXPENSE, That it Can Be Cured.

Curing Catarrh has been my business for years, and during this time over one million people have come to me from all over the land for treatment and advice. My method is original. I cure the disease by first curing the cause. Thus my combined treatment cures where all else fails. I can demonstrate to you in just a few days' time that my method is quick, sure and complete, because it rids the system of the poisonous germs that cause catarrh. Send your name and address at once to C. E. Gauss, and he will send you the treatment referred to. Fill out the coupon below.

FREE

This coupon is good for a package of GAUSS' COMBINED CATARRH CURE sent free by mail. Simply fill in name and address on dotted lines below, and mail to C. E. GAUSS, 4353 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. Garfield White and family, St. John, spent Sunday with friends here.

Miss Michael Campbell, St. John, spent Sunday with Mrs. A. Odell, Maple Avenue.

E. J. Lawlor, St. John, was in town over Sunday.

Miss Heenan spent New Year's with friends in St. John.

Misses Ella and Lottie Maggs were in St. John on Tuesday.

Miss Colgan, St. John, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. J. Rosa.

Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair, St. John, spent the week-end with Rev. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald.

(Albert Journal)

Mr. and Mrs. Earle Steeves spent Christmas at Pettitodiac.

Advertisement for BUTTERNUT BREAD, featuring an image of a loaf and text describing its nutritional benefits.

Advertisement for WALPOLE'S CELEBRATED RUBBER HORSE COVERS, KICKHAM & CURRIE, located at Corner Waterloo and Union Streets.

Advertisement for 1,000 Kegs Extra Malaga Grapes CHRISTMAS STOCK, by A. L. GOODWIN, MARKET BUILDING.

Advertisement for HAY, OATS AND MILL FEEDS, with contact information for A. C. SMITH & CO.

Advertisement for JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT, used for 102 years for internal and external ailments.

Advertisement for COAL AND WOOD, offering Nut or Stove Hard Coal and other products.

Advertisement for J. S. GIBBON & CO., 6 1/2 Charlotte Street, offering steam, house and blacksmith coal.

Advertisement for R. P. & W. F. STARR, Ltd., 49 Smythe St., offering NUT COAL.

Advertisement for AMERICAN EGG AND CHESTNUT, with contact information for Geo. Dick.

Large advertisement for Labatt's London Lager, featuring a bottle image and text describing its quality and availability.

Vertical advertisement strip on the left side of the page, containing various small notices and advertisements for goods and services.

ATLANTIC BOND COMPANY'S JANUARY INVESTMENT OFFERINGS

Send for our book of January Investment Offerings, giving more in detail information about the securities referred to below. As the Maritime representatives of the Dominion Bond Company of Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver and London, England, we are in a position to specialize on most of the securities handled by us. We recommend the following as combining all the essentials of sound investments.

SPANISH RIVER PULP & PAPER MILLS, LTD.
Capitalization. Issued.
6 p. c. Bonds . . . \$2,500,000
7 p. c. Preferred Stock. 3,000,000
Common Stock . . . 3,000,000

The mills of this company are located at Espanola, Ontario, on the line of the C. P. R. The company was incorporated in 1910, when it took over as a going concern the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd., which has been in existence since 1899.

The limits of the company comprise 6,000 square miles on the Spanish, Vermilion and Onaping Rivers. The pulp mills have a capacity of 140 tons of dry pulp per day and the paper mills a capacity of 100 tons per day. Two new paper machines are now being installed and the capacity of the Pulp Mills are being increased 25 p. c. The company owns its own water power from which 10,500 horse-power is now being developed.

In June, 1912 the Ontario Pulp & Paper Company was amalgamated with the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, the stock of the former being exchanged for Spanish Common in the proportion of two shares of Spanish for three of Ontario. The Ontario Pulp Co. has 2,700 square miles of limits located close to the Spanish River holdings. Their mills have an annual capacity of 18,000 tons of sulphite pulp, 18,000 tons of ground-wood pulp, and 15,000 tons of paper.

SPANISH RIVER 6 P. C. BONDS.
Due December 1st, 1912, interest, payable 1st January and 1st July, Denominations, \$50, \$1,000.

These bonds are secured by a fixed and specific mortgage upon all the immovable property of the company. The buildings, machinery and power development at Espanola are appraised at \$4,157,021, without placing any value on the 6,000 square miles of timber concession. The surplus of liquid assets over liabilities on October 31st, 1912, was \$1,200,000, making the total of actual assets behind the bonds, roughly \$5,400,000, or over twice the bond issue, with liquid assets practically 50 p. c. of the entire issue.

Price 98 and interest to yield 6.20 p. c.

SPANISH RIVER 7 P. C. PREFERRED.
This stock is cumulative and preferred both as to assets and dividends. Its strong features are the big earnings of the company and the fact that it participates equally with the common stock in any distribution of profits after 7 p. c. is paid on the common. Dividends payable 1st January, April, July and October.

Price upon application.

DOMINION CANNERS, LIMITED 6 P. C. BONDS.
Capitalization. Issued.
6 p. c. Bonds . . . \$975,000
7 p. c. Preferred Stock. 2,170,000
Common Stock . . . 2,148,000

These bonds are due April 1st, 1914, interest payable April 1st and October 1st. Denominations, \$50 and \$1,000.

Dominion Canners which was incorporated in 1910, owns and controls over fifty factories distributed over the fertile strip of Southern Ontario from Napanee, in the east, to the Sandwich Islands, in the west, a distance of 400 miles, which results in large savings in distribution, as goods can be shipped to dealers from the nearest factory. The company's output constitutes over 90 p. c. of the outputs of canned fruits and vegetables in Canada.

For the year ending April 1st, 1912, after paying bond interest, preferred stock dividends and adding \$50,000 to the insurance Reserve, the profits of the company were \$161,118, or more than twice the bond interest requirements.

Price 104 and interest to yield 5.70 p. c.

ONTARIO PULP AND PAPER CO., LTD., 6 P. C. BONDS.
Capitalization. Issued.
6 p. c. Bonds . . . \$1,500,000
(Guaranteed as to Principle and Interest by the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Ltd.)

Due December 1st, 1912, interest payable January 1st and July 1st. Denominations \$100, \$50 and \$1,000.

This company has been absorbed by the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, which has guaranteed absolutely the entire issue of First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds. The plant is located at Sturgeon Falls, Ontario, and its timber concessions cover 2,700 square miles. The value of the plant and mills, against which the \$1,500,000 of bonds is issued, is \$2,500,000. With this equity in plant, with the timber limits and the entire earnings of Spanish River behind these bonds makes them, at the price, a very attractive investment.

Price 94 and interest to yield 6.55 p. c.

TORONTO PAPER COMPANY LTD., 6 P. C. BONDS.
Capitalization. Issued.
6 p. c. Bonds . . . \$500,000
Stock . . . 750,000

These bonds are due September 1st, 1912. Interest payable March 1st and September 1st. Denominations \$100, \$50 and \$1,000.

The Toronto Paper Co., Limited, was established in 1882, and is not only the oldest but one of the best known makers of high-grade papers in Canada.

The depreciated appraised value of the plant is \$645,000, and the surplus of liquid assets over liabilities is \$300,000. Estimated earnings for the year ending 1st April, 1912, are \$100,000 or three and one-third times the bond interest requirements.

Price 98 and interest to yield 6 1/8 p. c.

BELDING PAUL & CORTELLI SILK CO., LIMITED, 5 P. C. DEBENTURES.
Capitalization. Issued.
5 p. c. Convertible Debentures . . . \$750,000
7 p. c. Preferred Stock 850,000
Common Stock . . . 750,000

These debentures are a first mortgage on all the plant and real estate of the company. Due May 1st, 1913, interest payable 1st May and 1st November. Denominations \$20, \$100, \$200. These debentures are redeemable at 105 and interest. Holders have the right from May 1st, 1913, up to and including May 1st, 1915, of converting such debentures as they may desire into the 7 p. c. cumulative preferred stock on the basis of \$105 of 105 preferred stock for every \$100 debentures.

