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The British Empire Stands Itself Revealed as a Veritable League of Nations to the French People

Not Only is Motherland Represented at Peace Conference by Her Duly Appointed Delegates, But Each of Her Daughter States Are Also Present in the Person of a Directly Appointed Commissioner or Spokesman.

Special cable to St John Standard.
(By Bampton Hunt, copyright 1919, The Tribune Inc.)

Paris, Jan. 14—Nothing connected with the Peace Congress has struck the French imagination more than the manner in which the British Empire entered into the great council of the world. Not only in the Motherland, represented by four directly appointed delegates, but each of her daughter states—Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India—are also present in the person of a directly appointed commissioner or spokesman.

For the first time the British Empire stands itself revealed as a veritable league of nations. Just as that glittering assembly of the leaders of Germany, in the Hall of Mirrors in Versailles in 1870, marked the climax of victory for the Prussians, and the welding together of all their vassal states into one living menace to the peace of the world, so as the average Frenchman sees it, this congress of Paris has already recorded the first definite and visible steps of the British Empire toward a real federation of its far-flung units, that with the cooperation of America and of France, shall largely assure the peace of the world in the future.

Exactly what the term British Empire means has always been a mystery to most Frenchmen. I have met many quite well educated men here during the past few years, who were fully convinced that Canada, Australia and India, for instance, were compelled to pay heavy annual tribute to England, and refused to believe that on the contrary the fact was quite opposite.

They preferred rather to predict that, before many years, Canada and Australia would both declare their independence and "shake off the British yoke." The presence here of practically separate and independent delegations from India, Australia, Canada and other "colonies," each a "daughter in her mother's house, but mistress in her own," dispelled many French illusions, and has thrown a suggestive light upon the way in which the British translate the word democracy.

Historically speaking, this is the first time India and the British overseas dominions have been officially represented by their own delegates at a meeting in a foreign capital.

One of the first duties of the Peace Conference will be to decide the extent of representation each nation shall have in the deliberations. I am betraying no secret in stating, on the best of authority, that it is the view of the British government, that the representatives of the great self-governing dependencies shall be admitted as full members of the conference, in order to voice, through their own spokesmen, the opinions of the peoples they represent.

Thus, Australia is directly and vitally interested in insuring that New Guinea, Samoa and other South Pacific islands shall, under no circumstances, be returned to Germany for use as coaling stations, or bases for submarines to threaten the commonwealth. Similarly, South Africa is entitled to a preponderating voice, regarding the disposition of what was formerly known as German West Africa, while India has strong claims to participate in all decisions affecting Persia, Mesopotamia and other regions whence her safety may be threatened.

As a general principle, the predominating voices in the Peace Conference will be those of the five great powers—America, France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan—who will each have five delegates.

Curiously enough, the names of the five British delegates have not yet been announced officially. It is very probable, however, although the actual number of voting delegates present at any one session of the congress will always be the same, the team will not always be composed of the same men. It is probable, for instance, when a purely commercial question arises for settlement, that the delegates who are specialists, say in ethnological or international and legal questions will retire to give room for others who have made a study of trade questions.

Just what representations will be given to the British daughter states has not yet been settled, but it is believed that they will rank much be same as Belgium. French public opinion generally endorses fully the action taken by Great Britain in this regard.

It is realized that the action of the overseas dominions in coming to the aid of civilization in the great war was inspired by the highest and most idealistic motives, and no action the British have taken could have given the French more pleasure.

The appointment of Sir P. Sinha, the first native Indian to hold a post in the British cabinet as under-secretary for India, with a seat in that most sacred of racial strongholds, the House of Lords, is regarded here as one of the most revolutionary things the British rulers have done for many years, and it is hailed as a guarantee of great things in the future.

The Peace Congress, from a spectacular point of view, is a failure. Scarcely a dozen persons were assembled near the gates of the foreign office yesterday to see the delegates go in, and only about the same number gathered this afternoon. Most of the passersby appeared to be much more occupied by the dead river on the other side of the Quai D'Orsay.

In the council chamber itself the most notable feature was the entire lack of ostentation. The proceedings, according to one of those present, resembled more a meeting of bank directors than an assembly of the leaders of the world's greatest nations.

ITALIAN PRESS INDIGNANT AT BISSOLATI

Former Cabinet Minister's Expression of Opinion Stirs up Hornet's Nest.

ITALY SHOULD NOT CLAIM DALMATIA

Utterances Will Draw Out Publication of Document Setting Forth Italy's Claims at Peace Conference.

WAS DRAFTED IN 1917 BY FRANCHETTI

The Claims Are Somewhat Startling to Other Nations at the Conference.

Rome, Jan. 13.—The recent speech of Leonida Bissolati in Milan, in which the former Cabinet Minister expressed the opinion that Italy should not claim the Brenner Pass, in the Tyrol, or Dalmatia, has caused an outburst of indignation in virtually the entire Italian press. Among other things the utterance has drawn out the publication of a document setting forth the claims Italy should make at the Peace Conference, which was drafted in April, 1917, by Senator Leopoldo Franchetti and signed by 3,000 persons, Senators and deputies of all the parties, including followers of Signor Bissolati, socialists, clericals, radicals, etc., and which was presented to the Premier.

Only three copies of these documents are in existence. In the Italian claims are set forth the following:

In Europe, the annexation of the irridentist lands, namely, the Upper Adige, the Trentino, Trieste, Gorizia, Istria, Fiume and Dalmatia, of the natural boundary with a strong strategical frontier on the Austro-Hungarian side;

In the Adriatic, exclusive Italian domination, with freedom of navigation for all commercial purposes, and with the cession to the peoples, east of the Adriatic, of the outlets to the sea necessary to their commerce.

There are also stipulated the right of Italy to construct a railway which would unite the port of Avlona with the Macedonian railway.

In Africa, too ,it was claimed for renewal of the recognition by England of the Protocols signed in 1891 and 1894; the cession by France of the small possession of Djibouti (French Somaliland); in Libya, the rectification of the Italian boundaries of east and west Libya; in Red Sea, possession of the Farsan Islands; in Asia and the eastern Mediterranean, the assignment of Italy of Continental Asia Minor, with all its ports on the coast of the Aegean and Mediterranean seas, including Alexandretta, with Islam (Turkish) Islands, which, owing to their nearness to the coast, form an integral part of the continent.

Signor Bissolati resigned from the Italian cabinet late in December, in protest against the extent to which Italy was pushing her territorial aspirations through the existing ministry.

Official Language of Peace Conference Causing Trouble

Paris, Jan. 14.—The conference between Premier Lloyd George, Andrew Bonar Law, and A. J. Balfour and President Wilson this afternoon, gave opportunity for a most satisfactory exchange of views on the subjects coming up for settlement at tomorrow's session of the Supreme War Council. The hope is expressed that it will result in giving greater speed to the work of both the Supreme War Council and the inter-Allied Peace Conference.

It is expected that the sittings of the War Council will occupy the entire day. One of the questions to be discussed is the official language to be used during the sessions. It appears also that the question of representation has not been entirely solved, and that this matter will come up for further discussion.

It is said tonight that the supposition that the French language had been decided upon as the only tongue to be used in the conference, is at least premature. The opening session of parliament and the cabinet meeting today took up the attention of Premier Clemenceau and his collaborators, so that little opportunity was afforded for a further conference with the French statesmen before tomorrowls meeting. It is not thought that there will be any difficulty in settling the question of language, procedure and representation, though, in view of the number of nations represented and their varying interests, the question of representation may develop a somewhat lengthy discussion.

TO DEMOBILIZE LARGER NUMBERS

Hope to Demobilize About 50,000 Daily in England

London, Jan. 14—(Canadian Press despatch from Reuter's Limited—Reuter's learns that it is hoped soon to demobilize 27,000 overseas and 25,000 home troops daily. This is as much as can be reasonably expected at the present time, as general demobilization is not yet possible.

In regard to India, the medically unfit, who are unable to stand the heat (Mesopotamia, etc.), comprising about 30,000 men, will be repatriated immediately. Others cannot be released until next season.

EICHORN'S DECREES ARE CANCELLED

New Berlin Chief of Police Takes Hold With Firm Hand.

Berlin, Jan. 13.—Police Chief Richter, immediately on assuming office in succession to the deposed head of the department, Herr Eichorn, for whose retention the Spartacans had fought, issued a decree declaring invalid all the decrees of the Eichorn regime.

He also announced to the policemen that they would be given back their weapons, which were taken away from them during the first days of the revolution. The policemen greeted Richter's decree by taking off the red bands which they had been wearing on their sleeves.

"In the interest of safety and order," said the new police chief in an interview, "it is necessary that the escaped leaders of the uprising, such as Eichorn, Liebknecht and the others be arrested at the earliest possible moment. We have in custody G. Ledebour, Herr Meyer and Dr Leibknecht's son, but not Rosa Luxenbourg or Karl Radek."

(Radek is one of the Russian Bolshevist emissaries.)

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED

Chamber of Deputies Declare Strong Arm Throughout Entire Republic.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 14.—The Chamber of Deputies today, by a vote of 62 to 5, declared martial law throughout the entire republic for 30 days.

The bill is expected to pass the Senate tomorrow, and to receive the signature of the president. The measures will become effective immediately. Crowds immediately gathered outside the newspaper offices and cheered the posting of the bulletin.

Russia Polish Subject Up

Paris, Jan. 14 — (Associated Press)—The Supreme War Council has been handling the Russian-Polish subject gingerly thus far, though it has been a fruitful matter of discussion in the various exchanges.

There is no change of policy indicated in the case of either Russia or Poland, and it is stated, as quite certain, that no American troops will be sent to Poland, at this stage, at least. In connection with the armistice extension, provision has been made for the opening up of water and rail facilities for the transportation of troops and supplies into Poland, which the Germans have been trying to obstruct, but, so far as troops are concerned, this applies only to Polish troops who have been in the Entente ranks on the western front.

ST. JOHN BANK MGR. TO MONCTON

Mr. Hazen of Royal Bank Will Succeed C. E. Jubien as Manager at Moncton.

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, Jan. 14—C. E. Jubien, manager of the Royal Bank of Canada here, has been transferred to St. John's, Newfoundland, and leaves at the end of this week for his new post. Mr. Jubien has been manager of the Moncton branch some five or six years, coming here from Nova Scotia, and is popular in business and social circles. He will be succeeded by Mr. Hazen, manager of Royal Bank branch St John, north end.

INDEPENDENTS GET TRIMMED

Majority Socialists Win Largest Percentage in Munich Elections.

Munich, Jan. 13.—The election today for members of the Bavarian Constituent Assembly was carried off in an orderly manner. All political parties took part. One of the features of the election was the heavy representation of women voters, especially those belonging to the religious orders, who marched to the voting booths in groups. The returns at night indicated that the majority socialists would have fifty per cent. of the membership of the assembly, the clericals and conservatives thirty-two per cent., the German democrats fourteen per cent., and the remaining four per cent. scattered among various factions. The independent socialists were beaten decisively.

TROOPSHIP BELIEVED SAFE

The Proterlius With Two Thousand Troops of Canadian Siberian Force Due at Vladivostok Yesterday.

Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 14.—The troopship, Proterilius, left Victoria on December 25 with two thousand troops of the Canadian Siberian force, naval transport circles here state, and was due in Vladivostok today. They feel that there is no cause for alarm in the fact that the steamer is working under the handicap of a broken propeller, and they do not think it will be necessary for her to put in at a Japanese port.

CONDITION MORE UNFAVORABLE

Physicians Attending Sir William Peterson Do Not Hold Out Much Encouragement.

Montreal, Jan. 14.—The condition of Sir William Peterson was not so satisfactory tonight, as it was this morning The report made by Dr. Duncan MacCallum was that his patient did not have a very good afternoon; that while conscious he had developed quite a little fever and the pulse was more rapid. Although there was no immediate danger, Sir William's general condition was not good; he was somewhat weaker and, as compared with the morning, his condition was less satisfactory.

QUEBEC BOND SALE SUCCESS

Montreal, Jan. 14—It was announced tonight that the province of Quebec bonds, amounting to $1,625,000, offered by A. E. Ames and Company, were all taken up in one day either by sale or option. This remarkable record was a tribute to the merit of the security, which runs for 27 1-2 years, and yields 5.50 per cent. at the price at which they are offered.

BRITISH STATESMEN BITTER OVER PARIS PUBLICATION OF BRITISH TRUCE WITH THE BOLSHEVIKI

British Desire Russians in on Conference — Believe it Would be a Peace Triumph in Itself.

PICHON REFUSES SUCH A MOVE

If Russians Can be Brought Into Some Kind of an Agreement Their Difficulties Will End.

ALL ACCOUNTS ARE NOW CONFLICTING

Britain Believes Bolsheviki of Russia Should be Recognized if They Are the Choice of That Country.

Special to The Standard.
(By F. A. Wry, Copyright 1919, N. Y. Tribune Inc.)

London, Jan. 14.—Although most of the British chiefs of state are away in Paris, there is some bitterness felt by those remaining in London regarding the publication by Un Humanite of the British proposal for a truce with the Bolsheviki, and Foreign Minister Pichon's refusal. There are grave apprehensions of the result of a recurrence of such a happening. One of the most important government officials here said today that it was not a creditable publication and merely accidental.

"Speaking very frankly," said this personage, "we were anxious to bring about a meeting of representatives of the different Russian sections, believing that such an assembly would be a peace triumph in itself. There cannot be peace without Russia. If we are able to bring the Russians into some kind of an agreement, the Russian difficulty will end. The outstanding obstacle, at the present time, is to obtain reliable news from Russia as a whole. All accounts are now conflicting, whatever the source from which they are obtained.

"It is impossible to say what is the present position of the Bolshevikists, but, if they are the choice of Russia generally, and are able to form a stable government, there is no reason why we should not recognize them.

"The Russian question will be the first dealt with by the peace conference. It is expected that the Allies will agree to a temporary raising of the blockade there, as well as, perhaps, that against Germany, with the object of seeing whether the people of those countries, if better fed, will find agreement easier. Great Britain and America, anyhow, are likely to approve the experiment.

NOTARY PINON PROTESTS HIS TREATMENT

Says Federal Minister of Justice is Showing Unfair Tactics in His Case.

CO-DEFENDANT IN MILITARY SCANDALS

Claims Department of Justice Has Made Scapegoat of Him.

ADDRESSES OPEN LETTER TO HON. DOHERTY

Intimates Very Queer Procedures Were Employed Against Him.

Quebec, Jan. 14.—In an open letter addressed to the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Federal Minister of Justice, Notary George Pion protests against what he terms the injustice of the Quebec courts.

Notary Pion is a co-defendant in the so-called scandal of the military exemptions in this district. He underwent trial in the court of police here and was bound over to the court of King's Bench with two others, Captain Alberic Goulet and Omer Quay.

He says that when he came up for the preliminary hearing, said hearing was held with open doors, while it is always customary that such hearings be held behind closed doors. He complains because, a short while after his hearing, another case, absolutely similar, came before the same court, on the same charge, and that then, the hearing was held behind closed doors. Why this difference, asks Noter, of a deputy minister or Senator, in this latter case was a conferrer (advocate) of the prosecutors in my case?

Then Notary Pion relates that a few days later a complaint was lodged in the court of police, against an important lawyer of Quebec City, a complaint far more serious than a charge of conspiring to defraud. The accused did not even appear in court, says Pion, and the whole thing remains quietly and ably hushed up.

Notary Pion continues in his charges and states that barely a few weeks ago, four arrests were made in Quebec City, and, adds Notary Pion, again in this case comes the conspiracy of silence. None of the names appeared in the local press. Notary Pion complains that this latter case is allowed to linger and he hints that, again in this case, the preliminary hearing will be held behind closed doors.

Here is one of the stinging paragraphs of Pion's letter: "Allow me, Mr. Justice, to quality as queer, this difference in the treatment of equal citizens of a free country. Even if a man be brother-in-law of a Minister, of a deputy ministry or Senator, son of a judge or member of the provincial bar, I hold the modest contention that a Notary from a little country town is their equal before the law. And what do you think of it?"

TO BE EMPLOYED IN RECONSTRUCTION

All German Prisoners in France to be Put at Work in Liberated Districts.

Paris, Jan 14.—The cabinet decided today that German prisoners henceforth should be employed in reconstruction work in the liberated districts. The measures adopted provide that a minimum of 200,000 will be working in the devastated regions by March 20.

UNABLE TO GET LIST OF NAMES

Surprise Expressed That Bergensfjord Does Not Radio Castalia's Survivors.

Halifax, Jan. 14.—Surprise is expressed that no reply has been received from the steamer Bergensfjord as to the number saved from the Castalia and their names. Three radio messages asking for the information, were sent to the steamer, and it is known that one, at least, was received.

The owners of the steamer in Norway have cabled asking them to send the names as soon as the Bergensfjord arrives at her destination.

BOLSHEVIKI NOW CONTROL KIEV

London, Jan. 14.—An unconfirmed wireless message from Kiev says that the Ukrainian directorate has fallen. The power in the city is now in the hands of the Bolsheviki.

GRAND DIVISION SESSIONS CLOSE

Sons of Temperance Complete Their Annual Meeting at Moncton.

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, N.B., Jan. 14.—The Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, concluded its annual meeting this morning, to meet on the 9th and 10th of July at McKee's Mills, Kent County. The committee on State of the Order in its report, this morning, introduced a great forward movement for the coming year. Arrangements were made for welcoming members returning from the front. The grand division put itself on record as heartily approving of the methods employed by th Rev. W. D. Wilson, Chief Inspector, under the Prohibition Act, for the suppression of the illegal sale of intoxicating liquor, and sincerely congratulated him and his staff on the splendid results already achieved. The grand officers for the year, a list of which appeared in Tuesday's Standard, were installed by S. C. Allward, P.G., W.P., by Mrs. R. C. Tingley, Point de Bute, as conductor.

WILL DEFEND BERLIN TO END

Civilians Will be Armed and Cooperate With Loyal Troops to Preserve Order.

London, Jan. 14.—A German wireless despatch received here says that all civilians will be armed to defend Berlin. Gustav Noske, in charge of the government's defensive measures, delivered a speech in front of the foreign office Sunday, thanking the troops for what they have accomplished. He said troops have been collected owing to threatened troubles in the east, but that they had been employed in Berlin instead. It was impossible to restore order at the frontiers, while in the capital might was going before right.