The company was incorporated in 1911 and took over the Belding Paul Co. and the Cortelli Silk Co. and the Canada Narrow Fabric Co. The first mentioned of these concerns has been established for 35 years, and the combination of companies give the present organization the practical control in Canada of the output of silk threads, etc.

Assets in the form of Plant, Real Estate, and liquid assets of over \$1,500,000 are behind these bonds.

Net earnings during the last nine years after making full provisions for depreciation, renewals, repairs and bad debts have averaged more than three times the debenture interest.

Price 98 and interest to yield 5 7/8 p. c.

CANADA MACHINERY CORPORATION 6 P. C. BONDS.
Capitalization. Issued.
6 p. c. Bonds . . . \$985,500
Stock . . . 1,177,500

These bonds are due August 1st, 1914, interest payable 1st February and 1st August. Denominations, \$50 and \$1,000.

This company has plants located at Galt, Preston, Hespler and Hamilton, Ontario, and is

the largest manufacturer of wood and iron tools in Canada. The assets behind the bond issue comprise \$2,091,247 of plant, real estate and machinery. The liquid assets of the company are \$503,489.21 and the liquid liabilities only \$154,322. For the year ending June 30th, 1912, the net profits amounted to \$105,055, or about three times the amount required for bond interest.

Price 98 and interest, to yield 6 1/4 p. c.

TOOKE BROS., LIMITED, 7 P. C. PREFERRED STOCK.
Capitalization. Issued.
7 p. c. Preferred Stock \$1,000,000
Common Stock . . . 650,000

The Preferred Stock of Tooke Bros., Ltd. is cumulative and preferred as to assets and dividends. Dividends are payable for the quarter ending the 1st of February, May, August and November, usually the middle of the month following.

The company, which was established in 1870, is the largest manufacturer and importer in Canada of men's shirts, collars, neckwear and hosiery. Its factories are located at Montreal and Lachine, Quebec.

During the past five years the earnings of the company has increased 50 per cent, and the earnings for 1910 and 1911 have been practically double the amount required to pay Preferred Stock dividends. For the current year the increase in sales will be over 20 per cent. over last year. As there are no bonds ahead of this stock the preferred is a very attractive purchase.

PRICE UPON APPLICATION.

N. B. TELEPHONE CO., LTD., 6 P. C. STOCK.
Capitalization. Issued.
5 p. c. Debentures. \$ 100,000
Stock . . . 1,559,540

This company has paid dividends on its stock regularly at the rate of 6 p. c. since 1906. The growth of its business both for rental and services and tolls has been constant and rapid.

STATEMENT OF EARNINGS.

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Gross earnings before depreciation and interest	\$24,225	\$20,255	\$21,728	\$26,012	\$25,029
Net earnings before depreciation and interest	117,070	112,981	129,327	129,888	127,483

PRICE ON APPLICATION.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL AND COAL CO., LTD., 5 P. C. BONDS.
Capitalization. Issued.
5 p. c. Bonds . . . \$4,933,500
6 p. c. Debenture Stock. 1,000,000
Common Stock . . . 1,030,000

Due July 1st, 1912, interest payable January 1st and July 1st. Denominations, \$50 and \$1,000.

The net earnings of this company are more than four times the amount required to pay bond interest.

Price 94 1/2 and interest.

MCCURDY & CO.'S PRODUCE PRICES FINANCIAL LETTER IN CANADIAN CENTRES

Montreal, Jan. 3.—Now that the year 1912 is behind us interest is naturally centered upon the New Year. Canada has become so accustomed to extending back to the beginning of 1909 to the upward tendency in prices of securities that it is difficult for the average man who has been interested in securities to realize that the outlook is not so bright as it was at the beginning of the year. Even the slight setback which took place in the market during that period does not avail to sap the optimism which for some years past has been justified by actual results. Nevertheless, the question has been asked very frequently of late what the probable course of the market will be during the coming year. Our reply to this is that the situation, so far as Canada is concerned, will be controlled entirely by the money market. Undoubtedly this is a period of unusual scarcity of money not only in Canada but throughout the world. The acute weakness of certain specialties has been experienced in stock market circles in obtaining a sufficient supply of money since the first of November. Rates have been exceptionally high and even at that it has only been possible to obtain loans for limited amounts. It has been argued from the fact that the end of November and again at the end of November that the extreme difficulty of obtaining money was not justifiable. Nevertheless, it is scarcely unduly exaggerated to say that the end of November and again at the end of November that the extreme difficulty of obtaining money was not justifiable. Nevertheless, it is scarcely unduly exaggerated to say that the end of November and again at the end of November that the extreme difficulty of obtaining money was not justifiable.

Montreal, Jan. 3.—OATS—Canadian western No. 2, 45 to 47 1/2; extra No. 1, feed, 42 to 42 1/2; local white, 41; No. 3 local white, 40; No. 4 local white, 39.
FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents firsts, 5.40; second, 4.90; strong bakers, 70; winter patents choice, 5.35; straight rollers, 4.95 to 5.00; straight rollers in bags, 2.35 to 2.40. WILFRED—Bran 22; Shorts 24; Middlings 25 to 30; Mouline 35 to 35.
HAY—No. 2 per ton, car lots 14.50 to 15.00.

CLOSING STOCK LETTER.

By Direct Private Wires to J. C. Mackintosh & Co.

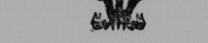
New York, Jan. 3.—The stock market opened quiet but fairly firm of undertone this morning but soon developed irregularly as the result of the acute weakness of certain specialties. A decline in Western Maryland was attributed to foreign selling and this caused some revival of apprehension with respect to the outcome of the peace conference now in session. There was, however, no particular disquieting foreign news during the day and the general expectation was that the outcome of peace negotiations would be satisfactory. Later in the session, however, A. B. S. developed acute weakness and shortly after noon it was announced that the directors had decided to pass the dividend on the common stock. The reason given was that there had been a large accumulation of sugar stocks but it was believed that the action was based upon possible revision of tariff. This event created a very unfavorable impression with a large number of people who believed that it would be used to advantage in the campaign of certain newspapers against the stock exchange. The general market, however, developed outside interest although there were evidences of a good investment demand for such stocks as Penna. Atchison and other issues which are not commonly subjected to manipulation.

LAIDLAW & CO.

By Appointment To



H. M. THE KING



Buchanan's



RED SEAL

The Best Two Scots

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO. LIMITED

SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS

D. O. ROBLIN, TORONTO

Sole Canadian Agent

FICKFORD & BLACK LINE

ST. JOHN, N. B. to DEMERARA. S. S. "Demerara" sails Jan. 5 for Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Barbados, Trinidad, Demerara.

S. S. "Ororo" sails Feb. 8 for Bermuda, St. Vincent, Barbados, Trinidad, Demerara.

For passage and freight apply to WILLIAM THOMSON & CO., Agents, St. John, N. B.

For Sale

The Schooner CALABRIA, of 461 Tons Register, and Schooner ORLE of 134 Tons Register. Acquire of J. SPLANE & CO., 61 and 63 Water St. St. John, N. B.

STRUCTURAL STEEL

Steel Beams, all widths and sizes cut to lengths; Steel Lathing, Expanded Metal, Waterproof Flooring, Steel Ceilings, Shingles and Roofing.

ESTEY & CO., - No. 49 Dock St.

SALT!

GANDY & ALLISON 3 and 4 North Wharf

RAILWAYS.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Fall and Winter Through Service

QUEBEC and MONTREAL 2 THROUGH 2 TRAINS

OCEAN LIMITED

LEAVES MONCTON, 14.20.

Through Sleeping Car from St. John on No. 4 Express, leaving at 11.20 a. m., Daily except Sunday.

MARITIME EXPRESS

Connecting Train No. 134, leaves St. John 18.25 Daily, except Sunday.

Sleeping and Dining Car Service Unrivalled.

GEORGE CARVILL, City Ticket Agent 3 King Street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

AROUND THE WORLD

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Empress of Russia and Empress of Asia will leave Liverpool April 1st and May 27th respectively, and will arrive at Vancouver in about two months.

\$639.10

From Canadian or American Port to Liverpool, thence Gibraltar, Monte Carlo, Port Said, Suez, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver, thence rail to original starting point.