Noske added that as soon as Berlin was normal the troops would be sent to their original destination, but a sufficient number would be retained to safeguard the elections for the assembly.

The speaker concluded by saying the German government had not forgotten, for an instant, its duty to its brethren in the east, and had done everything to protect them in the future securely and lastingly against Polish despotism.

MOBS ATTACK LIMA ARSENAL

Many Encounters Between Strikers and Troops Throughout the City.

Lima, Peru, Jan. 14.—A mob of strikers attacked the Arsenal here today but was driven off by the troops. There were also many small encounters between strikers and troops throughout the city. The strikers made an unsuccessful attempt to burn the Callao railway station.

Hotel employes today joined the strikers, and virtually all the hotels and restaurants are closed. The food problem threatens to become serious. Communication with Morococha where the copper miners struck yesterday, when a general strike was proclaimed throughout the Republic, has been interrupted.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIKI ARE ADVANCING

London, Jan. 14.—Russian detachments, after the recent successes of the Allied troops south of Archangel, are marching in the direction of the Bolshevik base at Vologda, according to a telegram from Archangel. Meanwhile the anti-Bolshevik forces, which recently captured Perm, are advancing on Viatka, east of Vologda. The capture of Vologda by the Archangel forces would enable them to join hands with the Omsk forces west of Perm.

PEASANTS ATTEMPT TO DISARM MILITIA ORGANIZED BY JEWS

A Pogrom Occurs at Breditschew, Several Hundred Persons Being Killed and Other Hundreds Wounded — Jews Hated Them Because of Bolsheviki Tendencies.

Warsaw, Monday, Jan. 13—(By The Associated Press)—A pogrom is reported to have taken place at Breditschew—popularly known as the Jewish capital of the Ukraine, the place deriving its title because of its all-Jewish population. The trouble is reported to have occurred as a result of an attempt by peasants to disarm militia which the Jews were organizing for their protection in al centres.

Reports received here give the number of persons killed as several hundred, while other hundreds are declared to have been wounded. There may be some exaggeration as to the extent of the casualties, however.

It is considered here that the control of Petlieura, the Ukrainian leader, has weakened, as otherwise he would not have permitted the pogrom, his policy previously having been to protect the Jews when possible.

It is pointed out that the Jews lately have been more bitterly hated because of their alleged Bolshevik tendencies, and also their employment by the Bolshevik spies in many cases.

THE EVACUATION OF UFA WAS HAMPERED BY TREACHERY

Railway Employes Allowed the Locomotives to Freeze When the City Was Surrounded by 11,000 Bolsheviki—Railway Employes Joined the Bolsheviki When They Entered the City.

Vladivostok, Jan. 14.—The evacuation of Ufa, the centre of non-Bolshevik activity, west of the Urals, by Russian and Czecho-Slovak forces, was hampered by the treachery of railway employes, who allowed the engines to freeze when the city was surrounded by 11,000 Bolsheviki.

There was much fighting in the streets of Ufa, on December 30, and it was attended by heavy losses on both sides.

On the afternoon of December 30, after bombarding the city, the Bolsheviki advanced on all sides, and were joined by the railway men. The retiring forces, however, managed to make good their retreat and blew up a bridge across the river to prevent the Bolsheviki from following them.

Bolshevik spies who were captured by the Czechs reported that every member of the Bolshevik army had been promised 1,000 rubles for the capture of the city.

A Russian wireless despatch, received in London on January 1, reported that Ufa had been captured by the Bolsheviki.

PREPARING FOR OLYMPIC TROOPS

C. N. R. Has Completed Adequate Arrangements for Prompt Handling of Soldiers Today.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 14.—Preparations, which are considered entirely adequate, have been completed by the Canadian National Railways, to handle, as expeditiously as possible the troops returning on the Olympic, which is expected to dock at Halifax on Wednesday.

Approximately 150 cars have been provided, to be sent out in 15 trains, to start as promptly as possible after the work at ship side is finished. The trains will be operated as follows:

Canadian National Railways to Quebec, thence C. P. R. to Vancouver and Regina, 12 cars.

Canadian National Railways to Quebec, thence C. P. R. to Vancouver and Regina, 11 cars.

Canadian National Railways to Quebec, thence C. P. R. line to Winnipeg, 11 cars.

Canadian National Railways to Quebec, thence C. P. R. to Winnipeg, 12 cars.

Canadian National Railways to Quebec, thence C. P. R. to Toronto, 13 cars.

Canadian National Railways to Quebec, thence C. P. R. to Toronto, 12 cars.

Canadian National Railways to Quebec, thence C. P. R. to Toronto, 12 cars.

Canadian National Railways to Montreal, thence G. T. R. to London, 11 cars.

Canadian National Railways to Montreal, thence G. T. R. to London and Kingston, 11 cars.

Canadian National Railways to Montreal, thence G. T. R. to Kingston, 10 cars.

Canadian National Railways to Montreal, 10 cars.

Canadian National Railways to Montreal, 12 cars.

Canadian National Railways to St. John, 7 cars.

There will be, in addition two civilian trains, which will be routed:

Canadian National Railways to Montreal, thence G. T. R. and C. P. R. to destination.

SOME REGISTRATIONS STILL IN FORCE

Persons of Apparent Military Age Are Still Supposed to Carry Their Status Documents.

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—Important regulations under the Military Service Act, it is officially stated, are still in force. These include the regulation which requires each person, of apparent military age and description, to carry documents proving his status under the act. They include, also, the regulations pertaining to the duty of employers to notify and register all class 1 men taken on or off their employ, and of satisfying themselves that no men in their employ, or taken on their employ are in any way in default under the Military Service Act.

A number of other regulations passed under the act have been suspended. Men becoming nineteen years of age, Americans, British subjects coming to Canada to reside, and men becoming widowers are no longer required to register. It is also unnecessary for any class 1 men to make any further applications whatever in connection with exemptions, as all exemptions current on November 11, 1918, are continued in effect indefinitely. Requirement of notification of change of address to the Military Service Act registrars is suspended, as also is the provision requiring registrants to obtain permits to leave Canada.

To render the detection of defaulters as simple as possible, registrars are issuing a uniform protection certificate to all men under their jurisdiction, and in good standing on their records on November 11, 1918. This certificate will replace all exemption and protection certificates previously issued by registrars.

With the exception of a nucleus staff, consisting of the registrar and five assistants, registration offices are to be closed on February 15.

HOTELS CROWDED.

Never before in the history of the city have the hotels been so crowded with guests during the winter season as they are at the present time. Rooms are at a premium, and the managers are obliged to put up cots in many places to provide travellers with sleeping quarters. Last night was no exception for the hotels are daily crowded and many persons who cannot obtain accommodations at the hotels are forced to find lodging in boarding houses.

MARRIED.

RAYE-BROWN—On Dec. 27th, 1918, at the home of the groom's parents, Mexico, Me., by the Rev. Clarence Emery, Miss Ida May Carey Brown, of Dipper Harbor, N. B., to Samuel Elton Raye, of Mexico, Me.

DIED.

TITUS—At Hampton, on the 13th inst. after a short illness, Fannie M. Titus, aged 77 years, widow of the late Gilbert W. Titus, leaving two sons to mourn her loss.
Funeral Thursday afternoon, 16th inst. Services at two o'clock in the Central Norton Baptist church.

Quinine That Does Not Affect Head
Because of its tonic and laxative effect, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE (Tablets) can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature on the box. 30c.

CANADIAN BIBLE SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING YESTERDAY

New Brunswick Auxiliary Celebrates Its One Hundredth Anniversary—Reports Received and Officers Elected—Addresses Last Evening by Sir Douglas Hazen, Bishop Richardson and Others.

The annual meeting of the N. B. Auxiliary of the Canadian Bible Society was held yesterday afternoon in St. Andrew's church. The president, Hon. Judge Forbes, was in the chair, and there were present a number of delegates from Fredericton, Moncton, St. Stephen and other towns.

Reports of the work were submitted by the officers. The report of the District Secretary, Rev. Henry R. Boyer, described the aims of the work and gave an account of his travels over the district, which comprises New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, P. E. Island and Newfoundland.

The report of the Secretary, Geo. A. Henderson, described the successful year's work accomplished. Dr. Heine, who works among the Foreigners, reported on his branch of effort among peoples speaking twelve different languages.

Accounts of much work done in district visiting were handed in by Miss Westley and Miss Jane Henderson, Bible women in St. John. Geo. Elder, Colporteur, read an excellent report.

The financial statement of R. T. Hayes was most satisfactory, showing receipts of $1,003, which is $1,000 in excess of the best year the Society has ever had. An appropriation of $6,000 was made to the Canadian Bible Society.

The meeting was addressed by Rev. Dr. W. B. Cooper, of Toronto, Secretary of the Canadian Bible Society, who spoke of the work in general.

During the meeting a motion was passed expressing the Society's appreciation of the work of Rev. Dr. Campbell, who was the first District Secretary after the union with the Canadian Bible Society. The resolution expressed regret at the death of Rev. Dr. Campbell and deep sympathy for his family.

Officers elected are as follows:

Hon. Judge Forbes, president; Hon. Chief Justice McKeown, J. S. Armstrong, Rev. J. Porter Drum, J. W. Spurgeon, Archdeacon Newnham, T. N. Somerville, Rev. H. A. Goodwin, Rev. Dr. Hutchinson were chosen vice presidents. George A. Henderson, secretary; R. T. Hayes, treasurer.

Members of the executive—S. L. Atherton, James Myles, Rev. G. B. McDonald, D. J. Culton, Rev. E. H. Cochrane, Rev. J. H. Brownell, J. N. Rodgers, Rev. Hamilton Wigle.

Evening Session.

The evening's meeting opened at 7.30 with a song service and an open meeting held in St. Andrew's church. Sir Douglas Hazen acted as chairman. Following the singing of a hymn, a portion of Scripture was read by Rev. F. S. Dowling, the pastor of the church, the version followed being that of William Tyndale's.

After a prayer by Rev. H. A. Goodwin, an address was given by Sir Douglas Hazen, who spoke of the interest of the occasion, the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the N. B. Bible Society as something memorial, a hundred years of undoubted usefulness.

He told of the history of the society from its first meeting in the Coffee House at the corner of King and Prince William streets, and of the many citizens who had been presidents, naming Rev. Dr. Burns, Hon. J. M. Wilmot, Hon. Robert Parker and others, up till today when Judge Forbes is the president, and the speaker wished him many years of office.

The society, Sir Douglas said, has done a work the benefits of which it is impossible to describe. It has enabled people to become possessed of the Word of God and its influence cannot be measured. As the N. B. Society has declared in favor of union in becoming affiliated with the Canadian Bible Society, the speaker dwelt upon the subject of church union which he hoped might one day be realized. The work of the society in days to come in the problems of after the war was pointed out, and the necessity of Bible teaching in the common schools emphasized. "The Christian principles are the common heritage of all Christianity and it will be a duty of the Bible Society to use their influence in having the word of God taught in the schools," said Sir Douglas. This sentiment was applauded by those present.

His Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton took as his subject, "The Bible and its Message to the World," and in opening his address said he made no apology for speaking on the same subject as he had spoken on nine years ago in the same place. "It is the same Bible and the same message," the bishop said. "Liberty and Truth, the Word of God."

In a most eloquent way the bishop told of the challenge of the Bible, "Come and See," and how this challenge runs through all nature, art, literature and poetry. He spoke of the criticism which has been levelled at this book, and of how it has stood the test. The criticism had begun in Germany and men had even tried to sweep away the central figure of the New Testament, our Lord Himself. This sort of criticism has spread but it is the concensus of opinion among scholars that the Bible has come through the fires unscathed and stands firmer than ever before. It is not a treatise on geology or astronomy, not to teach man how the heavens go, but to teach men how to go to heaven.

During the address Bishop Richardson gave a fine description of a library, showing that the Word of God was the only book, or collection of books which "shall not pass away."

The offertory was taken up, during which a duet was rendered by Mrs. Lelacheur and Miss Louise Anderson.

A very fine address, telling of the life and works of William Tyndale followed, delivered by Rev. H. T. DeWolfe, who gave a history of the struggles, the fortitude, and determination of this great Bible translator, the first to realize the necessity for placing the Bible printed in the vernacular in the hands of the English people.

Dr. DeWolfe depicted the period in which Tyndale lived, his education and his ideal that the people must have "the Word of God before their eyes." A letter written from prison in Germany just before he was martyred, was most pathetic. In an interesting way, Dr. DeWolfe showed how the revised version of our present Bible has gone back to the pure English of William Tyndale, the man who first wrote "love" instead of "charity," in the 15th Chapter of First Corinthians.

An address by Rev. Dr. W. B. Cooper was descriptive of the work of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He conveyed the greetings and congratulations of the parent society, their warm thanks and appreciation and good wishes for the future. He spoke of the foresight of those who founded the Bible Society one hundred years ago in their aim which, today, needed no modification to spread the Bible printed in the native tongue among all lands. It is now printed in 55 different tongues. He felt that the honest purpose of the Society had been recognized by the fact that their depots in Berlin, Vienna, and Budapest had been untouched.

He told of the spread of the Bible through the mission field, and made a special appeal for the wealthy cities of South America, who are lacking in the knowledge of the Word of God.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Henry R. Boyer.

During the evening the following resolution, moved by G. B. MacDonald, seconded by Rev. G. A. Kuhring, was presented by G. A. Henderson.

"Whereas, by the blessing of Almighty God, whose wisdom had determined the righteousness of the cause of the Allies, and whose power has vindicated it, the Great War which has so distressed the world for the past four years has been brought to an end, and,

"Therefore, Resolved, that we hereby express our gratitude to God and our appreciation of His mercy in bringing to our Imperial Forces and those of our Allies, the glorious victory, whereby the liberties of the world have been preserved and righteousness has been made triumphant."

ROOSEVELT HAD $85,000 INSURANCE

It Was Placed in Four Companies, Which Paid at Once, Waiving Proof of Death.

New York, Jan. 14—Col. Roosevelt carried $85,000 life insurance, according to a statement in the Weekly Underwriters, a New York insurance publication, published yesterday. The amount was divided among four companies which waived proof of death and paid at once.

Col. Roosevelt's will was filed in Mineola, L. I. yesterday. It revealed no difference from the outline of the testament as printed in The World last Friday, which was that the silver and plate and a $60,000 trust fund are divided equally among the children, and the residue of the estate goes to the widow in trust, to be left by her to her children in such portions as she may designate, or to be apportioned equally among them if she should die without having made a will.

The witnesses were Frank Harper, No. 1212 West 31st street, Oklahoma City, and George Douglass Wardrop, No. 401 West 118th street Manhattan.

Col. Roosevelt's attorneys would make no estimate yesterday of the amount of the estate, which is generally believed to be about $500,000. It will not be definitely known till the filing of the transfer tax appraisal.

It was said by the law firm of Roosevelt & Kobbe that while they are attorneys for the estate, the business is actually transacted by Roosevelt & Son No. 30 Pine street, of which firm W. Emlen Roosevelt is the senior member.

CANADIAN CLUB OF MONCTON

Held Its Annual Meeting Last Night and Elected Officers—Banquet and Speeches.

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, Jan. 14.—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Club tonight the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Judge Chandler, hon. president; B. A. Bourgeois, president; R. W. Hewson, first vice-president; A. H. Jones, second vice-president; W. B. Logan, treasurer; G. B. Schmidt, secretary; Reid W. Mann, Geo. A. Robertson, R. A. Frechet, J. A. Marven, B. E. Smith, Major F. R. Sumner, J. S. Rayworth, F. E. Whelpley, executive committee. The speakers at the banquet, held in connection with the meeting, included U. S. Consul Rasmussen, Ald. A. C. Chapman, Dr. A. R. Landry, Hon. C. W. Robinson, Capt. A. E. Boston, Geo. Ackman, F. A. McCully and Agent General F. W. Sumner.

"DRYS" MARCHING SERENELY ON

Chicago, Jan. 14—Seven states today completed ratification of the prohibition constitutional amendment, and brought the number taking such action to thirty. The number necessary for ratification is thirty-six.

Arkansas, California, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, North Carolina and Alabama were the states joining the "dry" column.

In California, however, attorneys for the Grape Growers' Protective League filed suit for an injunction to restrain the Governor from certifying the ratification. It was urged that all acts of the California legislature must be submitted to a referendum.

EBERT GOV'T CONFIDENT OF ITS ABILITY TO DEFEND ELECTIONS

Insurrection Appears to Have Been Effectually Put Down, Chiefly Because the New Troops Called in Will Give Liebknecht no Quarter—Further Drastic Military Measures.

Berlin, Sunday, Jan. 12, (By The Associated Press)—The Ebert government tonight was confident of its physical ability to defend the elections to the national assembly next Sunday, January 19, against violence from Spartacan and Independent Socialist sources.

The insurrection generally, it appeared tonight, had been effectually put down, chiefly because the new troops called in by the government had taken matters in hand and were determined to give the followers of Liebknecht no quarter. The next few days, it is declared, will witness the inauguration of further drastic military measures calculated to stamp out the Bolshevik contagion.

(Despatches dated Berlin Monday and Tuesday have reported that the Spartacan leaders had disappeared, and that their forces had been overawed by the government's troops.)

One of these measures covers the illegal possession of arms and ammunition, and it is proposed to make this offense punishable with immediate death. The military men, now co-operating with the government propose to show the insurgents no mercy, and they amply demonstrated this policy during the recapture of the Vorwaerts building and police headquarters.

It is declared, by creditable eye-witnesses, that the new government troops in both actions Saturday beat down with bayonets and with clubs and otherwise killed scores of men who were Spartacan Guards or civilians caught with arms. Hundreds of persons already have been arrested and are facing severe penalties.

PATRICIA LOVED BY CANADIANS

That Princess is to Wed Naval Officer and Not to Take Royal Mate Much Discussed.

Toronto, Jan. 13.—Announcement from London of the engagement of the Princess Patricia to Commander Alexander Ramsay, R. N., has much interested Canadian society.

There is considerable comment that the Princess is to wed one who is not of the royal blood or even the present possessor of a title. Some regard it is an indication of the tendency toward democratization even of royalty. Until he succeeds to the title that is in his family, which is a remote contingency, or unless the King specially grants one, Ramsay and his royal bride will be simply Commander and Mrs. Ramsay, though, as with her Royal Highnesses, the Princess Royal and Princess Louise, Princess Patricia may retain her title.

That the Prince of Wales, following the example of his cousin Princess Patricia, should find a bride outside royal families and that he should find her in the United States is a wish to which frequent expression is given in Canada. More ambitious ones can suggest a Canadian girl or two who might play the role of Queen.

As for the eligible Canadian bachelors, they are much depressed at their lack of enterprise in letting the Princess Patricia get away, without at least avowals, when, it seems, she was available to commoners.

Commanders Ramsay was the least known in Ottawa social circles of the staff who accompanied the Duke of Connaught when he arrived here in October, 1911. The others remained till the war started, but Commander Ramsay was here only a year. He is remembered as a fairly tall, handsome young man of rather quiet manner, who accompanied the Duke on all his initial visits throughout the country. He was a horseman and played golf.

SOCIALISTS START TROUBLE

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 14.—Socialists and members of the I. W. W. made an unsuccessful attempt today to gain control of the National Labor Congress, called by the International Workers' Defence League to decide upon a plan of action to obtain new trials for Thomas J. Mooney and Warren Billings, now serving life terms for murder in connection with the San Francisco preparedness day parade bomb outrage July 19, 1917.

Trouble was precipated at the opening session, when several hundred Socialists and I. W. W. leaders insisted upon being seated delegates. Although the radicals were denied seats, they refused to leave the hall and attempted to participate in the proceedings. Apparently they intend to continue their fight at every session of the three day convention. They will, it is said, work for the passage of a resolution favoring a general labor strike.

Although the conservative element won in the first clash today, there seems to be some doubt whether they will be able to control the action of the convention throughout.

Tomorrow the convention will complete its organization by electing permanent officers and appoint committees.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 14.—At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce today, the general manager, Sir John Aird, pointed out that the year just passed had been marked by the jubilees of the President and the Vice-President in their respective callings.

In his address the President, Sir Edmund Walker, made reference to problems of reconstruction. Possibilities of future development were indicated—in reference to greater population, development of water power, production of foodstuffs, extension of foreign trade and establishment of credits abroad to supplement the increased supply of domestic capital which, it is hoped will become available by continued frugality on the part of the public.

FAVORING BOXING

Albany, N.Y., Jan. 14.—L. W. H. Gibbs, of Buffalo, announced tonight that he had prepared a bill designed to legalize boxing, and that he would introduce it in the legislature in a few days.

ALLEGES ASSAULT ON YOUNG GIRL

Probable Cause Found Against Nichola Rogers of Hancock Street.

Bangor, Me., Jan. 13.—On a warrant sworn out by Sabato Guarino, of Boston, Nichola Rogers, who lives on Hancock street, was arrested Sunday evening, charged with felonious assault upon Annie Guarino, of Boston, aged 15 years. The alleged offence was committed on the night of Dec. 18, 1918, while the girl was visiting at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Teresa Rich, Hancock street. After hearing the testimony offered by the state, probable cause was adjudged and Rogers was held in $1,000 bail for the February term of the Supreme Court, his sureties being Gemelia George, Teresa Rich and Elias George.

Sabato Guarino, father of the girl, and the complainant in the case, was excluded from the courtroom during the hearing at the request of Attorney Murray, counsel for the prisoner, who feared that trouble might ensue as the parties interested in the proceedings were considerably excited ever the same, and a little spark might start a big conflagration amongst the temperamental Italians.

MONTREAL TRUST HAS BIG YEAR

Profits for Twelve Months Exceed Record Statement of Year Ago.

Montreal, Jan. 14.—The report submitted to the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Montreal Trust Company held today, showed that the company has had another successful year, the profits for the twelve months having exceeded the record statement submitted to the shareholders a year ago. The net profits for the period, after providing for expenses of management, accrued interest, and all other charges, amounted to $168,041, the largest in the history of the company. Sir Herbert S. Holt was appointed president; A. J. Brown, K.C., vice-president, and the following executive committee: Sir Herbert Holt, Messrs. A. J. Brown, E. L. Pease, C. E. Neill, George Caverhill and F. G. Donaldson.

NEW AMBASSADOR FOR FRANCE

Washington, Jan. 14—Vance C. McCormick has resigned as chairman of the Democratic National committee, and it is understood that he is under consideration for appointment as American ambassador to France to succeed Graves Sharp. Mr Sharp's resignation, it is said, is now in the hands of the President, but no announcement of the fact has yet been made.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Approximately 800 persons have been killed and 5,000 injured in the strike disorders in Buenos Aires, according to advices received today at the State Department.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Herman Henderson.

Newcastle, Jan. 13.—The death occurred on Sunday night of Mrs. Herman Henderson at her home at Bridgetown. Deceased who was aged twenty-three years, was formerly Miss Jessie McTavish, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McTavish, of Strathadam. Besides her husband she is survived by her parents, and the following brothers and sisters, Major and Russel, Rita and Sadie.

Mrs. Sarah Fraser.

Newcastle, Jan. 13.—The death of Mrs. Sarah Fraser, widow of the late John Fraser, occurred today at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James Sullivan. Deceased was formerly Miss Sarah Donavan, native of Newcastle, and was aged 80 years. William Fraser, of Newcastle, is a son of the deceased.

FOR SALE

At once 100 tons No. 1 Oat Feed at $1.50 per bag, some slightly damaged by water at $1.25 per bag. Call, wire, or 'phone to A. Garson & Co., 103 Union street, West St. John. 'Phone W. 435.

SPORTING GOSSIP

GRAND CIRCUIT ANNUAL MEETING

No Changes Made in Membership—Peoria Refused Place on "Big Line" — Racing Opens July 7, Closes October 13.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 14.—No changes were made today in the membership of the Grand Circuit, at the annual meeting of the Grand Circuit stewardness association, and all light harness meetings of the organization will follow the same sequence as last year. Peoria, Ills., was refused a place on the "Big Line," it was stated, as to grant the Peoria application would have disarranged the circuit.

The schedule provides for the opening of the Grand Circuit racing at North Randall in the week of July 7 to 12. The season closes at Atlanta, Georgia, Oct. 13-18.

It was decided that the entrance fee to be paid by nominators for early close events need not exceed 2½ per cent. until fourteen days before the event. The fees now run from 2½ to ¼ per cent.

Any member advertising a race to carry a certain purse and then failing to arrange such an event is to be expelled from the circuit and compelled to pay a fine not exceeding $500, the Stewards decided.

The three heats to a race system was discussed, but the Association took no action, leaving optional with the members to conduct such races, as was done last season.

WEEK OF BASEBALL RECONSTRUCTION

Sensational Developments Ushered in—New York National Club Sold—St. Louis Club to Change Hands.

New York, Jan. 14.—Sensational developments ushered in the week of baseball reconstructions work which began here today. The most important were:

The New York National League Club, the best paying proposition in the major leagues, was sold.

Negotiations for the purchase of the St. Louis Nationals reached a stage where it appeared as though the property would soon change hands.

The major and minor leagues took lengthy councils and strengthened their hands for the battle for and against the elimination of the draft.

In its far-reaching effect, the contest between the majors and minors was the outstanding feature of the day of conferences. While the magnates were chary of information, it was evident that no common ground had been reached at a late hour tonight.

The new International League, through its president, announced that the concensus of opinion was still strongly in favor of the abolition of the draft. Informal meetings of the American association, Pacific Coast and other minor league magnates voiced the same decision.

So far as could be gathered from the individual expressions of the big leaguers, they are not disposed to grant the demands of their little brothers, but not adverse to compromising the question, if a mutual understanding can be reached.

Tonight, however, the minor's slogan was "no compromise."

The attitude of the National League will be discussed at a meeting tomorrow afternoon.

UNEXCITING HOCKEY GAME

Toronto Arenas Defeated Ottawa by Score of Five to Two Last Night — Losing Team Was Outplayed.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 14.—In a slow and unexciting game in the National Hockey League, Arenas tonight defeated Ottawas five to two. The locals, despite the absence of Cameron and Noble, showed all 'round superiority. Harry Mummery, the big defence man, proved of great assistance to the Blue Shirts and repeatedly broke up the attacks of the Senators.

The visitors played in a careless manner throughout.

"Ken" Randall, substituting for Cameron, was banished from the game in the second period. At one stage, Cyril Denneny and the local defence man became engaged in a heated argument, and blows were exchanged.

Arenas were especially brilliant in back checking, Skinner, Denneny, Crawford, Adams and Meeking easily overhauled the opposing rushes and broke up nearly all the attacks.

Both Randall and Cy Denneny were banished from the game in the second period.

Arenas in the initial period easily outplayed the visitors. Skinner secured the first goal and Crawford in six minutes put through another.

The second period was a repetition of the first, the locals adding two goals to their total and the visitors again ending with none.

Nighbor scored for the visitors shortly after the beginning of the last period, and the next ten minutes saw the best playing of the evening. Crawford added the fifth counter for his team. With only two minutes to go Nighbor again scored for Ottawa.

The teams:—

Arenas.		Ottawas.
Lindsay	Goal.	Benedict
Mummery	Defence.	Cleghorn
Randall	Defence.	Gerard
Skinner	Right Wing.	Lowery
Crawford	Left Wing.	Denneny

TOWN ULSTERS

For Men

The coats tell the story of their superiority—price emphasizes the value.

Smart, sensible, practical coats for all kinds of weather, and appropriate for either business or dress wear. Made of fine imported and domestic fabrics in beautiful shades of brown, grey and mixtures—convertible and shawl collars, $20 to $40.

Dress Overcoats, with velvet collars, $25 to $40.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

Soldier's first civilian outfit at 10 p.c. discount.

THE WEATHER.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 14.—The weather continues quite moderate in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and is unseasonably mild in all other parts of the Dominion.

	Min.	Max.
Prince Rupert	42	46
Victoria	46	52
Vancouver	46	50
Edmonton	22	38
Battleford	0	24
Prince Albert	4	24
The Pas	*6	12
Moose Jaw	4	25
Winnipeg	8	24
Parry Sound	32	43
Toronto	33	39
Kingston	34	36
Ottawa	8	38
Montreal	4	24
Halifax	20	36

*—Below Zero.

Forecasts — Maritime — Moderate southwest and west winds; fair and mild.

New England—Partly cloudy and colder on Wednesday; Thursday fair; fresh southwest and west winds.

Centre.

Denneny ..... Nighbor

Substitutes—Arenas: Adams and Meeking; Ottawas, Ronan and Boucher.

LONDON FOOTBALL CLUBS' MEETING

London, Jan. 14.—At a special general meting of the Football League Clubs it was decided not to accede to the Southern League scheme of amalgamation and not to extend the playing season beyond the present limit.

Players asked for a minimum wage and training allowance of two pounds sterling, with the promise of more if the clubs could pay. This is declared to be impossible, but the matter depends upon improved gates.

The Marylebone Cricket Club committee decided in view of strong representations, not to give a decision at present on the question whether the county championship should be confined to two days' matches, as agreed to by a ten to six majority at a recent meeting of the advisory committee of the club.

LOCAL BOWLING.

ON BLACK'S ALLEYS.

On Black's Alleys last evening in the City League, the Panthers took three points from the Weasels.

In the Commercial League the Ames Holden McCready team roped in four points in default of The Standard Publishing aggregation, which did not show up.

The scores follow:

CITY LEAGUE.

Panthers.					
Maxwell	93	94	94	281	93 2-3
Hanlon	91	112	86	289	96 1-3
Lemmon	95	89	94	278	92 2-3
Copp	109	83	104	296	98 2-3
McIlveen	78	97	73	248	82 2-3
	466	475	451	1392	
Weasels.					
Ward	85	65	87	237	79
Kelly	97	80	91	268	89 1-3
Stevens	86	86	99	271	90 1-3
Gamblin	92	89	81	262	87 1-3
Riley	90	93	99	282	94
	450	413	457	1320	
Wilson	76	92	74	242	80 2-3
Preston	75	83	86	244	81 1-3

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

Ames Holden McCready.					
Clark	75	73	87	235	78 1-3
Murphy	79	85	68	232	77 1-3
Marshall	75	76	75	226	75 1-3
	380	409	390	1199	

Tonight the Maritime Nail and Baird and Peters roll in the Commercial League, while the Lions and the Speeds compete in the City League.

Can't Keep Out Of It.

Friends of H. B. Alward, a former driver in the Fire Department in this city, but now a resident of Lynn, Mass., will not be surprised to learn that "Herb" is still closely connected with the horse-racing game. While in St. John Mr. Alward was a close track follower and officiated at many meets, not only on Old Moosepath, but on other tracks in different parts of the province. At a recent annual meeting, according to a Lynn paper, Mr. Alward was elected first vice-president of Lynn Gentlemen's Driving Club, and it is the intention of the club to make a big effort this season to put the light harness game back to a pre-war basis.

Awarded to Western League.

New York, Jan. 14.—The territory of Tulsa, Okla., disputed by the Western League and the Western Association, was awarded to the Western League at a meeting here today of the directors of the National Association of professional baseball clubs.

The directors disallowed a claim of $200 for player Hanford, filed against Omaha by the Richmond, Va., club.

CONSTANTINOPLE TODAY AS SEEN BY A CANADIAN

Officerd on British Ship Visits the Eastern City—Sultan's Palace and the Mosque of St. Sopia Described.

A Canadian in the British Navy has written home the following fine account of a day spent in Constantinople:

H. M. S. Endeavour.

Dear Mother:—

Yesterday I had one of the most interesting trips I have ever had in all my career. I spent the day at Constantinople. Some days ago the Powers that be started running an excursion up there for the benefit of the Fleet. So many officers go up each day on a destroyer, about 30 went yesterday. A destroyer goes like the wind and can turn in little more than her own length. Stamboul, the Turkish part of the city is built on a ridge the top of which is lined with large mosques and these are the first things that meet your gaze as you approach the city, their great domes and concrete standing out on the sky-line. As we got in closer we could see the ancient wall surrounding the city, the regular story-book kind, battlemented and square towers all along, its ruinous state only seemed to add to the romance of it all. We tied up to a wharf at Jalato. The first surprise was any quantities of Hun soldiers, many armed to the teeth and all carried at least side-arms. Many of the officers were covered with medals, among them the iron-cross was conspicuous. They were big strong looking men and all had new uniforms. They were loading their gear on a transport as they are going to be allowed to go back to Germany, why this is no one knows, they should rather all be taken prisoners and used on our colliers, instead of our poor sailors having to get down into the hold and shovel which ain't any fun. I know for it was my turn this coaling to take the watch in the hold and spent a very dirty watch and it annoyed me to see our fellows shovelling away and think of the Huns running round doing nothing.

We hoped the Turks would dispose of all of them like the Bulgars did. The scene on the wharf was rather funny, our Tommies and the Huns both working there, neither taking the least notice of the others and at the gate two armed sentries, a Tommy and a Hun. There is not a straight street in the whole city and only a few vaguely approaching it, most are narrow and very dirty, those that are paved are done with cobble-stones and very rough. The principle streets are swarming with people, there was every uniform under Heaven, all the Allies except the Americans were represented and I guess all our enemies. We got salutes from all of them. The civilians are a queer lot, nearly every one wears a coine with a turban effect wound round it, a shirt with no collar is tucked in, in front over this a vest of butter brown, baggy trousers with scarf round their middle, in which are carried many things, including a fearsome knife.

The better class dress in European clothes. The porters are very interesting, they carry a sort of pack arranged out over their hips, bent nearly double they go along with most extraordinary loads, saw several with bundles fully six feet square. The bridge between Stamboul and Jalata, is one of the most interesting places in the world. I remember reading a long time ago that if you stood there long you would see representatives of every nation under the sun and I am quite ready to believe it. The Golden Horn in spite of its romantic name isn't anything worth taking about, quite a few steamers were tied up there and a great number of sailing craft, all small. The town itself is shabby and dirty. The Sultan's Palace is quite decent and the gardens in front, though nothing very wonderful, show some care. The Sublime Porte, a gate opposite the Palace leading into some government buildings is far from sublime. A gate-way about 30 feet high, a large gate in the middle and two smaller ones on each side. It was once yellow with blue and gold designs and a red rock, but now sadly faded and dingy. St. Sophia is huge, the dome bigger than St. Paul's and said to be the largest span in the world, it fell twice in construction, and was finally made of pumice stone to avoid weight, but unless speedy repairs are made it's days are numbered. The whole roof is made up of countless domes and half domes, a wonderful sight. The floor is covered with a very ordinary looking carpet, divided into a multitude of little prayer mats, all facing mecca. The sides and pillars are of marble of many colors, but age has softened the shades so you can't notice the otherwise patch work. The dome is dull gold, blue and brown with wing designs over each of the four main pillars. There are a great number of small windows with tiny round panes arranged like a honeycomb. A long corridor at the side was full of Turkish soldiers who used it as a barracks; it was the filthiest place I ever saw. The courtyard was full of them, and there were guards at the gate who ushered us in and led us to the inner door where we were handed over to the priest who provided us with large red carpet slippers to put over our boots. He spoke a little French and like every one else was most polite, indeed they all seem glad to see us, only the Huns give us evil looks. It is not the way you would imagine a vanquished nation would look on their conquerors. I don't believe that many beside the British when they had taken the Capital of a country like that would wander all over the place in twos or threes and many all alone, absolutely unarmed, and no one to support them, for all our troops are kept in Rera and Jalata, and there has been no trouble. Germans were murdered in once peaceful Belgium and not a man of ours has been touched in a country where every man carries a knife. They trust the British and refuse to treat with any one else.

On a big open space at one side of St. Sophia I saw several marble columns, lying on the ground, which I took for Barantine. The Mosque of the Sultan Ackmet is a marvelous building, far finer than St. Sophia, it is all of grey stone outside, while St. Sophia is a dirty yellow with red

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LOCAL BOWLING.

ON BLACK'S ALLEYS.

On Black's Alleys last evening in City League, the Panthers took ee points from the Weasels.

n the Commercial League the es Holden McCready team roped our points in default of The Stand- Publishing aggregation, which did show up.

he scores follow:

CITY LEAGUE.