Full Particulars on application to W. B. HOWARD, D. P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY

Uniting Campbellton at the head of navigation on Bay Chaleur with the St. John River Valley at St. Leonard's and connecting the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific Railway systems.

Winter Time Table Summary

GOING WEST.
Express train leaves Campbellton daily (except Sunday) at 7.30 a. m. for St. Leonard's and intermediate stations, due at St. Leonard's at 12.30 p. m.

GOING EAST.
Express train leaves St. Leonard's daily (except Sunday) at 5.00 p. m. for St. John, Vancouver, etc., due at Campbellton at 10.00 p. m.

And in addition to above and to the ordinary freight trains, there is also a regular ACCOMMODATION TRAIN carrying passengers and freight running each way on alternate days as follows, viz: Going West—Leaves Campbellton at 8.00 a. m. for St. Leonard's, and intermediate stations, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, due at St. Leonard's at 4.20 p. m.

Going East—Leaves St. Leonard's at 8.30 a. m. for Campbellton, etc., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, due at Campbellton at 4.30 p. m.

Governed by Atlantic Standard Time.

See local time tables and for full information regarding connections, etc., apply to R. B. Humphrey, freight and passenger agent, 55 Canterbury street, St. John, N. B.

FURNESS LINE

From London. From St. John. Dec. 27. Shenandoah. Dec. 31. Dec. 28. Rappahannock. Jan. 14. Jan. 29. Durango. Jan. 28. Jan. 10. Kanawha. Jan. 25.

Dates subject to change. WILLIAM THOMSON & CO., Agents, St. John, N. B.

ALL THE WAY BY WATER

Eastern Steamship Corporation

International Line WINTER FARES. St. John to Boston . . . \$4.50 St. John to Portland . . . \$4.00 State Rooms . . . \$1.00

Leave St. John, 9 p. m. Thursdays, for Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston.

Returning leave Central Wharf, Boston, Mondays, 9 a. m. and Portland, 5 p. m. for Lubec, Eastport and St. John.

Maine Steamship Line Direct service between Portland and New York. Leave Franklin Wharf, Portland, Tues., Thurs. and Sat. 6.00 p. m. Fare \$3.00 each way.

City Ticket Office, 47 King St. L. R. THOMPSON, W. M. G. LEE, T. F. & P. A. Agent.

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL

Twin Screw and Turbine Steamers

ST. JOHN TO LIVERPOOL. Gramplan . . . Dec. 12 Jan. 17

ST. JOHN TO HAVRE & LONDON. Pomeranian . . . Thursday, Jan. 3

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to WM. THOMSON & CO., St. John, H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal

WHITESTAR - DOMINION CANADIAN SERVICE

BUY YOUR PREPAID TICKETS NOW!

TO AND FROM ENGLAND AND SCANDINAVIA AND THE CONTINENT CANADA, Jan. 18 DOMINION, Feb. 1

Local Agents: W. H. C. MacKay, Wm. Thomson & Co., Knight & Co., The Robert Bell Co. Limited.

CANADIAN PACIFIC EMPRESSES

AND OTHER STEAMSHIPS

Liverpool Service

SAILINGS

FROM ST. JOHN, N. B. EMPRESS OF BRITAIN, Jan. 10

TUNISIAN (chartered) Jan. 24

For Rates, Reservations, Plans, Literature, Tickets, Etc., Apply to W. B. HOWARD, General Agent, St. John, N. B.

MANCHESTER LINE

From Manchester. From St. John. Nov. 20. M. Commerce. Dec. 28

Dates subject to change. WM. THOMSON & CO., Agents

HEAD LINE

ST. JOHN TO DUBLIN. S.S. Inishowen Head, December 20

ST. JOHN TO BELFAST. S.S. Ramore Head, December 30.

Wm. Thomson & Co., AGENTS

ELDER-DEMPSTER LINE

NASSAU, CUBA, MEXICO SERVICE. S. S. "SOKOTO" sailing from St. John about Jan. 10th, for Nassau, Havana, Puerto Mexico, Vera Cruz, Tampico and Progreso, followed by Boru Jan. 27th.

S. S. "KWARRA" sailing from St. John about December 30th, for Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban and Delagoa Bay. Cold Storage accommodation on each vessel. Accommodation for a few cabin passengers. For freight and passenger rates and full particulars apply to J. T. KNIGHT & CO., Agents, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO. (Limited).

Commencing Jan. 28, and until further notice the S. S. Connors Bros. will run as follows: Leave St. John, N. B. Thorne Wharf and Warehouse Co. on Saturday, 7.30 a. m. for St. Andrew's, calling at Dipper Harbor, Beaver Harbor, Black's Harbor, Back Bay or Letete, Deer Island, Red Store, St. George. Returning, leave St. Andrew's Tuesday for St. John, calling at Letete or Black Bay, Black's Harbor, Beaver Harbor and Dipper Harbor. Tide and weather permitting.

Agent: THORNE WHARF & WAREHOUSE CO., St. John, N. B.

This company will not be responsible for any debts contracted after this date without a written order from the Company or Captain of the steamer.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY

S. S. Yarmouth leaves Reed's Point Wharf daily at 7 a. m., connecting at Digby with trains East and West, returning arrives at 5.30 p. m., Sunday excepted.

A. C. CURRIE, Agent.

Our Special January Investment Booklet Will Be Mailed Upon Request

ATLANTIC BOND CO., LTD.

Bank of Commerce Building, HALIFAX, N. S. Bank of Montreal Building, ST. JOHN, N. B.

HON. J. H. HUGHES, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, ASKING FOR A VOTE ON THE NAVAL BUDGET.

(Continued from page 2.)
to commit itself to it, the Government will be prepared to appeal to the people on that policy.
Now, I come down to what I really think is the question which this House has to consider today—the question of what is the right thing for us to do at the present moment for the British Empire, having regard to the circumstances of the country in the present situation. What is the contribution to be made? As I desire to place my argument in this matter before the House in a form and in language which I can stand by, and which I am prepared to stand by without any hesitation, I may have to lean a little upon the good nature of the House, and perhaps even trespass upon the rules of the House, by making more frequent reference to the notes and manuscripts which I have prepared than I would otherwise do.

DEFENCE OF EMPIRE FOUNDED ON SEA POWER

It has been truly said, Mr. Speaker, "that the defence of the territory and commerce of the British Empire is founded upon sea power, the correct and legitimate employment of effective command of the sea, and that in war, it is to obtain early and effective command of the sea, and to maintain that command against any and every attack of the enemy." The importance of defence of that commerce to Canada is seen from the fact that the value of Canadian trade (overseas) in 1911-12 amounted to \$100,000,000, and that tonnage of Canadian vessels, on December 31, 1911, amounted to 538,741 tons, to which must be added the Canadian shipping registered in Great Britain, bringing up the total to over 700,000 tons. In the maintenance of the whole of this vast and increasing trade wherever it may be about the distant waters of the world, as well as for the maintenance of her communications and the security of her trade across the seas, Canada is dependent and has always depended upon the Imperial navy without corresponding command of the sea. To attain this command of the sea, it is necessary that the British navy should be maintained at a standard of strength which would give complete and absolute command of the sea against any reasonably probable combination of powers. This command of the sea ensures (a) the security of the Empire against invasion; (b) the power to reinforce overseas garrisons and to transport land forces rapidly and safely to any point where the Empire is threatened; (c) the power to establish an effective blockade of an enemy's ports; (d) the comparative safety of sea commerce; (e) the power to control the passage of the high seas to merchant vessels under the enemy's flag. Great Britain still has the power, by making speedily available her reserve, mobilizing a portion of her reserve, to send, without courting disaster at home, an effective fleet of battleships and cruisers to meet any match for any two of the German ships. When my right hon. friend resigned office in 1911, the German navy was the second strongest in the world.