Panthers.

rwell	93	94	94—281	93 2-3	
nlon	91	112	86—289	96 1-3	
nmon	95	89	94—278	92 2-3	
p	109	83	104—296	98 2-3	
lveen	78	97	73—248	82 2-3	
	466	475	451	1392	

Weasels.

rd	85	65	87—237	79
ly	97	80	91—268	89 1-3
vens	86	86	99—271	90 1-3
nblin	92	89	81—262	87 1-3
y	90	93	99—282	94
	450	413	457	1320
son	76	92	74—242	80 2-3
ston	75	83	86—244	81 1-3

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

Ames Holden McCready.

rk	75	73	87—235	78 1-3
rphy	79	85	68—232	77 1-3
rshall	75	76	75—226	75 1-3
	380	409	390	1199

onight the Maritime Nail and rd and Peters roll in the Commer- League, while the Lions and the eds compete in the City League.

Can't Keep Out Of It.

riends of H. B. Alward, a former er in the Fire Department in this , but now a resident of Lynn, s., will not be surprised to learn "Herb" is still closely connected the horse-racing game. While St. John Mr. Alward was a close k follower and officiated at many ts, not only on Old Moosepath, on other tracks in different parts the province. At a recent annual ting, according to a Lynn paper, Alward was elected first viceident of Lynn Gentlemen's Driv- Club, and it is the intention of club to make a big effort this on to put the light harness game k to a pre-war basis.

Awarded to Western League.

ew York, Jan. 14.—The territory ulsa, Okla., disputed by the West- League and the Western Assoion, was awarded to the Western gue at a meeting here today of the ctors of the National Association rofessional baseball clubs.

he directors disallowed a claim of for player Hanford, filed against ha by the Richmond, Va., club.

CONSTANTINOPLE TODAY AS SEEN BY A CANADIAN

Officerd on British Ship Visits the Eastern City—Sultan's Palace and the Mosque of St. Sopia Described.

A Canadian in the British Navy has written home the following fine account of a day spent in Constantinople:

H. M. S. Endeavour.

Dear Mother:—

Yesterday I had one of the most interesting trips I have ever had in all my career. I spent the day at Constantinople. Some days ago the Powers that be started running an excursion up there for the benefit of the Fleet. So many officers go up each day on a destroyer, about 30 went yesterday. A destroyer goes like the wind and can turn in little more than her own length. Stamboul, the Turkish part of the city is built on a ridge, the top of which is lined with large mosques and these are the first things that meet your gaze as you approach the city, their great domes and concrete standing out on the sky-line. As we got in closer we could see the ancient wall surrounding the city, the regular story-book kind, battlemented and square towers all along, its ruinous state only seemed to add to the romance of it all. We tied up to a wharf at Jalato. The first surprise was any quantities of Hun soldiers, many armed to the teeth and all carried at least side-arms. Many of the officers were covered with medals, among them the iron-cross was conspicuous. They were big strong looking men and all had new uniforms. They were loading their gear on a transport as they are going to be allowed to go back to Germany, why this is no one knows, they should rather all be taken prisoners and used on our colliers, instead of our poor sailors having to get down into the hold and shovel which ain't any fun, I know for it was my turn this coaling to take the watch in the hold and I spent a very dirty watch and it annoyed me to see our fellows shovelling away and think of the Huns running round doing nothing.

We hoped the Turks would dispose of all of them like the Bulgars did. The scene on the wharf was rather funny, our Tommies and the Huns both working there, neither taking the least notice of the others and at the gate two armed sentries, a Tommy and a Hun. There is not a straight street in the whole city and only a few vaguely approaching it, most are narrow and very dirty, those that are paved are done with cobble-stones and very rough. The principle streets are swarming with people, there was every uniform under Heaven, all the Allies except the Americans were represented and I guess all our enemies. We got salutes from all of them. The civilians are a queer lot, nearly every one wears a coine with a turban effect wound round it, a shirt with no collar is tucked in; in front over this a vest of blue or brown, baggy trousers with scarf round their middle, in which are carried many things, including a fearsome knife.

The better class dress in European clothes. The porters are very interesting, they carry a sort of pack arranged out over their hips, bent nearly double they go along with most extraordinary loads, saw several with bundles fully six feet square. The bridge between Stamboul and Jalata, is one of the most interesting places in the world. I remember reading a long time ago that if you stood there long you would see representatives of every nation under the sun and I am quite ready to believe it. The Golden Horn in spite of its romantic name isn't anything worth taking about, quite a few steamers were tied up there and a great number of sailing craft, all small. The town itself is shabby and dirty. The Sultan's Palace is quite decent and the gardens in front, though nothing very wonderful, show some care. The Sublime Porte, a gate opposite the Palace leading into some government buildings is far from sublime. A gate-way about 30 feet high, a large gate in the middle and two smaller ones on each side. It was once yellow with blue and gold designs and a red rock, but now sadly faded and dingy. St. Sophia is huge, the dome bigger than St. Paul's and said to be the largest span in the world, it fell twice in construction, and was finally made of pumice stone to avoid weight, but unless speedy repairs are made it's days are numbered. The whole roof is made up of countless domes and half domes, a wonderful sight. The floor is covered with a very ordinary looking carpet, divided into a multitude of little prayer mats, all facing mecca. The sides and pillars are of marble of many colors, but age has softened the shades so you can't notice the otherwise patch work. The dome is dull gold, blue and brown with wing designs over each of the four main pillars. There are a great number of small windows with tiny round panes arranged like a honeycomb. A long corridor at the side was full of Turkish soldiers who used it as a barracks; it was the filthiest place I ever saw. The courtyard was full of them, and there were guards at the gate who ushered us in and led us to the inner door where we were handed over to the priest who provided us with large red carpet slippers to put over our boots. He spoke a little French and like every one else was most polite, indeed they all seem glad to see us, only the Huns give us evil looks. It is not the way you would imagine a vanquished nation would look on their conquerors. I don't believe that many beside the British when they had taken the Capital of a country like that would wander all over the place in twos or threes and many all alone, absolutely unarmed, and no one to support them, for all our troops are kept in Rera and Jalata, and there has been no trouble. Germans were murdered in once peaceful Belgium and not a man of ours has been touched in a country where every man carries a knife. They trust the British and refuse to treat with any one else.

On a big open space at one side of St. Sophia I saw several marble columns, lying on the ground, which I took for Barantine. The Mosque of the Sultan Ackmet is a marvelous building, far finer than St. Sophia, it is all of grey stone outside, while St. Sophia is a dirty yellow with red horizontal lines painted on it. In front of the Mosque of Ackmet is a magnificent courtyard with cloister effect round the sides, alas now it looks like Pond street, as it is full of piles of old rags, tons of themm. The Mosque having been used as a barracks the carpets had been taken up and the whole place was filthy. The decorations here are very fine, the roof of gold with a blue and white design which was very pleasing. Many of the windows round the base of the dome were broken and the pidgeons were flying in and out. This Mosque has six great minarets, each with three little balconies from which the call to prayer goes out to the faithful. This is on the sight of the ancient hippadrome, at one end is an Egyptian column, twin brother to Cleopatra's needle, on the embankment in London, though in a much better state of preservation. It stands on four copper blocks which rest on one large marble one with Grecian figures cut on it. It was rather worn, but seemed to be a pictorial description of the way the column had been brought from Egypt, reminding me of the Needle in Paris which is of blue sand kind and rests on a block on which there is a description and diagrams of its transportation. Next to this stands a bronze column about 20 feet tall, which once stood in front of the Oracle at Delphi and was removed to its present site by Constantine. This once had three golden serpents on top, but they have vanished. A little way from these is a little round marble summer house, rather a nice little affair, with mosiac decorations. I strolled through the market and some of the bazaars where there are countless little stalls where many things are sold, chiefly things to eat, a great deal of candy which the Turks seem very fond of, there seemed no lack of food though very expensive. Three officers had dinner at a hotel last week and it cost them £39. Since then every one brings a few sandwichs in his pocket. The place is flooded with cheap German jewelry, etc., the next most frequent thing for sale is feyes, there is little else worth buying. I picked up a few things, but everything is wildly expensive and not interesting, you might almost as well buy your souviners in Montreal. Have to stop to catch the mail, more next time.

A CANADAIAN IN THE ROYAL NAVY.

DEMOBILIZATION PLANS IN ABEYANCE

U. S. Authorities Will Recruit Navy Men to be Prepared to Man German Merchant Ships.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Naval demobilization plans are in abeyance, and recruiting for the permanent service is being pressed now so that the navy be prepared to man big German merchant ships, which the Allied War Council is considering alloting to aid in the task of bringing the American army home from France. Secretary Daniels said today that he had been in communication on the subject with Admiral Benson at Paris, and was confident that the necessary personnel could be supplied for the enemy craft.

In looking over the lists of ships in German ports it has been found that the larger German liners furnish a transport capacity for 70,000 men a month.

In connection with recruiting, Mr. Daniels said it was anticipated that many young men now in the service and eager to be discharged after a short period at home, would again feel the call of the sea and enlist.

THE HIBERNIA LODGE OFFICERS

Installation Last Night by Grand Master D. C. Clark—Banquet Followed and Enjoyable Programme Carried Out.

Grand Master D. C. Clark and other grand officers paid a visit to Hibernia Lodge No. 3, F. and A. M., in their rooms, Masonic Temple, Germain street, last evening and installed the following officers:

F. W. McMackin, W. M.
A. W. McInnis, I. D. M.
J. H. Kelly, S. W.
F. M. Wetmore, J. W.
Thos. Walker, M. D., Chaplain.
J. V. McLellan, Treasurer.
R. Clerke, Secretary.
J. H. Kennedy, S. D.
A. B. Clifford, J. D.
G. W. Slipp, S. S.
Roy A. Davidson, J. S.
W. G. Wall, D. of C.
A. G. McMulkin, I. G.
G. Y. Hay, Tyler.
D. A. Fox, Organist.

At the close of the installation those present adjourned to the banquet hall where an excellent repast was served. Music was furnished by an orchestra. Addresses were delivered by Grand Master Clark and Rev. Mr. Palmer of the Grand Lodge of Ontario. Several songs were sung and a most enjoyable time was spent.

FUNERALS

The funeral of Mrs. Thomas Ellis took place at 2.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon from her late residence, 72 Sydney street. Rev. H. A. Goodwin officiated and interment was in the Fernhill cemetery.

No other remedy will so surely and quickly correct stomach ailments, regulate the liver and improve the general health as a dose of

Beecham's Pills

Largest Sale of any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25c.

SCHOOL TEACHERS MEET THE COUNCIL

Delegation of Seventeen Female Teachers Want Increase in Salary—Expressed Views to City Fathers Yesterday.

At sharp four o'clock yesterday afternoon a delegation consisting of seventeen female teacners appeared at the City Hall and requested to be heard before the mayor and commissioners.

The request was granted, and after the ladies were seated comfortably about the meeting room, Miss Emma M Fairweather, secretary of the St. John Teachers' Association, read a petition. She claimed that the delegation consisted of one teacher from each school in the city. They felt that they were insufficiently remunerated for their work. They have urged the Board of School Trustees for an increase, but were told no funds were available. In other cities and countries the teachers received a much larger remuneration than those in St. John. The School Board had received the delegation courteously but only reminded the delegation that there was no money to increase the salaries. The delegation appeared before the common council for the purpose of finding out if a petition for an increase was presented to the government, would the council approve of the same. The speaker showed that the first class teacher in St. John was receiving on an average for twelve months the sum of $69 per month, and the minimum salaries amounted to $46 per month. She stated that the needs of the teachers were urgent, and they had appeared before the council as they thought it was the highest court of appeal

It was shown that a first class teacher received $830 a year and they had only received one increase of a hundred dollars since the war started. The teachers in Halifax received an increase in salary recently and are now being paid more than those in St. John, and the same can be applied to the teachers in Moncton.

Another teacher in expressing her views on the matter said, that girls without training were receiving from $85 to $90 per month from the C. P. R., and one of these girls was not able to enter the High school as far as her education amounted to.

Another teacher told of a girl who had been receiving the sum of three dollars a week as clerk in a grocery store, went to work for the C. P. R. and was now receiving the sum of $90 per month.

Another teacher spoke of a young lady student who recently was presented with a medal in the Albert school for having the highest marks in the High School entrance examinations. This young lady started to enter the High School, but on the advice of her uncle, who was a business man, she decided to quit school, take a four months course in a business college and then would be ready to accept a position with the C. P. R. at a minimum salary of $87.50. Further commenting on this case the teacher in question stated that if she had her life to live over again she would never study to become a school teacher, but would go to a business college, for there was more money in it. There was many voices remarking, "So would I."

Another teacher stated that there was no inducement for the scholars in St. John to study for the purpose of becoming a first class teacher, for the salaries offered were so small, and as a result St. John was losing some of its brightest girls.

Mayor Hayes stated that the School Board had never appeared before the common council with a request this year, and had never asked if the council was agreeable for an increase. Personally he was quite favorable to an increase, and he was sure that the other members of the council were the same.

Commissionr Fisher said that he felt the council would assist the teachers to an increase of salary if it could, but it did not have the authority to go farther. The school assessments have now gone to the council. How can the board increase the salaries when they have no money. "Our sympathies are certainly with the teachers."

One teacher—"We have been getting plenty of sympathy but not the money."

Mayor Hayes said that the School Board had been spending money quite freely in coal and buildings.

A teacher—"That may be so, but the board has not been spending the money on us, it is pretty hard for a teacher to make things go on $69.50 a month, and then when the summer comes it is possible some times to sponge on one's friends."

Another teacher stated that she knew of a case where a man of unskilled labor one day last week drew $28 for the one days work, and his weekly pay amounted to $70. She classed school teachers as professional people, and they should receive consideration as such.

Mayor Hayes said that if the School Board saw fit to increase the salaries of the teachers there would not be any objection from the council. If the School Board should go to the government and ask for $50,000, why it would have to go.

A teacher stated that they were asking for a hundred dollar raise from September, 1918, and they felt almost ashamed to ask for such a small amount.

Another teacher stated that one day while sitting next a young teacher at a meeting of the association, that teacher informed her that she had only been receiving the sum of thirty dollars per month salary and she had to pay thirty-two dollars a month board, and accordingly was obliged to send home for the extra two dollars to make up her board. "I would like to know what that poor girl dressed on," concluded the speaker.

Commissioner Jones said that he had no doubt but that the teachers deserved all they asked for, but then it meant that the taxes were increased, and when the taxes grew larger the ratepayers put the blame on the common council.

A teacher asked that if the School Trustees appeared before the council would the latter be agreeable to the increase, and if so she was sure the teachers would keep right after the Trustees to meet the council.

Mayor Hayes informed the delegation that just as soon as the Trustees appeared before the council, that he and the commissioners would consider the application in a favorable manner.

This brought the meeting to a close, and with numerous smiles and handshaking the ladies withdrew feeling quite satisfied that their mission before the mayor and commissioners had not been in vain.

BUY W-S-S WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS

CIVIC SITUATION AT HALIFAX

No Meeting of Council for Six Months as There Are no Aldermen — Rotary Club Takes Hand.

Halifax, Jan 14.—The civic situation in Halifax is peculiar. For six months there has been no city council, all the aldermen, except two. having resigned last summer as a remonstrance against Mayor Hawkins, who had used what they considered unparliamentary language regarding them. A public meeting is to be held on Thursday evening to consider the position of affairs and discuss the civic managership system. Of the four controllers it is understood only one will offer for re-election. John Murphy, and it is not likely that any of the ten aldermen who went on strike will again offer.

At the Rotary Club meeting today the system of city government by a civic manager was advocated and endorsed by the members.

Premier Murray was present and lamented the lack of popular interest in civic affairs. The people must express their views by voting in a way they did not at present do. Mere talking was of no avail. The Board of Control system would have been abolished, had it not been that those who turned out to vote on the question either way was below the minimum required by the act. As soon as we became convinced, the Premier said, that civic sentiment is aroused, the legislature and the government will take action and it may be depended on to act wisely. There was loud applause and what the Premier said was taken to mean that personally he favored the city managership system.

City Electrician Colpit reported to the Board of Control today that up to December his office paid out $1,950 in salaries which will leave a deficit for the amount mentioned having been paid out for six months alone.

YOUNG BLOOD ON DIRECTORSHIP

Hugh R. Silver of Halifax Was Re-elected on Board of Directors of Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Special to The Standard.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 14.—At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, today, Hugh R. Silver, of Halifax, was elected on the Board of Directors. Mr. Silver is among the younger generation of merchants in Nova Scotia. He is a large exporter of fish and agricultural products to the West Indies and Cuba, and an importer of sugar and molasses, and is regarded as an authority on commercial matters affecting the Maritime Provinces, Newfoundland and the West Indies.

Mr. Silver, who is from Lunenburg, is one of the men who has shown that marked commercial and financial success can be achieved at home in one's native province.

SUBMARINE NOW ON EXHIBITION

Germans Latest Product Being Exhibited at London.

London, Jan. 9.—One of the German U-boats which has been brought up the Thames to Westminster Pier for London to see is the latest type of submarine and is equipped with devices that are being studied with interest by naval experts. This boat is the U-C95, one of the few minelaying submarines in existence. She was built only about three months ago.

Six deep wells, covered with grating, hold three mines each, ready for immediate release. At the ship's bow is a net-cutting apparatus, a sharp saw arrangement, running up at an angle and also down into the water. In all there are ten sharp blades. If the upper saw fails to cut the net, it is designed to lift it up so that the obstruction slides along the vessel's aerial wires. By means of this contrivance, it is believed that U-boats were enabled now and then to pierce the Allies' barrage.

A 22-pounder gun and two torpedo tubes are the craft's fighting equipment. There are two periscopes and also an arrangement for the purpose of attracting help in time of danger. This is a buoy fitted with red lights.

PERSONALS

Archdeacon O. S. Dunham, St. Stephen, is in the city, a guest at the Dufferin.

Charles Smith, Laurena, Mass., is in the city on business.

John H. Doane, Greenwich, Connecticut, reached the city yesterday.

Captain Jenkins, Ottawa, is registered at the Royal.

Captain Leitch, Toronto, is in the city on military business.

Captain Gregory reached the city last evening on No. 17 express, having returned from the North Shore, where he was on business.

Judge Barry, Judge Crocket and His Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton are in the city, all guests at the Dufferin Hotel.

TROUBLE OVER REPRESENTATION

Some Nations Feel They Are Not Being Fairly Dealt With at Peace Conference.

Paris, Jan. 14.—The representation of the various nations in the interallied conference, although virtually arranged, as shown in the unofficial list that has been made public, is still subject to revision. In order to avoid humiliation to any nation, the representation of which it may be found advisable to reduce, the supreme council has refrained from officially making public the tentative list.

It is possible that some efforts will be made by nations, not entirely satisfied with the number of delegates assigned them in the unofficial list, to secure some amendment, but it is that that strong reasons must be adduced to secure any such change.

Inasmuch as no issues before the conference will be decided by voting, but only by unanimous action, which will be requisite to secure the final adoption of any plan or project, the large number of British delegates, resulting from the decision to allow colonial representation, has not actually increased Great Britain's strength. At the same time it is believed, because of the similarity of views held by Americans, Canadians, Australians and New Zealanders, for instance, their presence would add moral strength to the American plans.

An explanation of the allowance of three delegates to Brazil, while Belgium and Greece get two and Portugal one is the fact that Brazil not only gave most valuable service in the war, in affording naval protection again German raiders to the South Atlantic trade routes and the East Coast of South Africa, but that she represents the South American continent in the ranks of the belligerents.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Fannie M Titus

The death occurred yesterday at Hampton, Kings county, of Fannie M. Titus, an aged and highly respected lady of that place, widow of the late Gilbert W. Titus, aged seventy-seven years. Deceased left two sons, Francis L. and F. Warren Titus, both residing near Bloomfield, Kings county. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock, when services will be conducted in the Central Norton Baptist church.

Charles Parsons.

Hoyt Station, Jan. 13.—Suddenly at Hoyt Station, after an attack of influenza which developed into pneumonia, Charles Parsons, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Benison Parsons, passed away on the 23rd of December. Deceased was twenty-seven years old. His cheerful disposition endeared him to all who knew him. Besides his parents he is survived by five brothers, Erb, of St. John, Percy H., of Toronto, and Stanley, Rudman and Thomas, at home, also four sisters, Miss Annie of Fredericton Junction and the Misses Mary, Maggie and Blanche, at home. Mr. Parsons numbered a wide circle of friends who sincerely sympathize with the bereaved family in the loss of a loving son and brother.

Funeral services were conducted by Rev. C. J. Richardson, and interment was made in the Baptist cemetery.

Mrs. Andrew Braun.

Special to The Standard.

Digby, N.S., Jan. 14.—Mrs. Andrew M. Braun passed away at the Cullis Sanitarium, Boston, last Saturday. She was about 25 years old. Deceased was Miss Hilda Dakin, daughter of the late Roger Dakin, of Digby. Her husband is at Butte, Mont. One child is left, who is making its home with its grandmother, Mrs. Smith, of Brighton. Two brothers and two sisters, also living in Brighton, are left to mourn.

Capt. John Thomas Beaman.

Special to The Standard.

Digby, N.S., Jan. 14.—The funeral took place this afternoon of Captain John Thomas Beaman, who died after an illness of some years, aged 76. He was born in Digby and was a son of the late David Beaman. In early life he sailed on coasting vessels, but later devoted his time to summer boating and yachting. He leaves a widow, three daughters, Mrs. D. D. Moore, Glace Bay; Mrs. J. S. MacLeod, Sydney, and Miss Susie at home, and one son, Harry L. V., manager of the Strand Theatre at Halifax, also one brother, George, of St. John, and two sisters, Mrs. S. E. Logan, also of St. John, and Mrs. Henry Haynes of Lynn, Mass.

Mrs. H. A. Green.

Mrs. Harry A. Green passed away in Richmond, Cal., after a short illness of pneumonia, in the fifty-fifth year of her age. She leaves her husband and two daughters, besides her father, Joseph Frazee, and stepmother, two sisters, Mrs. Wm. Beckingham, and Mrs. C. Irons, and one brother, Cecil Frazee, of St. John, and one sister, Mrs. George Ryder, and two brothers, Leslie and Tilley Frazee, of Boston.

CARLETON GRAND JURY REPORTS

Returns Indictments Against Several Respondents Held on Serious Complaints.

Special to The Standard.

Woodstock, Jan. 14.—Judge Carleton is presiding over the county court now in session. The grand jury, of which Councillor James W. Gallagher was foreman, brought in true bills in the following cases, King vs. Maudsley Davis, of Debec, obtaining money under false pretences; King vs. Chas. Wright, of Woodstock, assault with intention of doing grievous bodily harm and for common assault; King vs. Roy Rigby of Brighton, shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm. The first case now being tried is a hold-over case, that against Murchie Larlee, a returned soldier, engaged under the M. S. A., charged with holding up citizens and asking for their registration cards and, upon failure to produce them, collecting money, releasing the citizens and holding the money. Roy Rigby was arrested last night, charged with shooting at Road Commissioner Clark yesterday, who was laying out a winter road.

RISKY WORK BY THE ITALIANS

Rome, Jan. 3.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—During the period just before the great Italian offensive started, considerable attention was attracted to the extraordinary accuracy of the knowledge of affairs behind the Austrian lines in possession of General Diaz and his staff. It is now known that much of this exact information was secured by men who were dropped in enemy territory by Italian airplanes, and after an interval for observation, picked up and brought back by aviators.

During the three months just prior to the launching of the Italian drive, eighty men were engaged in this perilous work. All of them had thrilling adventures and experiences.

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Small Dose
Small Price

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have stood the test of time. Purely vegetable. Wonderfully quick to banish biliousness, headache, indigestion and to clear up a bad complexion.

Genuine bears signature

Brent Good

PALE FACES

Generally indicate a lack of Iron in the Blood

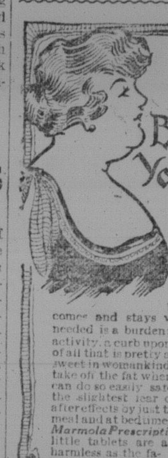
Carter's Iron Pills

Will help this condition

WHY RUN-DOWN PALE EXHAUSTED WOMEN SHOULD TAKE IRON

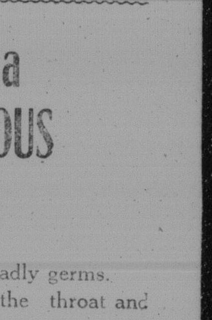
"There can be no beautiful, healthy, rosy-cheeked, steady nerved women without iron. When the iron goes from the blood of women, the roses go from their cheeks—their charm and attractiveness depart. I always insist that my patients take organic iron—Nuxated Iron—(not metallic iron which often corrodes the stomach and does more harm than good). Nuxated Iron is easily assimilated, does not blacken nor injure the teeth nor upset the stomach. It will increase the strength and endurance of weak, nervous, irritable, careworn, haggard women in two weeks' time in many cases. I have used it in my own practice with most surprising results."—Ferdinand King, M.D., well known New York Physician and medical author. (Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded—On sale at all good druggists.)

NUXATED IRON



Why Burden Yourself With Fat?

Prominent repulsive fat that comes and stays where it is not needed is a burden; a hindrance to activity, a curb upon pleasure, a thief of all that is pretty and graceful and sweet in womankind. Why don't you take off the fat where it shows? You can do so easily, safely and without the slightest fear of harm or bad aftereffects by just taking after each meal and at bedtime a pleasant little Marmola Prescription Tablet. These little tablets are as effective and harmless as the famous prescription from which they take their name. Buy and try a case today. Your druggist sells them at 75 cents or if you prefer may write direct to the Marmola Co., 63 Garfield Bldg., Detroit, Mich. You can thus say goodbye to dieting, exercise and fat, and get back the graceful figure and poise you desire.



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Health and Happiness

Women of today seem to listen to every call of duty except the supreme one that tells them to guard their health. Home duties, church duties, war activities, and the hundred-and-one calls for charitable enterprises soon lead women to overdo. Nervousness, headaches, backaches and female troubles are the inevitable result.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I was very weak, always tired, my back ached, and I felt sickly most of the time. I went to a doctor and he said I had nervous indigestion, which, added to my weak condition, kept me worrying most of the time—and he said if I could not stop that, I could not get well. I heard so much about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound my husband wanted me to try it. I took it for a week and felt a little better. I kept it up for three months, and I feel fine and can eat anything now without distress or nervousness. Health and happiness? Yes, I have both now."—Mrs. J. WORTHLINE, 2842 North Taylor Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The majority of women nowadays overdo, there are so many demands upon their time and strength; the result is invariably a weakened, run-down nervous condition with headaches, backache, irritability and depression—and soon more serious ailments develop. Avoid them by taking in time

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

SACRIFICED HALF MERCHANT SHIPS

Britain Risked Dominance in World's Shipping to Aid Her Allies.

London, Jan. 14.—Britain's sacrifice for the Allied cause was in the disposal and service of her merchant marine equal to her efforts in battle and factory. She risked her dominence in world's shipping and trade to assist in feeding her Allies, transporting their troops and furnishing the various armies with food and munitions. The British navy and British merchant marine made victory possible, but at a terrific sacrifice of the latter and of Britain's foreign trade. Throughout the war 500 British merchant steamers from 500 to 5,000 tons gross, in addition to oil tankers, smaller merchant craft and trawlers, were steadily employed in the service of the great navy that held the seas for the Allies and closed the ports of the enemy to the world's trade. It required 222 oil tankers for the navy's service, and of smaller merchant craft nearly one thousand were used for the same purpose. The hardy fishermen of the North Sea manned 2,400 trawlers sweeping the seas for enemy mines, and hunting enemy submarines. In all merchant ships, tankers and trawlers there were 4,122 British ships formerly in trade, steadily engaged in the naval service, and losses were immediately made good, so that this number never decreased no matter how vicious the enemy's attack. From the beginning of the war until September, 1918, the British merchant marine transported (a) personnel, effectives, 19,553,093, personnel non-effectives, 2,725,224; prisoners, 126,664; animals, 213,035; vehicles, 497,172 and military stores, 42,854,372 tons.

Shipping For Allies.

Britain loaned France the equivalent of one million tons gross of shipping and half the French imports were carried in British ships. Italy was loaned 750,000 tons gross of shipping and also half the Italian imports were carried in British ships. For the United States the British merchant marine transported 946,694 soldiers to France and allotted 200,000 tons gross of British shipping to carry supplies to the American army. This allottment was doubled shortly before the armistice. During the participation of the American navy in the war the British merchant marine furnished it with 150,000 tons of bunker coal. During the war Britain, by negotiation, and other influences, obtained the use of 1,500,000 tons of neutral shipping, half of which was devoted to Belgian relief and similar work while of the remainder 400,000 tons was allotted to France and 300,000 tons to Italy. Britain also placed her repair yards at the services of France, Italy and the United States.

During the war Britain's loss in merchant shipping through war was 7,737,034 tons gross, and from difficulties of navigation 1,108,133 tons gross, a total of 8,845,167 tons gross, whereas her total merchant tonnage at the outbreak of the war of ships of 500 tons and over was 5,000 vessels of 18,500,000 tons, and now 4,145 vessels of 15,380,583 tons. During the war there was built 4,22,296 tons of merchant shipping. The strain on Britain's shipbuilding facilities was terrific. On Sept. 30th there were 200 British vessels of over 1,600 tons gross of a total tonnage of over 900,000 undergoing repairs, and during the first nine months of 1918 nearly twenty million tons of British and Allied shipping were in British shipyards. With the sacrifice of her merchant marine there was a corresponding sacrifice in trade. Britain of her great merchant fleet, after satisfying the requirements of war and of her Allies, had only 6,250,000 tons left for import trade. In 1913 Britain imported 54,000,000 tons of commodities, of which 37 per cent was carried in neutral ships. This year Britain's imports have fallen to 30,000,000 tons, and only 15 per cent. carried in neutral ships. Of the imports in 1913 there were 18,000,000 tons of food, 36,000,000 tons of raw material, while this year there were 13,000,000 tons of food, 14,000,000 tons of munitions and war material, and only 3,000,000 tons of ordinary civil supplies. In the fight for freedom Britain sacrificed one-half her merchant marine and two-thirds at least of her foreign trade. It was that sacrifice that won the war. Britishers now wonder if that sacrifice is to be the forerunner of an equally great sacrifice of Britain's control of the seas. British sea control won the war and is Britain's reward to be the deprivation of this control?

T. H. BLACKLOCK.

WEDDINGS.

MacKay-Harvey.

Special to The Standard.

Digby, N.S., Jan. 14.—Walter MacKay, son of Alex. MacKay, of Sandy Cove, in this county, was married in Dorchester, Mass. last Friday, to Marion, daughter of W. J. Harvey, of Port Williams, Kings County. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Van Kirk, pastor of the Methodist Church in Dorchester. Mr. and Mrs. MacKay arrived here today, and left at once for Port Williams on their wedding trip.

Bishop-MacQuarrie.

A quiet wedding took place yesterday afternoon at five o'clock at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. J. A. MacKeigan, when Miss Mary MacQuarrie and Frederick W. Bishop, both of Sydney, N. S., were united in marriage. After a short wedding trip to United States cities the happy couple will make their home in Sydney, where the groom is a prosperous shoe merchant.

Mrs. Snooper (at the theatre)—Why do they have a peep hole in the curtain, Henry?

Mr. Snooper—Little concession on the part of the managers, I presume, to make the actresses feel at home.

Little Jimmie—"Pa, what are the spoils of war?"

Pa—"The money the heroes get for writing magazine stuff that was contained in newspaper articles published months before."

NAMES HINES FOR RAILROADS

McAdoo's Assistant is Appointed to Succeed Him by President Wilson.

Washington, Jan. —Walker D. Hines, assistant director general of railroads, has been appointed director general by President Wilson, succeeding William G. McAdoo, who now retires from public life.

Mr. Hines is an advocate of Mr. McAdoo's plan for five years' continuation of government control to provide a test period and has supported most other policies of the retiring director general, with whom he has been associated throughout the last year of government management. He is accredited with having originated many policies of the railroad administration. If Congress does not enact new railroad legislation at an early date he favors returning the roads at once to private management and this is expected to develop into a strongly contested issue within the next month or two.

Announcement of the appointment, which does not need to be confirmed by the Senate, was made Saturday by Mr. McAdoo in the west on a vacation trip to Los Angeles. The news reached the White House from the President by cable Friday night and was telegraphed to Mr. McAdoo at Winslow, Nev.

Until he became a member of the railroad administration staff a year ago Mr. Hines was chairman of the Santa Fe and was one of the youngest railroad executives in the country. He is 48 years old and became affiliated with railroads as an attorney.

Mr. McAdoo divided his time between the treasury and the railroad administration and received no compensation for the latter office.

Walker Downer Hines was born in Russelville, Kentucky, Feb. 2, 1870, was graduated from Ogden college and later received a legal degree from the University of Virginia. He was assistant attorney from 1893 to 1897, assistant chief attorney from 1897 to 1901 and first vice president from 1901 to 1904 of the Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co.

Mr. Hines was general counsel of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Ry. Co., from 1906 and chairman of the executive committee until 1908. Since 1906 he has also been in general law practice in New York. For the past year he has been assistant director general of the railroads under Mr. McAdoo.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 12.—Walker D. Hines, assistant director general of railroads, was appointed director general Saturday by President Wilson to succeed William G. McAdoo.

Notice of the appointment, cabled to the White House by President Wilson reached Mr. McAdoo by telegraph Friday night at Winslow, Nev., when he passed through that town on his way here.

"WHITE EAGLE" FLIGHT

Great Airplane for Italy—U. S. Flight Nearly Ready.

London, Jan. 14.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Milan reports that Signor Caproni has nearly finished the gigantic machine in which it is intended to fly from Italy to America. The machine is a huge triplane, with engines of 3,000 horsepower, and ample accommodation for a certain number of passengers, for whom cabins and sleeping berths will be available.

The Caproni trans-Atlantic flier is to be named the "White Eagle," in allusion to a curious prophecy printed here in 1916 and attributed to an English friar of the Seventeenth Century. The prophecy announced that there would be a great world war in the Twentieth Century, which would be started by the evil genius of an Emperor in Luther's country, in league with another Emperor, both of whom had black eagles on their coat-of-arms, but that civilization would eventually crush the barbarians, whose empires would be divided into twenty-two states.

MANY CASES OF RHEUMATISM NOW

Says We Must Keep Feet Dry, Avoid Exposure and Eat Less Meat.

Stay off the damp ground, avoid exposure, keep feet dry, eat less meat, drink lots of water and above all take a spoonful of salts occasionally to keep down uric acid.

Rheumatism is caused by poisonous toxin, called uric acid, which is generated in the bowels and absorbed into the blood. It is the function of the kidneys to filter this acid from the blood and cast it out in the urine. The pores of the skin are also a means of freeing the blood of this impurity. In damp and chilly, cold weather the skin pores are closed, thus forcing the kidneys to do double work, they become weak and sluggish and fail to eliminate this uric acid which keeps accumulating and circulating through the system, eventually settling in the joints and muscles causing stiffness, soreness and pain called rheumatism.

At the first twinge of rheumatism get from any pharmacy about four ounces of Jad Salts; put a tablespoonful in a glass of water and drink before breakfast each morning for a week. This is said to eliminate uric acid by stimulating the kidneys to normal action, thus ridding the blood of these impurities.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, harmless and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia and is used with excellent results by thousands of folks who are subject to rheumatism. Here you have a pleasant, effervescent lithia-water drink which overcomes uric acid and is beneficial to your kidneys as well.

Y. M. C. A. WORKERS UNDER ARREST

Alleged to Have Misappropriated Funds to the Extent of $38,940.

Paris, Jan. 14.—It became known today that three Young Men's Christian Association workers are under arrest in Paris, charged with defalcation of funds of the Association. The men are George Schoeffel, former secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, of Rochester, N.Y., the Rev. R. Atkins, of Eagle Pass, Texas, and —— Mansfield, said to have been a former secretary of the Sailors' Union of New York City. The total amount alleged to have been misappropriated approximates $38,940, most of which has been recovered.

The Y.M.C.A. has asked the army to prosecute these cases to the limit, and to impose the full penalty. The military court martial will begin during the present week.

BLOODSHED AT PREZEMYSL

Two Thousand Persons Killed by Ukranians — No Lights in Town, Water and Food Scarce.