NAVY MUST BE STRONG TO RESIST ANY ATTACK

The aims of the British Empire are essentially of a peaceful nature. Britain does not look for conquest or territorial enlargement of her dominions, but her interests in the way of trade, and especially in the way of her large carrying trade, call for the maintenance of peace, and the fact that the British dominions and colonies are spread over the four quarters of the globe makes it of paramount importance that her movements and operations should not be interrupted by war. The British navy is the instrument which serves to effect this purpose and to insure Great Britain her dominions, her colonies and her trade routes against attack by any foreign power. To render the navy effective for this purpose it is necessary not only that it should be superior to that of the possible foe, but also that it should have sufficient superiority to make a successful attack almost an impossibility. Britain stands thus on the defensive, and, in the great game of war, the defensive position, as far as the navy is concerned, is a weak one. The navy cannot hold all its ships in a constant readiness. The expenditure of the great nations for naval defence in the years 1901 and 1912 is as follows:

Austria-Hungary	\$68,250,000	\$68,835,000
France	45,000,000	84,869,000
Germany	45,760,000	108,500,000
Italy	22,550,000	41,000,000
Spain	8,750,000	28,000,000
United States	76,850,000	127,400,000
Japan	21,325,000	45,400,000

THE MOST POWERFUL AND COSTLY VESSELS

We are told, however, in the document prepared by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and laid before the House by the Prime Minister on Thursday last, that these figures, though strikingly suggestive of the tremendous advance that is being made in naval power by the nations of the world, give no real idea, in the case of Britain's chief competitor in naval power, of the actual advance, for the size and cost of ships has risen continually during that period, and apart from increase

in necessary that the British navy should have such a margin of superiority over any possible foe. It is not that the British ships or sailors are in any way inferior to any that may be brought against them, but it is the result of the peaceful attitude and peaceful objects of the British Empire, which renders it necessary to maintain the average strength of her fleet at a figure which seems high as compared with even the maximum strength of a possible enemy.
Illustrations of the margin of superiority which is necessary for the British fleet can be obtained from the great French wars. In 1793, when war broke out with revolutionary France, Great Britain had 115 battleships of these 75 were ready and 40 nearly ready. France had only 76 battleships. Six months after war had been declared, the principal French fleet in the Atlantic was destroyed with 21 ships, to which Great Britain opposed only 17. In the Mediterranean, at Toulon, France had 22 battleships and England about 22. In the battle of the first of June, 1794, when the countries had been at war for sixteen months, the British had 25 battleships and the French 25. In 1803, when the war with Napoleon resumed, the British had 111 battleships and France and Holland together only 75. Spain in 1805 brought about 25 additional battleships to the alliance. When the great campaign of Trafalgar opened in that year Napoleon could count on a total of 74 battleships, and Great Britain 116, yet the British ships almost everywhere were in a condition of numerical inferiority. Nelson fought Trafalgar with 27 ships to 33. He was to have had 40 battleships, and the French had about 34, but various casualties had reduced the number to 27. The British Admiralty in 1805 was under men inured to war and of brilliant skill, yet the commitments of the British navy over the world were such as to force these men to pit smaller forces of British ships against larger French and Spanish fleets.

COMPARISON BRITISH AND GERMAN NAVAL STRENGTH

We are told in the state document prepared by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and submitted to the House by the Prime Minister on Thursday last, that in 1908 Germany's fleet consisted of 9 battleships including coast defence vessels, 2 large cruisers, 23 small cruisers and 113 torpedo boats, and that in 1920 Germany's fleet will consist of 41 battleships, as against 9 in 1898, 29 large cruisers as against 28, 142 torpedo boats as against 113, and 72 submarines as against none in the year 1898. This fleet will be manned by 101,500 men, at an annual cost to the country of £23,000,000. In other words, when my right hon. friend took office in 1898, the effective portion of this navy consisted of four small badly-designed, weakly-armed battleships. The British navy had about 25 battleships, any one of which would probably match for any two of the German ships. When my right hon. friend resigned office in 1911, the German navy was the second strongest in the world.

FOOD SUPPLIES OF THE PEOPLE OF BRITAIN

It is well to bear in mind, too, in connection with the necessity of Britain's supremacy upon the seas, and the impossibility of her abandoning the Mediterranean and other important positions, that about half of Britain's grain supply comes through the Mediterranean. The figures last year show that over £31,000,000 of her grain supply came through the Mediterranean route, and about £35,000,000 by other lines of approach. At the present moment both Austria and Italy are building large and powerful fleets of battleships. According to the present programmes, in 1915 Italy will have 6 modern battleships, and Austria will have 4 vessels of the same description, together with a large number of pre-dreadnought battleships, and a fleet of cruisers, torpedo boats, etc., and it will be necessary for Britain to provide a fleet well above the combined force of these two nations. The expenditure of the great nations for naval defence in the years 1901 and 1912 is as follows:

Austria-Hungary	\$68,250,000	\$68,835,000
France	45,000,000	84,869,000
Germany	45,760,000	108,500,000
Italy	22,550,000	41,000,000
Spain	8,750,000	28,000,000
United States	76,850,000	127,400,000
Japan	21,325,000	45,400,000

GERMANY'S POSITION ON THE NORTH SEA

But on the contrary, we find strong reasons on which to believe that Germany is in close proximity to the shores of Britain, and the shores of Great Britain. Can it be argued for one single moment that the German fleet exists for the defence of Germany against the attack of a naval power? It must be remembered, in considering this matter, that Germany has a very small coast line and a few great harbours on the North Sea, and it would be difficult to find a more unpromising coast for a naval attack than around the small islands with their dangerous navigation, uncertain and shifting channels and sand banks, mists and fogs, entirely apart from the fortifications, crowned by enormous batteries protecting the principal approaches to Germany from the North Sea. It is impossible to believe that the fleet of a British invasion, which has done duty in Germany, can have any influence on the minds of men who direct Germany's foreign policy at the present time. Does not the whole character of this fleet show that it is designed for aggressive and offensive action in the North Sea or the North Atlantic? One cannot avoid the conclusion that that fleet, whatever may be said about it, has been created for the purpose of a naval attack on a great battle on the North Sea or on the North Atlantic against some other great naval power.

ing their total numbers, Germany has systematically replaced old and small ships which counted as units in her earlier fleet by the most powerful and costly modern vessels. Neither does the money provided for the completed navy represent an increase in cost properly attributable to the German navy, for many changes borne on British naval funds are otherwise made in Germany; and the German navy comprises such a large proportion of new ships that the cost of maintenance and repair is considerably less than that of the fleet possessed by Britain. Even if no further increases are made by Germany to her naval programme in the interval, the fact remains that the fleet possessed by that power in 1920 will not be inferior to the British navy of today. Already, by fifteen years of scientific advance, Germany, from practically no fleet at all, has raised herself to what is indisputably a second place among the navies of the world. And the whole of this extraordinary re-arming, comprising as it does the building of ships of all kinds and of the most powerful types, the training of officers and men of every specialised grade, the development of the naval science and tactics, the provision of training schools, of vast arsenals, of guns, torpedoes, armour plating, and every kind of naval appliance, and of marine fortifications on an unexampled scale; all this has been achieved under the guidance and under the aegis of a single minister of marine.

ONLY PROPER COURSE FOR CANADA NOW

House resumed at eight o'clock. Mr. Hazen—Mr. Speaker, when the House separated at six o'clock I was making an argument for the purpose of showing that the course which the Government had taken in making a contribution of three capital ships to the British navy is not only the course rendered necessary and desirable by the present position of Canada but the only proper course for Canada to take for the purpose of rendering more effective the naval policy of the Empire. It is the course, I might say, which is recommended in the memorandum submitted to Parliament by the Government and Admiralty of Great Britain, and which has been studied most carefully in the interest of the naval power of the Empire. In making that argument I pointed out that the Government had taken place in the past comparatively few years, under the administration of a single Minister of Marine, in the naval armament of the British navy, and that the Government, disputes the absolute right of Germany to take the course that she is taking. No doubt, in increasing the force and power of her navy, Germany feels that she is acting in the interest of her own country and for purposes which, from her own standpoint, are of a patriotic character. The causes which have led to Germany increasing and developing her navy are still a matter of dispute. Two divergent views regarding this question are forward in the debates on this subject which, from time to time, of late years, have taken place in the British House of Commons.

NATIONAL EXISTENCE IS ENDANGERED

These views are antagonistic—one pointing to the inherent effect of the British navy on the German increase, and the necessity of making good from time to time with a larger programme, if she is determined to maintain her naval superiority, and consequently her position as a world power; the other insisting that German expansion is due, not to any anti-British feeling, but to the expansion of the naval and foreign policy of Germany. In what I believe will be regarded by this House and the country as a most powerful and unanswerable argument, the Prime Minister, on Wednesday last, in introducing the Bill, pointed out that the naval power of Great Britain had certainly not been provocative, and, in support of that contention, he referred to the fact that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, when he became Prime Minister in 1905, made a most earnest and determined appeal to the Admiralty in armsaments which was going on between the nations of Europe. But the government of Germany, he also pointed out, had refused to discuss the German question at the Hague conference in 1906; and, although the British construction of capital ships and naval armaments was substantially diminished, the German naval law was passed providing for the addition of six of the greatest ships in the world to the German fleet. It cannot, therefore, be argued with any confidence, as is argued with any degree of force or conviction, that the German naval expansion is due in any measure to the foreign policy of Great Britain or the British Empire.

THE BRITISH NAVAL EXPENDITURES IN CANADA

I want to say a few words now regarding the British naval expenditure in Canada during the Nineteenth century. During this century the expenditure on the British navy has increased by the power of Great Britain, and its safety against invasion by foreign nations was assured by the British navy. The British navy alone has protected the British Empire, and the fact that they needed to protect their own shores, have taken the view that they should make contributions for Imperial defence, with the following results:

Australia	£200,000
New Zealand	100,000
South Africa	50,000
Newfoundland	3,000
India	100,000
Canada	100,000

War Department, being subsequently transferred to the Canadian Government in 1877. In addition to this, the Imperial Government subsidized dry-docks at Esquimaux and at Halifax for the purpose of assisting in the defence of Canadian trade and the shores of Canada, at a total cost of some \$400,000.
HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICE IN CANADIAN WATERS
Apart from these direct items, the Imperial Government has also incurred the expense of hydrographic service in Canadian waters; exploring voyages in these regions, and in the protection of Canadian vessels and Canadian citizens in foreign countries. Then Canada has had during all these many years the advantage and moral and material assistance of the British navy in her foreign relations, without having contributed one single dollar to the cost. This also is exclusive of the maintenance of the British navy during which years alone that expenditure was \$2,000,000. Prior to 1845 Great Britain spent more money on the military garrisons in British North America, than the provinces raised altogether for their administration and for their own material development. I think it can be said safely to the members of this House and to the people of the country to ask: is not the fact that during all these years that Canada has remained under the protection of the British navy, and that we have not been called upon to contribute anything to the cost of the maintenance of that navy—without which our overseas commerce and tonnage could not have been protected, and without which Canada could not possibly exist in its present free and independent position under its present form of government—conducted to bring a blush of shame to the cheek of every loyal Canadian? That reproach is one which will be wiped out by the passage by this House of the Bill which has been submitted by the right hon. the Prime Minister.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF OTHER DOMINIONS

Mr. Hazen—I have not these details with me at present, but I can assure the hon. gentleman that the Imperial Government has not asked any other overseas dominions, having regard to the protection that has been extended to them, to contribute anything to the cost of the British navy. The fact that they needed to protect their own shores, have taken the view that they should make contributions for Imperial defence, with the following results:

Australia	£200,000
New Zealand	100,000
South Africa	50,000
Newfoundland	3,000
India	100,000
Canada	100,000

BRITAIN WILL DO HER DUTY TO THE COLONIES

True, it is stated in the memorandum prepared by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and laid before the House on Wednesday last, that no matter what decision Canada may come to, Great Britain will not, under any possible circumstances, fail to do her duty to the overseas dominions, but it is also stated in that memorandum:

That any action on the part of Canada to increase the power and the mobility of the Imperial navy, and thus widen the margin of our common safety, will be recognised everywhere as a most significant witness to the united strength of the Empire, and to the renewed resolve of the overseas dominions to take a part in maintaining its integrity.
The Prime Minister has pointed out to the House what defeat—in a great naval battle—would mean for the Empire, what it would mean for Great Britain herself, and what it would mean for Germany. It has been shown that Great Britain can never violate Germany territory even after a complete victory of that power at sea, as her army is not organised for such an undertaking in comparison with the organization of the German army. On the other hand Germany could, if she chose, invade and conquer Great Britain, and she has no overseas territory which might be demanded by another country after a successful war. A decisive battle lost at sea by Germany would still leave her the greatest land power in Europe, whereas a similar loss at sea by Great Britain would shatter the British Empire to its foundations, and deprive it of the delivery of its component parts in support of this contention, which is not the view of an alarmist, or a dreamer

WOULD SHATTER THE BRITISH EMPIRE

By the efforts men make to preserve their families from want, from servitude or destruction, do we judge their domestic virtues. In such a manner only to a larger degree, should judgment be rendered upon these same men according to the efforts they make toward a like preservation of their race. If a man who gives over his family to the vicissitudes of neglect is deserving of scorn, how great should be the contempt felt for him who evades the obligations he owes his race and gives over, not alone his family, but all his people to conquest or destruction.
Public fealty is not only a noble conception of the duty a man owes his family. A nation is a union of families; patriotism is the synthesis of their domestic virtues. The ruin of states, like the ruin of families comes from one cause—neglect. To neglect one's family is to lose it; to neglect one's country is to perish with it. Individuals are a part of the world only in the duration or memory of their race. It is not so much in the vastness of their possessions that are found in conditions provocative of war as it is in its geographical distribution. It is not a segregated sovereignty occupying, as the Russian Empire, a corner or contiguous portion of the earth, but forms, on the other hand, a circle around the entire globe, within which is placed all the other powers of the world; and not one of them can follow their lines of natural expansion without sooner or later, being brought into direct contact with the British dominion.

AREA OF THE STRUGGLE MUCH SIMPLIFIED

If the conflict is between an insular and a continental state, the sea becomes the first area of the struggle. If the insular power suffers defeat its war is at an end, since a land defence by an insular nation against a continental power is in command of the sea is a political, military and economic impossibility.
If the naval power of the continental nation is destroyed, it results only in the transfer of the theatre of war from the sea to the land forces, since a continental state with land forces is economically free from the insular nation's control of the sea. Its military forces must be defeated before its internal economies or political powers are affected to the extent of sundering peace. In the recent past, Russia, a continental state, and Japan, an insular nation, this principle is made clear. Had Russia destroyed the naval forces of Japan the war would have ended on the date of that disaster.
It is not necessary, in modern times, to invade an insular state to destroy it. With the destruction of the British fleet, British capacity to wage war is at an end. England is invaded. This invasion is starvation. Before harvest there is only enough food in the United Kingdom to last for a few weeks after the gathering of the crops only enough to last a few months. But long before physical starvation sets in the money which these ships carry will have a moral value out of all proportion to the material assistance provided, and it will have a very material effect in bringing about the peace of the world. His hon. friend has taken this effective step at this moment. I think the very worst possible impression would have been produced by a proof and strike that ceased who at home and abroad. But this action, which has not only been received with enthusiastic applause and acclaim in every part of Canada itself, but it has been recognized everywhere as a most significant witness to the united strength of the whole.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF A CANADIAN NAVY

It was contended, I think by my right hon. friend the leader of the Opposition this afternoon, that Canada would be taking a more effective step in the direction of Imperial defence, if, instead of making a direct contribution of three of the greatest and most powerful dreadnoughts, she would enter upon the construction of a Canadian navy. Without in any way wishing to forward the grounds and the reasons of the present Government, I am absolutely, I think unanswerable as to the necessity at the present time of the overseas dominions of the Empire to contribute to the effective aid of the British navy for the purpose of protection and for the purpose of maintaining peace. The concluding words of that document are:

FOLLOWS ADVICE OF BRITISH ADMIRALTY

That is the suggestion of the Lords of the Admiralty. It is the suggestion of the present Government of Great Britain, which has devoted a great deal of time to studying questions of this sort. Therefore I say that not only in Canada, in making this contribution, doing what the circumstances of the case require, what a careful perusal of the document submitted by the Admiralty and of other sources of information have convinced this Government is the only proper thing to do; but she is acting in harmony with the position taken by the present Government of Great Britain, which, after giving due consideration to the subject has made the positive announcement in the concluding words of the State paper laid on the table of this House on Wednesday last, in view of that, can my right hon. friend or anyone else successful

BY CONTEND FOR ONE MOMENT THAT CANADA IS DOING AT THE PRESENT TIME

is not a much more effective contribution for the purpose required by the British navy today than would be such a policy as my right hon. friend the leader of the Opposition formulated, when he asked for tenders for cruisers and destroyers in 1910, and which he stated to the House would have been in process of building at Montreal at the present time? If that policy had been followed up, how can it be contended that that would have been a more effective contribution to the British Empire than the contribution which the Government of Canada in all confidence is submitting for the consideration of the House and the people of Canada today? I would like again to ask the indulgence of the House to permit me to quote from so high an authority as Sir John Lubbock, "The Evolution of Sea Power," at page 160; and I commend the extract for the consideration of the House and the country. He is recognized as one of the great expert writers on the subject of Sea Power today (reading):

GRADING EVOLUTION OF SEA POWER

"It would appear from the turn events are taking in the British Empire today, that there are certain ambitious colonial statesmen who would advocate the creation of independent navies, which, in the event of the mother country being embroiled in war, might, or might not, as the cause and course of the war developed, be allied with the British fleets. Now, it is not at all likely, that any exception to naval history will occur here. The phrenetic weakness of naval alliances is simply a principle of sea-power; or rather, let us say, the superiority of a homogeneous navy is a principle of sea-power."
"It is to be supposed in the event of Canada, Australia, or South Africa having hostilities forced upon them by a foreign power as the result of some fancied or real breach of treaty with Great Britain, irrespective of the righteousness or cause of the trouble, would throw her sea-power into the breach, and probably at the cost of inestimable treasure and many valuable lives, defend her colony. If the independent navies simply joined in such a war as allies, the standard privileges and rights of the colonials would hamper and considerably weaken British sea-power; and we might have the peculiar bickerings as to responsibility and rank which made the Swedish and Danish alliance in 1780 impotent, and which were even noticeable among the colonial and Imperial fleets during the Anglo-Boer war of 1899-1902."

SIR WILFRID LAURIER

Mr. Hazen—I have not that here on my desk. I know to what the hon. gentleman refers. Now, I understand my right hon. friend the leader of the Opposition, this afternoon—repeating time and time again as he did there was no emergency, no conditions, no circumstances which called for this contribution of the present time—to say that he knew four years ago everything that the Admiralty's memorandum of today contains. He has known four years ago everything that the Admiralty's memorandum of today contains. I would like to ask him how it is that it is only today that he thinks it necessary to propose an amendment embodying the idea that there should be a fleet unit on the Pacific coast. How is it that he allowed these four years ago to pass, with the knowledge in his possession which he says justifies his present position without having asked this House and this country to take action? I think his remark to the effect that four years ago he knew everything that is contained in this memorandum of the British Admiralty cannot be taken as literally and completely correct. Within the last four years conditions have changed very much. He could not possibly have foreseen or foretold that in the spring of 1912 Germany would pass another naval law making its navy more effective, a circumstance which adds very much to the necessity of having a contribution made by Canada.

THE RIGHT HON. GENTLEMAN TALKS ABOUT A CANADIAN NAVY

We speak, as the right hon. gentleman did, of the necessity for a Canadian navy of the British navy, and it is not correct, as stated by the right hon. gentleman, that this would become an annual tribute or an annual contribution. This is not to be the permanent policy which this Government intends to lay before this House. As I have already said we are proposing to the House after a contribution having regard to the present state of affairs throughout the world, for the purpose of strengthening the navy of Great Britain so that it may be still stronger and more effective to defend the interests of citizens wherever they are found and to protect the interests of Canada, our coasts, our commerce, our marine and our commerce on the high seas.
Mr. Pugsley—Would the hon. gentleman please tell us what is the permanent policy?
(Continued on Page 10.)

AROUND THE CITY

Mispec Pulp Mill Tenders.

At the meeting of the city commissioners yesterday several tenders were received for the removal of the pulp mill at Mispec, but no action was taken on them. They will be dealt with on Monday.

"Mikado" Big Hit.

The Pollard Opera Company played "Mikado" with great success at the Opera House last night—to be repeated this afternoon and evening. Big bargain matinee. Last performance Monday night, Sergeant Bruce.

Preparing Public Works Estimates.

The city commissioners spent yesterday afternoon considering the plans of the department of public works for the year, and making up the estimates for the various services in the control of the department.

The Vancouver Fog.

St. John is not the only city in Canada that suffers from fog. A gentleman who recently returned from Vancouver, says that the fog is so thick some days that to prevent accidents, a sign is placed in front of the street cars reading: "Please leave by back entrance."

Police Reports.

Police Officer O'Neill has reported morning McLaughlin for having a pile of refuse in his yard in the rear of John Poole's warehouse off Nelson street. The police have reported S. B. Bustin, the agent for the Coleston Estate, for having a defective water conductor on the premises 47 and 49 Britain street.

Jubilee at Hammond River.

New Year's Day there was an interesting service at Hammond River, when the 50th anniversary of the church was celebrated. It was mentioned at the time that when the church was opened on New Year's Day 50 years ago, it was fine and there was excellent singing, while on Wednesday it was raining hard and there was not a sign of a sun. There was a large attendance and the clergyman present were Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. A. H. Croft, Rev. P. Gaskill, of Hampton; Rev. Mr. Daniel, of Rothesay, and Archdeacon W. O. Raymond. Addresses were given by Archdeacon Raymond and Dr. Campbell. All through the service was very interesting, and it was a successful commemoration of the golden jubilee.

St. Mary's Christmas Tree.

St. Mary's Church Sunday school held their annual Christmas tree and entertainment in the school house last evening. The hall was filled with the Sunday school scholars and friends and there was a large Christmas tree from which were given presents to all. The programme consisted of the singing of Christmas carols by the children after which indoor games were enjoyed for a time. Santa Claus then put in an appearance and the Christmas tree was revealed and the presents distributed. During the evening the St. Mary's choir including the boys presented a purse to J. N. Rogers, Rev. Dr. Raymond making the presentation. Mr. Rogers received the gift with a suitable reply. Refreshments were served and the evening proved a most enjoyable one.

Prosperity Sale.

F. A. Dykeman & Co. have called this a Prosperity Sale, this great annual Whitewear Sale they are having. For the last six months they have been gathering together under prosperous conditions the best collection of whitewear from the best manufacturers, and without doubt this is the king of all showings. To give impetus to the sale, they have placed startling prices on many of the lines. See the window display of corset covers and drawers, handsomely trimmed and embroidered. Your choice for 25 cents. You will consider many of them worth double. Look at the other window and see the assorted prices, especially the gowns that are marked \$1.00. They have over three hundred of these made from fine princess cambric with lace trimming. Their undershirts are actually creating a sensation. Some of them have an eighteen inch slender blouse at \$1.00 each, and they have enough to go round. This is a skirt equal to some they have sold in the past at \$1.50. Princess slips and combinations are shown in a large variety from \$1.00 to \$3.00.

PERSONAL.

G. A. MacNellie, of Vancouver, B. C., is in the city, and is the guest of the Rev. Dr. W. O. Raymond.

The friends of S. H. Sherwood, Jr., who has been seriously ill with pneumonia, will be pleased to learn that he is on the road to recovery.

Kerr Higgins, who has been spending his Christmas vacation in the city, will leave today for Centreville to teach in the new grammar school there.

ANOTHER FRENCH LINE FOR CANADA

Big Steamship Company Will Run Boats to Montreal as Soon as Navigation Opens in Spring.

Montreal, Jan. 2.—W. G. Ross, chairman of the harbor commission, stated in the course of a speech delivered on board the Sir Hugh Allan today, that the navigation season this year would witness the advent of a new line of steamers to Montreal though as yet he was not free to say what line it was. Inquiries in shipping circles showed that the option is general that La Compagnie Generale Transatlantique is the line to which President Ross referred.