Geneva, Jan. 14.—Two thousand persons have been killed at Prezemysl, Galicia, by the Ukrainians, according to a despatch to the Neu Frie Presse of Vienna, a copy of which has been received here. The Ukrainians have been bombarding Prezemysl for several days past, by land and by air, and conditions in the town are described as terrible. The gas and electric plants have been destroyed, and there is no light in the town. Water and food also are lacking.

Crawford—"Your wife must be sentimental to have kept the old love letters you wrote her before marriage."

Crawshaw—"That isn't the reason. She reads them to me whenever she gets angry."

JAPS AND U. S. HAVE AGREED

Will Exercise Joint Contract of the Chinese Eastern and Siberian Railroads.

Tokio, Jan. 14.—An understanding has been reached between Japan and the United States, the Kokumin Shimbun announces, apparently with authority, regarding joint control of the Chinese Eastern and Siberian railroads, which for some time has been regarded with concern.

Notice of the agreement, the paper adds, has been sent to the seven powers concerned, but all matters have been settled and an official statement will be issued shortly.

The plan, according to the paper, includes the appointment of John F. Stevens as president of the operating board having control of economic and technical operation under a joint commission.

CO. COUNCILLOR STANDING TRIAL

Member of York Council Faces Serious Charge—In Court Yesterday.

Fredericton, Jan. 14.—Before York County court today County Councillor James King of Prince William Parish, was sent up for trial on the charge of adultery, on the complaint of Ex-Councillor David Carson, of Dumfries.

Two witnesses were examined for the prosecution during the afternoon, and their evidence was somewhat of a damaging nature. Several other witnesses are to be examined on both sides and the case will probably take most of the day tomorrow.

Many civil cases have been stood over, owing to the illness of different counsel. The attention of the jury was directed by Judge Wilson to the dangerous accumulation of snow on many roofs of buildings in Fredericton. The grand jury recommended the police exert themselves in seeing that householders and business houses keep their roofs clear.

ULTIMATUM SENT SWISS OFICIALS

Bolsheviki Demand Release of Bolshevists Imprisoned in Savantan—Threaten Dire Things.

Geneva, Jan. 14.—The Bolshevik government in Petrograd has telegraphed an ultimatum to the Swiss federal authorities, saying that, unless thirty Bolshevists who were arrested and imprisoned in the fortress of Savantan, in the Canton of Valais, are released before February 1, thirty Swiss citizens in Petrograd will be shot without trial.

There is great indignation here over the situation.

The Bolshevist movement seems to be spreading in the Rhine towns and in North Switzerland, where Madama Bolonova, a Russian who recently was expelled, has returned secretly with several million rubles for the carrying out of Bolshevist propaganda. The police are searching for her.

New Protection for Ford Owners

THERE are now 160,000 Ford cars in actual use in Canada.

The demand for service on these 160,000 cars has created a big business in repair parts.

The Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, is responsible not only for the cars that bear the Ford name, but for the Ford parts it manufactures and supplies.

It and its authorized representatives alone have the right to sell genuine Ford parts.

Yet, inferior repair parts not made by the Ford Company are being offered to the public as "Ford parts" —or "Parts for Ford Cars."

The makers of these "spurious" parts have no interest—such as we have—in the performance of the Ford car. They are not under obligation—as we are—to serve Ford owners well.

The result is what might be expected.

Whereas parts made by the Ford Company are made to give Ford service, the inferior parts are simply "made to sell."

Genuine Ford parts are made under rigid inspection in the Ford plant from Vanadium and other high-grade steels. The inferior parts, most of them, are cheaply made from low-carbon steel.

* * *

The Ford owner, who allows any but genuine Ford parts to be used in his car, suffers more than the actual loss on the inferior parts. Other parts in his car are liable to damage from the inferior parts, and, of course, the Ford warranty behind his car becomes void! There is also the dissatisfaction arising from poor service and repeated breakages.

To protect Ford owners in this situation—

To make authorized Ford Service available to every Ford owner—

To give the widest possible distribution to genuine Ford parts—

The Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, has adopted a new policy.

Hereafter we will supply genuine Ford parts, not only to our regular Ford dealers, but to every reliable garage which is rendering service on Ford cars. Such garages will become authorized Ford Service Stations. They will display the Ford Service sign.

* * *

The result of this change in policy will be an immediate benefit to Ford Owners.

Authorized Ford Service will be available everywhere.

Instead of 800 Ford dealers — heretofore the most complete service offered on any automobile manufactured in Canada—there will be approximately 3000 Ford Service Stations.

To get genuine Ford parts—and the Ford service expected from those parts—Ford owners will have only to look for the familiar Ford sign or the new Ford Service Sign.

Ford
Ford Authorized Service Station
— using —
— Genuine Ford Parts —

When the Ford Service Sign is displayed it indicates that the garage owner has been authorized by this Company to render Ford service, and has agreed to supply only genuine Ford parts.

It will prove more than a convenience to Ford owners.

It will be a protection against the damage and expense he might incur through the use of inferior parts in his Ford.

Look for the Ford Service Sign

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited

Ford - - Ontario

REPUBLICAN L ASS

Nearly Every State Repre Committee Which Wi Probable Presidential

Chicago, Jan. 14—Party leaders nearly every state arrived here to to attend the meeting of the Rep can National Committee tomor The session will be in the natur a political love feast at which republican victory at the cong sional elections last November wi canvassed and plans for the 1920 p dential campaign discussed. Pract ly every state will be represented the national committeeman or proxy.

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There is nothing but grateful preciation of the part America played, but England is not in the sition of merely adopting Amer plans, either for the League of tions or for any other part of programme of the congress. Many official committees of experts h been engaged for more than a past, with official encouragement, amining the subjects and the ch of Whitehall departments concer come to Paris with abundant in mation and definite plans of a reaching character.

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LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE IF SICK, CROSS, FEVERI

Hurry, Mother! Remove p sons from little stomach, liver, bowels.

Give "California Syrup Figs" at once if bilious or constipated.

Look at the tongue, mother! If co ed, it is a sure sign that your lit one's stomach, liver and bowels ne a gentle, thorough cleansing at on

When peevish, cross, listless, p doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act na rally, or is feverish, stomach so breath bad; has stomach-ache, so throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give teaspoonful of "California Syrup Figs," and in a few hours all the fo constipated waste, undigested food a sour bile gently moves out of the lit bowels without griping, and you ha a well, playful child again.

You needn't coax children to ta this harmless "fruit laxative;" th love its delicious taste, and it alwa makes them feel splendid.

Ask your druggist for a bottle "California Syrup of Figs," which h directions for babies, children of ages and for grown-ups plainly on t bottle. Beware of counterfeits s here. To be sure you get the genui ask to see that it is made by the "Ca fornia Fig Syrup Company." Refu any other kind with contempt.

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REPUBLICAN LEADERS ASSEMBLE IN CHICAGO

Nearly Every State Represented at Meeting of National Committee Which Will be in Nature of a Love-Feast—Probable Presidential Candidates Mentioned.

Chicago, Jan. 14—Party leaders from nearly every state arrived here today to attend the meeting of the Republican National Committee tomorrow. The session will be in the nature of a political love feast at which the republican victory at the congressional elections last November will be canvassed and plans for the 1920 presidential campaign discussed. Practically every state will be represented by the national committeeman or his proxy.

Although Chairman Hays declared that any discussion of candidates for president was premature, the party leaders in informal conferences tonight, discussed probable candidates and issues. Among the men mentioned in the gossip were: Gen. Pershing, Gen. Wood, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator Cummins of Iowa, Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, Senator Harding of Ohio, William H. Taft, Senator Watson of Indiana, Gov. Lowden of Illinois, former governor Whitman of New York and Senator Weeks of Massachusetts. Gov.-elect Henry J. Allen of Kansas was mentioned as a possible candidate for vice president by his friends.

The two issues most frequently mentioned in the gossip were an attack on the alleged extravagance of the national democratic administration and a strong declaration against Bolshevism and Socialist doctrines, including government ownership or operation of the railroads and other public utilities.

Committeemen Fred Stanley of Kansas and Hubert Work of Colorado predicted that all the former republican states in the west would be back in line in 1920. Committeeman A. T. Hert of Kentucky said the indications pointed to that state going Republican in the next presidential election.

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There is nothing but grateful appreciation of the part America has played, but England is not in the position of merely adopting American plans, either for the League of Nations or for any other part of the programme of the congress. Many unofficial committees of experts have been engaged for more than a year past, with official encouragement, in examining the subjects and the chiefs of Whitehall departments concerned come to Paris with abundant information and definite plans of a far-reaching character.

The day of the blind sceptic has gone by. It is now only reasoned criticism that will carry weight. Lloyd George is by now well known to the French public and his resourcefulness throughout the war with the decisive contribution of the British family to the Allied victory, gives him a commanding position. His quick imagination and sympathetic insight make him a super-diplomat, and it will be found that he is not afraid of challenging the old established methods of military power, root and branch.

For World Trusteeship.

It is practically certain that from the first the programmes, both of the preliminary and the definitive conferences will be regarded in the light of the decision of the Allies and America to establish a world trusteeship for the smaller nationalities and a world executive to solve future international differences without war. This shifting of the point of view makes immense practical differences. It does not lessen the just claims to be made of enemy states, but it, nationalizes them. To give very briefly two out of the many possible illustrations:

1—To transfer unconditionally a certain region of near Asia from Turkey or one of the German colonies to one of the great Powers would be a transfer by pure conquest; to transfer it to that power as mandatory for and under the superior authority and supervision of an international board possessed of adequate powers, would be an act of trusteeship.

2—To demand so many hundreds of thousands of millions of payment unconditionally is an old style indemnity. To demand the same amount along with a general scheme of economy by reduction of armaments backed by all the great powers is to point to the best, and, as some think, the only possible way of payment in full.

It is therefore probable, to the point of certainty, that next week's conference will base itself upon the declared intention to found a league of nations as its own successor to carry on permanently the work now begun.

Business-Like Body.

The British idea is that the league should be a practical and business-like body, elastic in its constitution and using such precedents as our own Imperial Cabinet and the Versailles Committee of prime ministers and generals rather than a symmetrical, but artificial structure. In any case it must, in some measure, copy the five-fold character of the national governments whose chief functions are defence, legislation, administration, judicature, and provisions for the free regular expression of public opinion. In other words, the league must have the means of enforcing its decisions. It must have a conference in which extensions and changes of international law can be discussed and the opinion of its constituents ventilated. It must have—and this is at present regarded as an essential thing—a powerful executive which would, like a trustee, watch continuously all possible sources of trouble, and finally it must have courts of law and arbitration for dealing quickly with disputes. That is a broad outline of all the chief schemes I have heard of.

The present conference will not itself go directly into the detail of these schemes, but it will endorse their common principle either in a general declaration or a series of resolutions and will probably appoint one or several commissions to draft a detailed project for production at the definite conference. It will be in the light and according to the spirit of this decision that the subsequent business will be considered. Such, at least, is the present prospect and it is the one on which all liberal minds have a right to congratulate themselves.

CROWN JEWELS AGAIN IN TOWER

Were Kept in Vault at Windsor Castle During the War.

London, Jan. 14—Crown jewels have been brought out of their wartime hiding place and returned to the Tower of London. They were not paraded back. In fact, the removal was so informal and quiet that no one, perhaps, who saw a couple of automobiles containing four army men disguised as civilians suspected that they were carrying $30,000,000 worth of jewelry.

A peep into one of the cars would have revealed a cardboard hatbox, but the peeper wouldn't have known that it concealed the Imperial State Crown. Nor would he have guessed that the piece of rough, heavy, red cloth he was seeing covered the royal sceptre, with its famous Cullinan diamond. Insignificant-looking boxes and parcels were the other crowns, coronets robe and the rest of the royal regalia.

The guards were two army officers and two non-commissioned officers. The officers wore silk hats and frock coats and the non-commissioned officers black overcoats and derbies.

Windsor Castle, about 25 miles from London, became the repository of the jewels soon after German aircraft began to bomb the metropolis. They were placed in a thick-walled stone vault.

DISTURBANCE IN PORTUGAL

Madrid, Jan. 14.—Serious disturbances have occurred recently in Portugal, especially at Oporto, according to travellers who have arrived here from Portugal. Oporto was occupied by "democrats" and guerilla bands. Many were killed and wounded when troops were sent to the town to restore order. The situation is reported to be considered most grave.

MONS GRATEFUL TO CANADIANS

Medal Presented to General Currie as a Token of City's Gratitude — Hun Cruelty Described.

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—Copies have been received in Ottawa of La Liberte, a newspaper published in Mons, dated November 20th, 1918. This issue contained under the title "Official thanks," an interesting letter addressed by the college burgo-masters and aldermen of the city to Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Currie, commanding the Canadian Army Corps. In addition to expressing the thanks of the city for its liberation, the letter contains an interesting comparison between the German methods of fighting and those followed by the British army, as viewed from the point of view of the civilian inhabitants. The letter is as follows:

To Monsieur Le General,—

"The City Council, which meets today, 13th November, 1918, for the first time since the liberating of this city, considers it its duty to tell you of its admiration, and to express its deep gratitude to the British army, and particularly to the Canadian corps. The taking of Mons by your soldiers on the 11th of November was more than a brilliant "Falt de guerre;" it was a chivalrous action.

"The Germans, according to their usual habits had put machine-guns in inhabited private houses, thus sheltering themselves behind innocent civilians, as they had done in 1914, when they first attacked the city.

A Great Feat.

"The Canadians, with a view to sparing the town and saving the inhabitants, abstained from shelling these houses, and at the risk of their own lives took them by storm, chasing the enemy in a hand-to-hand struggle. When the Canadians entered the re-conquered place all the inhabitants acclaimed them, none having been killed or wounded in the course of the battle. It was a great feat, and your army, thus terminating the war, covered itself with unsurpassed glory. The enemy's army on the contrary, terminated as cowards a war commenced in crime.

"The whole world must know, Monsieur le General, that on the 23rd of August, 1914, the German army entered Mons, after having burnt the village of Nimy, which forms almost a suburb of the city But in order to avoid injury by the Allied armies, which were retreating fighting vigorously, they marched before them a crowd of innocent inhabitants hardly clothed, who served as a shield. The burgomaster of Mons was forced to take the head of the hostage procession, in order to avoid worse cruelties for the city and his compatriots.

"When the British infantry opened fire on the Germans, and as the mass of civilians tried to take shelter, the German soldiers, who were following, fired at close ranke killing four and wounding a large number. This is their only brave action at Mons.

Parody On Justice.

"What the German occupation was for our city history will tell later. Commenced in terror and crime, it was continued by most brutal and insolent oppression and cynicism. Violence and humiliation were used lavishly. Workers were deported and treated as slaves, and if they refused to work they had to suffer martyrdom. A number of our citizens were imprisoned or deported without conviction or after a trial that was only a farce and a parody on justice. The most extraordinary demands were imposed on us; money was extorted for various reasons under cover of judicial farce; our industries were devastated, and we can say that to individual pillage from the soldier was added methodical pillage ordered by the German administration. We were witnessed of knavish tricks of all sorts. Shameful scenes of pillage and thieving specially marked the last days of fighting. It is not astonishing to see today Prussian militarism miserably crumbling.

"The glorious Allied armies have since 1914 made a heroic struggle for Right against Barbarism, and today Right is triumphant and Liberty reigns. In the darkest hours of our long suffering we never doubted that it could be otherwise.

"Fed with false news, surrounded with laborous and complicated lies, invincible hope never abandoned us. We knew that we could count on the bravery, tenacity, and generosity of the Allied forces, and we have today the great joy of seeing that our hope was not in vain.

"Our everlasting gratefulness goes to these armies and amongst them in the British army to the Canadian corps, who rang for us the never-to-be-forgotten hour of resurrection.

"The British army terminated at Mons, the day of the armistice, a series of brilliant victories, avenging at places where it had been effected, the retreat of 1914. These great evnts have created amongst us unbroken ties.

"Permit us to offer you, as a slight testimonial of our gratefulness, a medal which will remind you of our small and old Belgian city, to which the exploits of your army have added a new historical prominence."

"FOLLY TO HOLD OFF FOR LOWER PRICES"

Duty of Business is to go Ahead, Says J. E. Otis—No Big Decline in Sight.

(Chicago News.)

A tendency on the part of business men to hold back new enterprises, in expectation of lower commodity prices and wages, is a mistake, in the opinion of Joseph E. Otis, vice-president and acting head of the Central Trust Company of Illinois.

"I have no sympathy with the man who is sitting back, awaiting lower prices," said Mr. Otis today. "The people who are waiting a drastic decline in prices aren't going to get it, they are going to get left. In other words, I do not believe we are going to see any immediate and drastic decline in commodity prices. There is a world-wide scarcity of many materials and production costs are going to continue abnormally high.

"We have had perhaps a certain amount of inflation. To the extent that present high prices are due to that cause, moreover, we can expect no immediate decline. The process of deflation will be gradual.

"If we were all to hold back, awaiting lower prices we should produce conditions of a sort that would benefit no one. It is the duty of business to go ahead and sieze the opportunities now awaiting. If a manufacturer were to defer building needed additions to his plant, in the hope of securing a lower construction cost at some indefinite time in the future, he probably would lose more profits on goods which he might have been producing and selling in the meantime than he will save on cheaper construction costs."

Frank W. Thomas of A. O. Slaughter and Co., said today:

"In considering the outlook for commodity prices, we must bear in mind that wages are going to continue high for an indefinite time, and that European competition, formerly so keenly felt in our markets, is not going to be so severe as it was before the war. Wages have been advanced abroad with no immediate prospect of their return to the pre-war basis."

Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, in an address delivered in that city last night declared that it is possible to transfer 15,000,000 men now engaged in war activities to works of peace without greatly disturbing conditions.

"I would not argue that we can make this transition without any jolt," he said. "There will be some. But I believe that the demand for labor is so great that it is possible to make the transition without disaster.

"We may make a cushion of public works. That is possible. But there are really tremendous orders that may now be executed, and on the whole I would not be surprised to find that we shall see no surpluses of labor, providing labor and the employer of labor each does his best to help in this readjustment."

John N. Willys, president of Willys-Overland Company, says:

"Material prices and wages are not likely to come down in a hurry. With the passing of the first flurry of unsettlement of prices which followed the signing of the armistice there is now a noticeable steadying of the market."