LAUNCHED A MOVEMENT FOR CHILDREN'S PROTECTION ACT

Largely Attended Meeting Held in Trinity School Room, Last Evening—Resolution Passed and Committee Named to Interview Authorities.

The proposed bill for child protection in St. John was discussed last evening at a largely attended meeting of citizens in the schoolroom of Trinity church. W. S. Fisher presided.

The meeting was a representative one, including members of nearly every denomination delegated by the churches to place the stamp of each congregation's approval on the proposed bill. A number of speakers were heard during the evening, all of whom heartily endorsed the movement for securing protective legislation for the children.

The first business of the meeting was the submitting of a resolution introduced by Rev. R. A. Armstrong, expressing the sympathy and approval of the meeting, asking that a committee chosen from the meeting wait on the municipal council and the legislature in the interests of the bill.

The resolution which was unanimously adopted was as follows:

"Whereas, in other provinces of Canada special legislation for the protection and care of neglected and dependent children has been adopted and enforced with splendid results; and whereas, the need of such legislation in this province, and especially in the city and county of St. John, has long been apparent to all who are interested in the work for the welfare of such children;

Therefore Resolved, That this meeting of representatives of the churches and other organizations engaged in work to promote social welfare and the betterment of the conditions of life in this city present an urgent appeal to the municipal council of the city and county of St. John to ask the Provincial Legislature to adopt a Children's Protection Act along lines of the bill which has been approved by the joint committee of the Associated Charities and the Moral and Social Reform Committee.

And further resolved that a representative committee of six from the meeting be appointed to present the matter before the finance committee of the municipal council, and then before the council itself at its January session;

And further resolved that the same committee be requested to appear, if necessary before the legislature at Fredericton to plead for the passage of the act."

Following the reception of the resolution a number of speakers were heard on the question, all of whom spoke in terms of approval of the measure, and pointed out the need of such legislation.

In moving the resolution Rev. Mr. Armstrong said that it was not the intention of the promoters of the government that the home should be entered tactlessly and the family unnecessarily broken asunder, but that discretion and care would be used in selecting a probation officer and careful consideration given to each case.

Judge Forbes, who seconded the resolution, said that he heartily endorsed the measure, and thought the act could be successfully worked out in this city where the child problem is beginning to press heavily. If the young are to be dealt with it should be before they have contracted habits which will lead them astray. By removing them from perilous environments, which is the purpose of the act, this can be accomplished.

J. King Kelley spoke at length on the measure and showed most convincingly that there is in St. John an urgent need for such legislation as the Children's Protection Act embodies.

Magistrate Ritchie, Mrs. T. H. Bullock and others spoke in favor of the act, and of the need which exists in the city at present for the act.

After the unanimous adoption of the resolution the following was then submitted and passed upon:

Whereas on December 28th, at a meeting of the Social and Moral Reform Council a Children's Aid Society was organized and a constitution similar to that of the Children's Aid societies in Ontario adopted;

Therefore resolved, That this meeting endorse the action taken, and express its approval of the society thus organized.

The resolution was submitted by Rev. H. E. Thomas, representing the Moral and Social Reform Council.

The committee for the purpose of interviewing the municipal council and the provincial legislature was named as follows:—W. F. Hatheway, convener; A. M. Belding, R. A. Armstrong, Mrs. T. H. Bullock and Mrs. Lawrence.

ATTENDED TO DESERT CHILD

Deformed Babe Abandoned in Ladies' Waiting Room at Union Depot—Discovered by U. S. Immigration Agent.

A deliberate and cold-blooded attempt to desert a deformed and mentally deficient child in the ladies' waiting room of the Union Station was discovered and blocked by the station officials late yesterday afternoon. The incident occurred shortly after the arrival of the Pacific express from Halifax on which a man, his wife and three children, one of which was the deformed child, came to the city with the intention of proceeding to the United States on the Boston express.

The U. S. immigration officials on duty at the station refused the family admittance on the ground that the deformed child might become a burden to their country. On learning this, the man wrapped the child in a blanket and deposited it on a seat in the ladies' waiting room. He together with his wife and two other children, then boarded the Boston train, where they were later discovered by the immigration officials. I. C. B. Pollockman Smith was called and ordered them from the train. It was then found that the unfortunate child was missing from the family group, a hunt resulting in its being discovered in the ladies' waiting room.

This child which was about five or six years of age was unable to understand the simplest questions and was apparently unable to talk.

LANCASTER BOARD OF TRADE SCORES THE WATER RATE ADVANCE

Much Enthusiasm at Organization Meeting Last Evening—Officers and Council Elected—Will Boon Fairville.

Enthusiasm ran high at the organization meeting of the Lancaster Board of Trade last evening when the Fairville court house was crowded with an interested body of citizens all bent on boosting Fairville along all lines. The meeting was given over to electing officers and committees and transacting necessary business in raising the Fairville water rates was freely discussed and criticized, a committee being appointed to take action to have the rates lowered.

The officers elected were as follows: James Masson, honorary president; W. J. Linton, president; Anders Anderson, vice-president; Alfred Hurley, secretary. The council of the board was elected as follows: W. J. Fenton, Wm. Golding, James Macdonald, Joseph L. O'Brien, J. H. Allan, Daniel Campbell, George H. Tippett, James Lovell, J. E. Bryant, Charles E. Jackson and Fratton Hamm. The officers and members of the council were duly sworn in by Squire Masson.

The matter of by-laws was then taken up and a committee consisting of Wm. A. Nelson, Wm. Golding, G. Earle Logan, Joseph L. O'Brien and Wm. Linton was appointed to draw up a set of by-laws to be considered at the next meeting.

That the Lancaster Board of Trade is a live organization is proved by the fact that nine new members joined last evening. They were Joseph Dwyer, Wm. A. Nelson, Daniel Murphy, Walter Ross, Cornelius Driscoll, John A. Kilgore, James P. McKee, G. Earle Logan and John McLeod.

The advance in the water rates was from next matter to be taken up by the meeting and a committee consisting of the council of the board was delegated to deal with the matter.

Before the close of the meeting a hearty unanimous vote of thanks was passed by J. B. M. Baxter, M. P. P., for the good work done by him toward the launching of the board. The meeting adjourned to the call of the chair.

The discussion of the different questions were of an interesting nature and resulted in the framing of several resolutions in reference to the questions and will be forwarded to the Board of Education for consideration.

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY

Official of Agricultural Department will Tour Provinces to Induce Farmers to Take up Sheep Growing.

The special commission appointed by the Dominion department of agriculture to investigate the sheep raising industry, found that the industry has been permitted to decline in the Maritime Provinces, and that through this decline the farmers are depriving themselves of a very profitable source of revenue. One of the claims put forth by the farmers generally in defence of the decline, has been that the return received from the wool is too small. To remedy this state of affairs the department proposes to encourage the farmer to deal directly with the manufacturer instead of through the middle country store or other medium as has been the custom in the past, and is sending out representatives from the department to bring about co-operation among the farmers in this respect.

T. R. Arkell, of the department at Ottawa arrived in the city last night and will visit the different sections of the Maritime Provinces for the purpose of getting in touch with the farmers of the agricultural districts and put the matter before them in an effort to promote co-operation among them, and inaugurate an educational campaign in the proper preparation of the wool for marketing, in binding, shipping, etc., so that the material can command profitable prices.

Speaking of the sheep raising industry Mr. Arkell told The Standard that the industry has been permitted to decline all over the Maritime Provinces. The chief reason which the farmers put forth for this has been the poor price they received for the wool. But in preparing the wool for marketing the farmers have shown carelessness, and lack of knowledge, with the result that the material cannot command satisfactory prices in competition with that of Great Britain which is marketed in better condition, and finds better markets.

The industry could be made a lucrative one for the farmers of the provinces, if proper regard is given the requisite care in getting the material ready for the market.

To inaugurate the campaign of education in the matter and to endeavor to encourage the farmers to sell directly to the manufacturer, is the purpose of the department of agriculture after studying the conditions which exist, and it is to carry out this that Mr. Arkell will visit the agricultural sections of New Brunswick during the next week.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Edwards is Grateful.