WHOLESALE FISH DEALERS' TRIAL

Before U. S. Federal Court Charged With Breaking Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

Boston, Jan. 14.—Taking of testimony in the federal court suit against wholesale fish dealers, charged with violation of the anti-trust laws, was completed today. The court announced that arguments would be heard on March 4. Forty-one defendants are involved in the case, including the Boston Fish Pier Company and the Bay State Fishing Company, the former composed of 28 and the latter eight dealers.

When the last witness had been heard, Henry F. Hurlbut, counsel for the Bay State Fishing Company, filed a motion asking to have the government elect which of the defendants it would proceed against as between the Boston Fish Pier Company, and the Bay State Fishing Company, maintaining that no evidence had been introduced to show that the Bay State Company was in any combination to restrain trade. After lengthy discussion the counsel denied the motion.

DOMINION REVENUES WILL SHOW INCREASE

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—The present fiscal year will show heavy Dominion revenues. For the nine months ending Dec. 31, according to Finance Department returns, current revenues totalled $222,485,552, an increase of nearly $32,000,000 over the same period of the year previous. For the month of December alone, the revenue was $28,552,723, an increase of practically eight million over December, 1917. In spite of prohibition, both Excise and Customs revenues have increased. Expenditure on consolidated fund account was last month $16,547,263, as compared with $17,361,674 in December, 1917. For the whole nine months' period, however, expenditure on the same account was $124,539,099, in comparison with $96,982,537 for the nine months ending Dec. 31, 1917.

The net debt was increased by $22,799,237 during December. It now stands at $1,330,228,898.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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When you see the W-S. S. sign determine when you will buy your next stamp.

WHO?

W-S. S. are purchased by men and women of comfortable means; by housewives and working men; and by children. EVERYONE has an opportunity to share in the high interest the Dominion of Canada pays on an investment in War-Saving Stamps.

Keep a Thrift Card to look after the quarters. Remember Thrift Stamps are not interest-bearing. They are simply a means to secure a War-Savings Stamp.

HOW?

The way to "build a bond" with W-S. S. is to buy regularly—one a day, or one a week, or one a month—whatever your means will permit.

Those who cannot invest $4.00 at a time acquire War-Savings Stamps in exchange for Thrift Cards to which are affixed 16 Thrift Stamps costing 25 cents each.

Be as patriotic as the storekeeper who asks you to take your change partly in Thrift Stamps.

WHY?

EVERYONE should buy War-Savings Stamps. In addition to receiving $5.00 for $4.00 invested, you know the money will be used to finance expenditures incurred in the great work, the absolutely essential work, of Reconstruction.

$5.00 for $4.00 and every dollar worth more.

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The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1919.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

In considering the application of male and female school teachers in St. John for increased salaries, it is well to bear in mind that the amounts now paid through the Board of School Trustees and by Government grant are not what could be regarded as excessive. Female teachers, when appointed, receive five hundred dollars per year from the Board, and a Government grant amounting to one hundred dollars. The salary from the Board increases at the rate of fifty dollars per year until a maximum of seven hundred dollars is reached. The Government grant remains at one hundred dollars for the first two years, is increased to one hundred and ten dollars for the next five years, and becomes one hundred and thirty dollars per year for service after seven years. Thus, a female teacher during her first year of active work, draws six hundred dollars, in her third year seven hundred and ten dollars, in her sixth year eight hundred and ten dollars, in her eighth year eight hundred and thirty, at which amount she remains. These figures apply to grades six and under. For grade seven the teacher is paid by the Board forty dollars per year additional, and in grade eight the only female now employed who is not a principal receives seven hundred and fifty dollars, exclusive of the Government grant. There are no male teachers employed in St. John schools who are not principals of the various schools, except those in the High School. In the High School salaries run from eight hundred dollars annually for grade nine, to twelve hundred dollars annually for grade eleven exclusive of the Government grant. In High School only three teachers in addition to the Principal may receive the Grammar School Government grant, which is three hundred and fifty to four hundred dollars, in addition to salary received from the Board. Thus, including this Grammar School Government grant, the grade eleven male teacher receives sixteen hundred, and the grade eleven female teachers receive fourteen hundred and twenty dollars, and twelve hundred and sixty dollars annually, respectively. There are both male and female principals employed in St. John, although there are no male teachers other than principals in any except the High School. These principals receive from seven hundred and twenty-five dollars to sixteen hundred dollars annually, according to experience, length of service with the Board, the number of departments, etc., in buildings for grades from one to eight. The principal of the High School receives eighteen hundred dollars, together with four hundred dollars Government grant. In the Manual Training and Household Science departments the salaries run from eight hundred to twelve hundred per year exclusive of the Government grant, which for those departments is two hundred dollars per year, while the supervisor of singing receives nine hundred and fifty dollars annually and the Government grant.

At the present time the sixteen male teachers employed by the Board are requesting an increase of twenty-five per cent. which will amount to a total of $5,675, and the one hundred and ninety-five female teachers are asking a flat advance of one hundred dollars per annum, totalling $19,500. Thus these two requests together total $25,175 additional expenditure. Since September, 1917, all teachers employed in the city have had their salaries increased two hundred dollars per year. Principals were given this amount in September, 1917, while the female teachers received one hundred dollars increase in January, 1918, and one hundred dollars in September, 1918.

It is the policy of the Board to engage none but first class teachers. A number of the older teachers employed here have never taken the first class examinations, but are in every way competent to teach the lower grades, and indeed, rank among the best of those in the service of the Board. For the purpose of salary all are regarded as first class teachers, and draw on the same basis.

THE PENSIONS AND THE ARCHIVES.

The documents relating to soldier's pensions—involving a record of every soldier at the front, are immense in number. The care of them, as well as their classification and indexing, the government has handed over to the Dominion Archives. The pension money to be disbursed is estimated at $30,000,000. The Archives will also have the care of the papers and books connected with Paymasters, Transportation, Hospital and other services, together with the official reports from all officers at the various fronts. The future historian will find in that department all available material for studying and writing a history of the war, it not being the intention of the government to authorize any official history of the war. The Government has employed some forty English, French and Canadian artists to put on canvas large representations of battle scenes, plans, and men connected with the war, which will also find a home in the gallery of our national Archives.

From Mr. W. C. Milner, the Maritime representative of the Archives, The Standard has obtained some particulars of the movements of the War Trophies Exhibit that appeared in St. John about a year ago. It has been growing in dimensions, so that now about forty cars are required to move it—making it the biggest show on earth. It was loaned to the United States Government and has been exhibited in fifteen of the leading cities of the United States. The average attendance has been over thirty per cent. greater than that at the World's Fair. Commencing at Baltimore, it turned across the continent to San Francisco and Los Angeles, and returning it was greeted everywhere with immense enthusiasm. At Chicago, the paid attendance numbered 1,975,000 people. The leading public men of the United States visited it. President Wilson, Colonel Roosevelt, Mr. Taft and many others made important speeches at it to immense crowds on the war, and not a little of the late Victory Loan success is ascribed to its influence. It has lately been broken up into two sections—one section now at Moose Jaw, proceeding West.

Dr. Doughty, the director of the Archives, has spent much time with a staff of assistants, during the war in Europe, organizing the various departmental records on a basis for permanent preservation. He left for England on the "Olympic" recently to complete his work.

The work now being so energetically done, will grow more and more important with the passage of time. It is fortunate for the country that when the war commenced, it possessed a department already organized and equipped, prepared to deal with after-the-war problems on a large scale.

MOTOR CARS.

The automobile industry is now in process of rapid transformation. Because of restrictions imposed by the United States government, and through the voluntary action of manufacturers, many plants formerly turning out cars to the limit of their capacity, were diverted to the production, either in whole or in part, of munitions. For this reason the output of pleasure cars was greatly reduced, and for some time no particular effort has been made by manufacturers to carry on a selling campaign as, generally speaking, the demand for all lines of pleasure cars is greatly in excess of the supply. Now that the restrictions are removed, automobile manufacturers throughout the eastern and central States are getting back to their former condition as rapidly as possible, and meanwhile are carrying on a goodwill campaign through advertising in order to keep in touch with prospective patrons. They do not yet see their way clear towards re-organizing their selling departments, in view of the fact that practically every manufacturer has more than enough orders booked to take up all the cars that can be produced during the next six months. By June or July, it is hoped that these orders will be filled, and the opportunity of the various plants to go ahead with business as formerly will then depend on their ability to secure adequate materials, together with labor at a cost which will permit of the production of cars sufficiently satisfactory without a material increase in price.

There will be general regret that Principal Peterson of McGill has suffered serious illness such as will result in the cessation of his activities in connection with Canada's greatest university. During his career at McGill Principal Peterson has been one of the big men of Canada, and has brought along that university to a rather remarkable degree. Although not a young man, he has reached only his sixty-third year, and should have been good for a great many more years of active work. His sudden illness is indeed a great loss to educational circles in Canada.

Russia will be effectively excluded from the Peace Conference. France, acting as spokesman for the associated nations, announces that these powers will not recognize representatives of the Bolshevik government. Until Russia restores some semblance of order she will find herself unable to share in the benefits of the settlement with Germany.

WHAT THEY SAY

We are Proud of our Heritage.

(Boston Transcript.)

The Dominion has made, for the cause of civilization and its motherland, a great and signal sacrifice. Its record in the war is one of which its people may be proud forever. For the Canadian people it is a heritage of imperishable honor.

Welding the Moral Links.

(Indianapolis News.)

Lloyd George, with his recent overwhelming success in the elections, and Premier Clemenceau, with the vote of confidence of the chamber of deputies, may be taken as approved representatives of the spirit of Great Britain and France. American people will hope that no difference of views that President Wilson may entertain will lead to any break in the spiritual unity of nations which is so much more important than mechanical unity.

Where is Rosner?

(New York Herald.)

Where, oh, where is Karl Rosner—Rosner who revealed the Kaiser as a botanist, and his first born son as a naturalist? Tales of lugubrious Hohenzollerns flashed from Holland inspire regret that the once reverential biographer of German royalty did not follow his idols into exile. None there was so deft as the missing Rosner in verbally disguising the devil as Madonna, intraining the morning glories of poesy over the Hohenzollerns dunghill. By leaving or losing him Wilhelm and Fritz have deprived posterity of an epic work beside which Virgil's classic tale of the adventures of Aeneas would have appeared as a narrative of the simple life.

Bismarcked all Through.

(New York Sun.)

A short time ago the suggestion was made by a member of the German Government—or what passes for such—that one of the neutral nations should examine all the documents for the case and decide who was responsible for starting the war which has just come to an end. But, according to Carl Kantsky, the late Kaiser has taken the precaution to burn all the documents at Potsdam which had any bearings on the great struggle. To ask for a full investigation, when they know that the evidence has been destroyed, is so beautifully Prussian, so consistent with German habits and modes of thought, that it is not even humorous.

Schoolmasters from Russia.

(New York World.)

The world at large will note with languid interest the establishment at Moscow of a school of anarchy where agitators from all nations are to receive training as revolutionists. Unless this is an attempt by some enterprising pedagogue to deprive Lenine, Trotzky and other learned masters of Bolshevism of the monopoly of tutorship which they now enjoy, it hardly seems worth while. In the great university of devilry recently founded at Petrograd there is instruction not only in the theory but the practice of revolution, and by means of elaborate extension courses the art has been carried to millions of people.

The New Lure of the Land.

(Baltimore American.)

The "lure" of the town has probably been vastly overstressed. Anyhow, there is a corresponding and competing lure to rural life. And this rural lure is very strong, as the suburban extensions of all modern cities show. The lure of the town amounts to about this, that business opportunity—wage-earning opportunity—averages better in manufacturing and commercial centres than on the farms. The farm hand hasn't, in most instances, much in way of betterment prospect to dazzle his imagination. If he is above the ordinary he may, by the time he is thirty, become a renting farmer and may be at fifty a land owner.

The Tonic of a Home.

(Springfield Republican.)

There was in Col. Roosevelt's home a wholesome, tonic companionship, fit to be an example. The youngsters who were brought up in that atmosphere have "made good." Kermit, his father's hunting companion, has served with distinction with the British army and in France. Theodore J. and Archie have been wounded and decorated for valor, and Quentin, the youngest, whose pranks at the White House used to amuse a nation, lies bravely dead. And however men might differ with Col. Roosevelt in politics, no one who entered the White House and saw its gracious mistress, did so without gaining a sense of the affectionate chivalry toward her whose happy comradeship with a remarkable man has come to the great parting and to whose sorrow a nation pays its respect.

A BIT OF VERSE

Coming Home.

Ever the shimmer of English leaves,
And a southern wind a-blowing;
Ever a twitter of dawn at the eaves,
And the distant kine a-lowing;
Ever the glory of autumn sheaves,
And a dimpled brook a-flowing.

Ever the church at the foot of the hill;
And the tavern sign a-swinging;
Ever a voice at the window-sill,
And the children a-tugging and climbing;
Ever the clatter that comes from the mill,
And a thrush at my heart a-singing.

Gone is the dawn with its lurking fears
On a night of tearless weeping;
Gone is the ache of the crawling years,
With horror and death in their keeping;
O, ever the quiet of coming years
And the loved ones around me sleeping.

—Arthur Coles Armstrong in the Daily News.

A BIT OF FUN

It is never too late to learn, but we sometimes learn that too late.

Do not rest your arms on the table. Stack all your weapons in a corner before dinner.

One idea of a loud mouthed man is one who is able to make himself heard in a room where there are a dozen women.

Then—Oh, Boy!

Marcus Nathan, managing director of Terrace Garden dance palace, dropped in a little barber shop after leaving the Garden last night to get a shave. The barber was both rough and talkative.

"Well," he said, as he gave Mr. Nathan's nose a jerk, "the war has stopped. Do you think there'll be any more fighting?"

"Not unless you yank my nose again," snorted Mr. Nathan.

Little Benny's Note Book.

BY LEE PAPE

My cuzzin Artie was erround yestidday before suppir, and I had a fine ideer for sumthing to do, saying, Lets go up on my roof and lay down in the srn and see if we can get sunbernt and look as if we jest came frum some place.

All rite, wat do you say we do, sed Artie. Wich we snuck up to the attick and climbed up on the roof and did, both laying flat on our backs and pointing our faces up at the sun, Artie saying, Wen peeple ask us ware we got sunbernt lets say we jest got back frum California ware the sun shines pretty neer all nite.

Well how can you tell its nite, then? I sed, and Artie sed, you cant, allways. And we kepp on laying there pointed at the sun and after about 5 minnits Artie sed, Are you sunbernt yet? and I sed, I dont think so, theres too meny clouds, are you?

I dont think so, sed Artie. And pritty soon there was so meny clouds there wasent eny sky, and me and Artie got up off of our backs off of the roof, Artie saying, G wizz, holey G, you awt to see your back.

Well holey Moses you awt to see yours, I sed. Both of our coats being all smeered with tar off of the roof, me saying, Do you think it will come off, and Artie saying, it came off the roof. And we climbed back agen and started to sneek down to the kitchin to see if it would come off, and pop and ma was in the setting room wen we started to go past, ma saying, ware are you boys going so quietly?

Mam, Will tar come off? I sed, and ma sed, Wat? Come in heer, both of you. Wich we did, and ma saw our backs, saying, For goodniss sakes, wat have you bin doing? and pop saying, Is that the coat I recently paid for?

We bin up on the roof making a ixperiment, I sed, and pop sed, A scientiflick ixperiment? and I sed, yes sir.

Well, of course, science must go on, ixplane yourself, sed pop. Meening how, and I sed, We was trying to see if we could get sunberned.

Thats vanity, thats not science, sippose you stay in tonite and watch your mother fail to get the spots out, sed pop. Wich I stayed in and watched her, and she failed, all rite, and today I took the coat erround to the cleeners, and who did I meet taking his erround but Artie, me saying, Did you get a licking? and him saying, Neerly.

Ample.

Heck—Does your wife understand any language except English?

Peck—No; she can do all the talking that's necessary in that.

Lost Many a Fee.

Sign in front of country church: "Do not hitch here." Nothing for couples desiring to get married to do but go elsewhere.

Up-to-date Parrot.

Caller to suffragist's parrot) — Polly want a cracker?

Parrot—Na-a-a-aw! Polly wants a vote.

Didn't your husband promise you not to bet on horses?" "Yes," answered young Mrs. Torkins. "I mentioned it to him and Charlie solemnly assures me he has been betting on nothing but dogs."

He Knew.

The Fat Customer—I want half a dozen collars, please.

The Clerk—What size?

The F. C.—Thirteen and a half.

The Clerk—Surely you must take a larger size than that. What size shirt do you wear?

The F. C.—Sixteen.

The Clerk—Then why do you wish such a small collar.

The F. C.—Why, confound you, I'm buying them for my boy.

Placing It.

Miss Gush—I just adore caviar, don't you?

Miss Green—I never heard him except on the phonograph.

THE EDITOR'S MAIL

Editor Standard.

Sir,—May a seeker after knowledge ask for a little of your space in which to beg some information?

I would like to know whether the officials of the Provincial Board of Health are amenable to any of the laws governing ordinary humanity, or is it another case of "Me—or We and Gott." Have they the power to blithely close up a private institution wherein there is no disease nor any symptom of it, and take away the owner's means of subsistence just whenever they happen to think of it, or is there some deep underlying principle, something of the order of the laws of Nature, you know, which a finite mind is not expected to comprehend?

For instance, in October last, when influenza, grippe or whatever it was, was prevalent in St. John, Moncton and many parts of New Brunswick, Sussex was closed down, through the medical men stated that there was not a single case in the town.

A small private educational institution was included in the lockout, much to the indignation of principle, teachers and pupils, and for five weeks they were not allowed to resume work, entailing much inconvenience and hardship to the principal, whose income was nil, and expenses, nearly as great as when school went on.

The Minister of Public Health was interviewed by telephone and the fact pointed out that there was no influenza in Sussex, and that closing the school entailed great loss of income as well as waste of time, and the pupils objected as strongly as did the teachers to such a senseless state of affairs. The reply given was that while that might be true, and it was regrettable, yet as it was found necessary to close similar institutions in St. John and Moncton it would be impossible to make any distinction. Distinction between places where deaths were daily occurring from influenza and where there was not a case! Surely it is to laugh!