Mrs. Edwards, the widow of the Rev. Mr. Edwards, who died at the General Hospital recently while on a route from the west to the old country, left yesterday with her two children on the steamer Corsica for Liverpool and will take her children to her father-in-law, Rev. Anderson Edwards, at Carlisle. Before leaving Mrs. Edwards expressed her heartfelt thanks to those in St. John who displayed such kindness to her during her great bereavement.

SCHOOL INSPECTORS OF PROVINCE CONFERENCE

Meeting in Provincial Government Rooms Yesterday—Discussed Educational Questions and Passed Resolutions

In the rooms of the Provincial Government, Church street yesterday, the school inspectors of the province convened with Dr. W. S. Carter, Chief Superintendent of Education, presiding. The inspectors from all the educational districts were present and several matters connected with their work were discussed at the session, which was held all day.

Among the questions submitted and discussed at the meeting were the necessity of special training in nature and agriculture for teachers of rural schools; more frequent promotion of scholars; cleanliness, ventilation of classrooms, what may be done to encourage evening schools.

The discussion of the different questions were of an interesting nature and resulted in the framing of several resolutions in reference to the questions and will be forwarded to the Board of Education for consideration.

KING'S DAUGHTERS IN MONTHLY MEETING

Strongly Endorse Associated Charities Action to Secure Children's Protection Act—Contributors Thanked.

The monthly meeting of the King's Daughters' Guild was held yesterday afternoon in their rooms, Prince William street. The president, Mrs. O. L. Barbour occupied the chair. After routine business had been dealt with the report of the treasurer was read, and favorably received.

A motion was passed by the guild favoring the work of the Associated Charities in their endeavor to secure children's protection act. Miss Pratt was delegated to represent the guild at the meeting in Trinity church Sunday school last evening.

The night school in connection with the association will open for the second term on Jan. 9th.

The committee of the Girls' Association wish to acknowledge contributions of money from the following: Mrs. Charles Wasson, Hon. J. D. Hazen, C. I. Inches, Rev. J. A. MacKellan, H. G. Scott, Mrs. H. McEllan, Mrs. Charles Peters, Mrs. W. G. Smith, Mrs. R. M. Hazen and Dr. Otto Nase.

Big Smoker in Fairville.

The Fairville Conservatives will open the year 1913 with a bumper smoker under the auspices of the Fairville Conservative Club on the evening of Wednesday the 8th instant. Besides a musical programme, J. B. M. Baxter, M. P. P., Walter Thomas, B. Carson, M. P. P., W. H. Harrison, Commissioner R. W. Wigmore and John A. Harry will speak. The committee in charge are Emley Bettison, president of the Club, the secretary, Robert Carrier, and G. Earle Logan.

LANCASTER BOARD OF TRADE SCORES THE WATER RATE ADVANCE

Much Enthusiasm at Organization Meeting Last Evening—Officers and Council Elected—Will Boon Fairville.

Enthusiasm ran high at the organization meeting of the Lancaster Board of Trade last evening when the Fairville court house was crowded with an interested body of citizens all bent on boosting Fairville along all lines. The meeting was given over to electing officers and committees and transacting necessary business in raising the Fairville water rates was freely discussed and criticized, a committee being appointed to take action to have the rates lowered.

PLANNING FOR THE AUTOMOBILE SHOW

New Brunswick Automobile Association Met Last Evening and Arranged Details of Coming Exhibition.

There was a good attendance at the special meeting of the New Brunswick Automobile Association held last evening in the rooms of the Board of Fire Underwriters on Canterbury street. The greater part of the meeting was taken up with matters regarding the Maritime Motor Show to be held here next week under the auspices of the association. A number of details were finally arranged. It was decided to extend an invitation to the Good Roads Association to use a booth during the show.

It was also decided that the association take steps to become affiliated with the American Automobile Association.

Some discussion it was decided that the N. B. A. hold regular meetings on the first Friday of each month.

Need Ice to Get Home

The residents of Millidgeville and points on the Baywater side of the river are inconvenienced considerably during the early winter in securing their provisions. There are in the North End now several young men who crossed the ice a few days ago when the weather was colder, and can not now return to their homes, until the river freezes more solidly.

Mantles—Grates—Tiles

It will be found advantageous to inspect our stock get our prices before purchasing any of the above.

Tiles for Floors, Vestibules, Bathrooms, Walls and Grates



GET THEM AT THE RIGHT TIME

The Right Time to Buy Hockey or Skating Boots

is just now when you have the whole winter season before you, and you might as well have them now as later on.

We have a special line of Lightning Hitch Hockey Boots that are the last word in skating comfort and the prices are just about what you planned on paying for them.

WE WILL ATTACH YOUR SKATES FREE OF CHARGE.

MEN'S \$2.75, \$3.00 BOYS' \$2.25 WOMEN'S \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50

THE SLATER BOOT SHOP, 81 KING STREET

Easy Skating With Bokers Skates

The weather man says COLD WEATHER so that means GOOD SKATING. Better Skates than Bokers cannot be had at the price.

EMERSON & FISHER, LTD., 25 GERMAIN STREET

All M. R. A. Stores Will Close Today at 6 p. m.

Saturday Morning Sale

Our Stores Will Close at 6 p. m. Saturdays. During the Winter Months—And as Special inducements for Early Shopping Today the following Specials Will be Offered. Come for them Before Noon.

From 8.30 a.m. Until 12 Noon. Mercerized Mufflers for Ladies. Neckwear Dept., \$1.00 each.	From 8.30 a.m. Until 12 Noon. Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 40 in., 42 in., 44 in., 27c. pair.	From 8.30 a.m. Until 12 Noon. Suede Hand Bags Special 75c. each
From 8.30 a.m. Until 12 Noon. Fine Embroidered Corset Covering Special 29c. yard.	From 8.30 a.m. Until 12 Noon. Kimono Velours Special 15c. yard.	From 8.30 a.m. Until 12 Noon. Bureau Top Sets, washable 20c. Bureau Tops 60c.
From 8.30 a.m. Until 12 Noon. Fine White Persian Lawns, up to 40c. yard. Special 25c. yard.	From 8.30 a.m. Until 12 Noon. Fine Black Cashmere Hose 25c. pair, 3 pairs for 70c. 33c. pair, 3 pairs for 90c.	From 8.30 a.m. Until 12 Noon. 27 inch White Embroidered Flouncing, Hemstitch edge and Embroidered edge. 15 designs. Special 59c. yard

FINAL SALE OF TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS—FANCY FEATHERS AND WINGS CONTINUED THIS MORNING.

Saturday Morning Bargains

In Men's Furnishings Department.

MEN'S COLORED SHIRTS at prices which will be sure to close them out quickly. Saturday Sale Prices, 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50. In this lot of shirts will be found only the most reliable makes which will give perfect satisfaction. Soft fronts or attached bosoms with cuffs attached or detached. Also the soft style with double cuffs. The designs are all this season's productions in the most popular colorings. The cloths are good reliable shirtings and a nice variety to select from. Sizes 14 to 18. Sale prices, 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.

MEN'S SHIRTS AND DRAWERS at exceptionally low figures. Winter weights all-wool, plain and elastic ribbed. These are great bargains at the Saturday Sale Price. \$1.00.

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, All-Wool Plain Scotch finished, in several heavy winter weights. Very special value at Saturday Sale Price. 75c.

MEN'S SWEATERS by far the most remarkable values we have ever offered. English-made, all-wool Coat Style with the favorite high button-up collar, in grey, trimmed with red, navy or green, also brown trimmed with tan. Saturday Sale Price, each \$1.50

Other sweeping reductions on Sweaters in order to clear out the odd ones which are somewhat different from next year's styles. Saturday Sale Prices, each \$1.75, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.50

WOOL GLOVES—One of the most reliable makes on the market, but we have decided to clear up our stock and have reduced the price of this particular kind. Good popular colors in two qualities Saturday Sale Price, per pair 39c. and 50c.

Manchester Robertson Allison, Ltd.