On Saturday the 4th inst., this unfortunate town was again put under the ban, owing to the ill-considered statements of some pipe-dreamers apparently, and once more this small school was invited to close. The kind invitation was declined, following the advice of several prominent men of the place, and the difficulty was finally settled by the principal's agreeing to adjourn for an afternoon until the local agent could arrange matters with the higher powers, the pupils in the meantime having drawn up and forwarded a strong protest against further loss of time. We trust the incident is closed.

Finally, are there absolutely no qualifications deemed necessary in aspirants to these positions of autocratic authority save a yearning for the job and the correct political leanings? One would imagine that a modicum of common sense, and some rudimentary ideas as to the rights and interests of others might be made a sine qua non in such a case.

Sincerely,
A SQUARE DEAL.

THE McCOURT CASE.

Editor Standard.

Sir,—My attention has been called to a letter in The Standard of January 14th, signed by Mrs. James McCourt, referring to her three sons who were committed to the Hampton Court for trial by me. Anyone interested in the matter may see copy of the evidence given by the McCourt and Mullin boys at my office. The oldest McCourt boy admitted, under oath, that he received a rifle belonging to Mr. McDonald of Woodman's Point, knowing the same to be stolen. Thos. McCourt admitted, under oath, that he stole the rifle before mentioned from the house of Mr. McDonald; at the time of the theft his younger brother was with him. The reason the oldest boy was discharged was that the act was committed in St. John County, and not in Kings County, and consequently he could not be tried in the Kings County Court. I make this statement that justice may be done to all concerned in the matter.

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TWO WITNESSES AT YESTE

Two Sessions of New Brunsw Yesterday—Will Resume ney's Evidence Completed garding St. John Railway

In the New Brunswick Power Co. hearing two witnesses were examined yesterday, the direct examination of C. W. Whiting was completed, the direct and cross examination of C. D. Jones was finished, and at adjournment the cross examination of Mr. Whiting was under way. Mr. Whiting placed the value of the plant on which the company was entitled to receive returns, including the working capital, at $1,693,498. During the cross examination of Mr. Whiting F. R. Taylor, counsel for the company, sprung something new on the commission and the witness, when he asked about an expenditure of $450,000 made in the years 1894-95 by Messrs. Ross and Van Horne. Witness claimed to have no knowledge of this expenditure and admitted that if Mr. Taylor could substantiate his claim to this amount it would more than wipe out the water alleged to be in the St. John Railway Company stock.

At the morning session Mr. Sullivan continued his direct examination of Mr. Whiting and witness continued his explanation of the various items in his report. In making up his valuation he had allowed the company the benefit of many items which he would not include in property account. The amount which he had credited to renewals, $389,735, he regarded as generous. His total value was made up of three items, electric plant, $669,190; railway plant, $630,369; gas plant, $107,569. The working capital he placed at $117,000, this being the difference between the liquid assets and liquid liabilities. In 1895 the value of the plant was $539,000, against this there were bonds amounting to $450,000, leaving a value of $89,000 against the stock issued which amounted to $500,000 or $411,000 of water on which the public had to pay dividends, and in twenty-one years $521,325.23 had been paid in dividends on this water.

Adjournment was then made until half past two in the afternoon.

Afternoon Session.

When the commission resumed its sitting at half past two, another expert for the company appeared on the scene in the person of Homer Loring, who was interested in the formation of the New Brunswick Power Company and he watched the proceedings keenly.

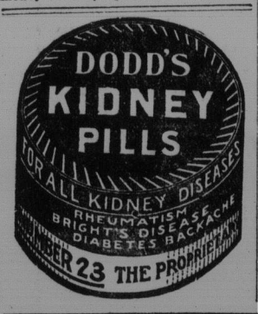
Mr. Sullivan in continuing his examination of Mr. Whiting, asked if the witness considered the valuation of $1,575,859.75 a fair one, and Mr. Whiting said he considered it a high one. An item of $200,000 of bonds issued in 1900 referred to bonds issued to repay Messrs. Ross and Van Horne monies advanced by them and also covered the interest on these monies and had no relation to the bonds issued in 1895.

This finished the direct examination and Mr. Whiting was stood aside to allow C. D. Jones to be put on the stand.

Mr. Jones said he was president of the Vaughan Electrical Company. From 1890 until 1895 he had been connected with a number of the electrical and street railway companies which were in business here. In 1890 he had become connected with the St. John City Railway Co., as business manager, had made up the books and had full charge of them, he had also acted in the same capacity for the Eastern Electric Co., and when the two had been absorbed by the Consolidated Electric Co., he had acted as manager for the new company. When the Consolidated was sold under foreclosure proceedings, all the property of these three companies, with the exception of land and buildings sold to W. H. Thorne had become the property of Messrs. Ross and Van Horne. He had been with the St. John Railway Co. for a little over one year, first as co-manager with Mr. Warren, and later as superintendent of the railway.

He made some estimates of the value of the St. John City Railway Co., and had copied from the books of the Eastern Electric and Consolidated Companies, items showing the cost of equipment and these had been written in a pocket memorandum book which was produced and placed in evidence.

He had estimated the St. John City Railway at $85,000, made up of four miles of track at $7,500 per mile; one hundred horses at $100 each; car equipment, $25,000; lands and buildings, $20,000; the New Brunswick Electric Co., $65,000; the Eastern Electric Co., $56,873; the Consolidated, $68,717; the two latter being money actually spent in development.



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TWO WITNESSES EXAMINED AT YESTERDAY'S HEARING

Two Sessions of New Brunswick Power Company Enquiry Yesterday—Will Resume This Morning—C. W. Whitney's Evidence Completed—C. D. Jones Gives Facts Regarding St. John Railway and Other Companies.

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The buildings of the New Brunswick Co., which were charged in at $8,000, had been sold to W. H. Thorne for $4,000.

This completed the direct examination and Mr. Taylor began his cross examination.

Witness had no knowledge of the stock outstanding or the amount of bonds issued by any of the companies, with the exception of the $125,000 of bonds issued by the New Brunswick Co., and never had seen the stock books of any of the companies he had acted as manager for, or a previous company, the People's Railway Co. He had no recollection of issuing an annual pass to Mr. Masters, of Moncton, on account of his being a director of the People's Railway, to keep alive the organization or of paying any directors' fees. Outside of his memorandum book he had no recollection of what had taken place. He did not knw there were outstanding at the time of the foreclosure sale securities amounting to $1,500,000, and $250,000 of the People's Railway Co., although there might have been. Witness thought $100 was a fair average price for horses at the time tue estimate was made up.

He did not know that Mr. Vanwart had never sold the company a horse at a lesser price than $200. The property sold to W. H. Thorne was what is known as Thorne's Wharf. He would not have undertaken to erect the buildings for $20,000. He had no knowledge of what equipment had been in storage when the New Brunswick Electric Co. was taken over. Houses had been wired free for customers and the cost of doing the work charged up to capital account, but he had no knowledge of how much this would be aside from the figures set down in his book. Mr. Sullivan contended this was an expense account and the company had no right to expect a return on it. Mr. Taylor thought there was room for argument in the matter. Witness knew the Consolidated had borrowed from Charles Fawcett $10,000, but did not know that over $175,000 had been borrowed and used by the company, and would not care to say that this amount had been spent partly in construction and partly to make good loss in operation.

Witness knew that in 1894 the power house had been remodelled and construction work done on the road under the direction of F. P. Brothers and a Mr. Sutherland.

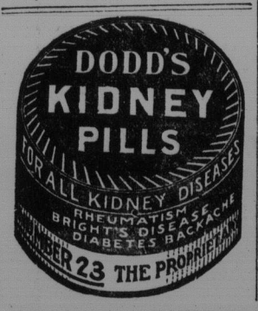
This concluded the examination of Mr. Jones, and Mr. Whiting was recalled by Mr. Sullivan, who said he had included an item of $2,846 for wiring houses, although he did not think it a proper property charge. He had checked up the building cost, and found that Mr. Sloan valued the Main Street building at $18,900.

Mr. Taylor then took up the cross examination of Mr. Whiting.

In his examination of the books he had not found anything about an indebtedness of $175,000 by the Consolidated Co., and had not found out in what year the double track was built, nor had he found any records of construction, marked as such. He did not know that Ross and Van Horne had spent about $450,000 in remodelling the power house and laying tracks, in the time between the foreclosure sale and turning over of the property to the St. John Railway Co He had not found any record of the construction of the double track from Indiantown to St. James Street, single track from the head of King Street, by way of St. James, Wentworth, Mecklenburg, Pitt, Duke and Charlotte Streets, and double track on King Street; or the Paradise Row line, of which the Brussels street portion was double track. Neither had he found any vouchers for twenty new cars and other equipment for the road. He did not know that the reason his valuation was so much lower than that of Mr. Waterman, or Mr. Sloan, was because this $450,000 was left out of his valuation. Witness had not seen the minute book of 1894 in which this expenditure was spoken of, and stated that if this expenditure had been made it would more than make up the amount of alleged water in the original issue of St. John Railway Co. stock, being about $39,000 more than what he had called over-capitalization.

Witness stated that the amount of depreciation which the company were entitled to charge on his valuation of $1,700,000, was about $75,300; dividends at six per cent. $102,000; surplus at two and one-half per cent. $42,000; a total of $219,000. In addition to this there was the amount which might be set aside for damage claims, and for the Workmen's Compensation Act assessment.

Mr. Holgate asked Mr. Whiting to prepare a statement showing what the depreciation at three and one-half per cent., instead of the five which he had used would amount to, and adjournment was made until ten o'clock this morning, when Mr. Taylor will continue his cross examination.



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POLICE COURT CASES YESTERDAY

Two Men Found Loitering on the Street in the Early Morning Were Remanded—Man on Liquor Charge Fined Fifty.

George Goodie and Earl Robertson, both of Nova Scotia, appeared in the police court yesterday to answer the charge of loitering on the streets early yesterday morning without being able to give a satisfactory account of themselves. They were remanded after evidence had been taken.

A young man appeared on the charge of being drunk and breaking a window. Officer Boutot gave evidence, and the prisoner was remanded. Two drunks were fined $8 each, and proceeded onward.

At the afternoon session of the court a resident of North End appeared to answer the charge of having liquor illegally in his possession, the same having been found by the sub-inspectors in his residence. Inspectors McAinsh and Garnett both gave evidence, telling of visiting the premises on Monday evening and of their finding three bottles of mixed liquors on the premises. The defendant stated that he himself knew nothing of the liquor, and that the same did not belong to him. His Honor in giving judgment alluded to the defendant appearing for the first time in court. He then struck a fine of fifty dollars.

THE CIRCUIT COURT

Four Criminal Cases to be Tried—Mr. Justice Barry is Presiding.

The January Circuit Court opened yesterday morning with Mr. Justice Barry presiding. His Honor advised the grand jury that four criminal cases were on the docket, but that several other cases had just been sent up by the police magistrate, and he would ask them to return at a later date to consider the other cases. The cases on the docket were as follows:

The King vs. John Travis—theft.

The King vs. John Travis—theft.

The King vs. Jos. McDonald and Clifford Ritchie—theft.

The King vs. George Paddock—indecent assault.

It was later announced that the case against McDonald and Ritchie had been withdrawn from the grand jury, the prisoner having elected to be tried without a jury.

The civil docket was as follows:

Jury Cases.

Erb vs. N. B. Power Company—D. Mullin, K.C.

Daniel et al vs. The Imperial Guarantee Co.—G. H. V. Belyea.

Gerow vs. Webber—Dr. W. B. Wallace, K.C.

Non-Jury.

Baxter vs. Baxter—Dr. W. B. Wallace.

Lyman vs. Emery—Dr. W. B. Wallace.

The following composed the grand jury:

Charles M. Lingley, I. Chester Brown, Fraser W. Hewitson, G. Wilfred Campbell, Edward Hogan (absent), Charles McDonald, Harry S. Daly (foreman), A. Ernest Fleming, Fred J. McInerney, Arthur W. McInnis, Henry R. Ross and Richard Arscott.

The following petit jurors were summoned:

Gordon C. Allan, Robert D. Cogger (absent), Charles McConnell (absent), S. D. Wilson, Ottie S. McIntyre, William H. Sulis, William V. Hatfield, John Jackson, D. Arnold Fox, Harold Monahan, Hugh Milley, Wellington Green, John Chestnut, David A. Morgan, Ernest J. Todd, Charles Ledford, G. Heber Arnold, Dudley S. Robillard, M. J. Harry Mulholland, Ernest C. Wilson and James Huey.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Transfers of real estate have been recorded as follows:

St. John County.

Helen M. Chase et vir to Myer Budovich, property in Douglas avenue.

Helen B. Connors et al to H. A. Seely, property in Lancaster.

City of St John to W. E. Scully, property in Charlotte street, West End.

Fenton Land and Building Co., Ltd., to R. M. Haley, property in Lancaster.

W. E. Scully to City of St. John, property in Union street, West End.

Mary E. Scully et vir to M. J. Keleher, property in Lowell street.

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If the bowels do not move regularly, they will, sooner or later, become constipated, and constipation is productive of more ill-health than almost any other trouble.

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COMMON COUNCIL REGULAR AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS

At Session Yesterday Afternoon it Was Recommended to Increase Salaries of All Ferry Employes—Commissioner Outlines His Paving Program—Considerable Work to be Done by Water and Sewerage Department.

The regular meeting of the Common Council was held yesterday afternoon, there being present Mayor Hayes, Commissioners Fisher, Bullock, Jones and Thornton.

The report of the committee of the whole was read and adopted. It recommended that, commencing from the first day of January inst., the permanent men of the Ferry Department on the monthly pay roll, be granted an increase of $10 per month each, and the employees on the workmen's staff an increase of $5 per month each, and that B. Mundee, the teamster, receive an increase of ten cents per load per month.

It also recommended that Messrs. Moses and Tobias, the contractors for excavating the trench at Lake Fitzgerald, be now paid a further sum of $1,000, out of the amounts held back under contract, the city engineer having reported favorably mereto.

Public Works Report.

The Commissioner of Public Works reported regarding the application made in October, 1917, by the N. B. Telephone Company to the Public Utilities Board for permission to charge day rates instead of night rates on long distance messages between the hours of six and eleven p.m., that a decision was given by the Board on the 8th inst., allowing day rates to be charged up to 8.30 p.m.

The Commissioner was appointed on Oct. 23rd, 1917, to look after the interests of the city at the hearings in the above matter, and made a report on November 7th, 1917, showing what had been done up to that date, and that the chief objection to the proposed change was that the people should not be unnecessarily burdened with what would amount to an increase in rates, the company not needing and not asking for an increase in its revenue.

In the spring of 1918 the Board ordered that a six months' test be made of giving to the users of the long distance lines in the evening a preference as to service in cases where day rates would be offered.

The information obtained from this test did not appear to be of much value, and the Board on the 8th inst. made the order extending the day rates to 8.30 p.m.

Only two persons appeared at the last hearing in opposition to the change, and their chief argument was that under the circumstances an increase in rates should not be granted without compensation of some kind.

The report was received, and, on motion, fyled.

A letter was read from the Imperial Munitions Board, stating that the Board had a surplus of boxes which they were willing to hand over to the city for the purpose of giving the same to the poor, and that these boxes were not to be sold. It was mentioned that the Phoenix Company had 4,434 such boxes ready to be handed over.

Commissioner Bullock moved that the letter be received, and he suggested that without any expense the whole matter be handed over to the Associated Charities to deal with as they wished. Carried.

J. S. Wilson, President of the Canadian Reconstruction Association, writing from Toronto, requested that the municipality provide such accommodation as possible for the purpose of looking after the distribution of labor, explaining that with the soldiers returning to civil life, and the closing of the munition factories, it meant that many thousands of men would have to be cared for in the matter of employment.

On motion the letter was received and fyled.

A communication from the Minister of Labor was read, which stated that E. E. McG. Quirk was in the province, representing the governments for the purpose of opening employment offices, and the Minister asked for the co-operation of the council. On motion the letter was received.

A communication was read from the Canadian Imperial League in which that body stated that it was their feeling that the appointment of a Chief of Police should be given to a returned man, and such be given the first consideration for such position. On motion the letter was given to the Commissioner of Public Safety.

The Board of Associated Charities asked for a grant of $225, and grants were also asked for by Riverview Memorial Park Association, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty. On motion all were laid over until such time as the matter of grants are considered.

Fortis Nicholas, the proprietor of a shoe shine and tobacco store on Mill Street, wrote the council asking that he be paid the amount of $1,600 for damage done to his place of business and for articles stolen on the night of November 7th, 1918, by a mob. He stated that he was a ratepayer and a British subject and could not afford to lose such an amount. It was decided that the matter be taken up in committee. Commissioner Bullock in discussing the matter stated that the council had been advised by the city solicitor that the city was not liable for such damage caused. The Commissioner further said that if the council considered this application, it would only open the door for others. He did not know why the police on that day could not have run some of these offenders down.

Commissioner Jones said that he did not like to oppose the advice of the solicitor, but it was indeed hard for a citizen to lose his property and all through the inefficiency of the police force. There is no doubt but that some people know who is responsible, and if the city at that time had an efficient police force this outrage would not have happened. Mayor Hayes said that in 1914 the city had a street car strike, and at that time many thousands of dollars damage was caused, and it was then shown by the city solicitor that the city had no legal liability when it was asked to pay something like $16,000 damages. Commissioner Thornton said he thought that as the council had dealt with the Nicholas claim at a previous date that they have nothing further to do with the matter. On motion it was decided that the letter lay on the table.

On motion an order was passed to give the yearly notice to city tenants to quit.

Commissioner Fisher stated that the Workmen's Compensation Board had presented bills against the different departments, and the Department of Public Works had received one for $1,320.45, and that there would be some additions to it. On motion it was ordered to be paid and charged against the department's appropriations.

Commissioner Jones stated that James E. Cogswell, St. James Street, West St. John, had paid ten dollars for a permit to enter a sewer, and then found that the main sewer was so far away that he could not conveniently reach it. On motion it was ordered that Mr. Cogswell be refunded the money.

The council then adjourned and went into committee.

Commissioner Fisher brought forth his paving programme again. He said that the grading and curbing could go on in certain sections, but the paving could not be accomplished until water mains and sewers had been repaired, or new ones placed in. He showed from reports received that a sewer and a new main had to be put in Douglas Avenue, from Main to beyond Bentley Streets, there was a water main to go in the City Road from Haymarket Square to Wall Street, but it would be possible to work at paving on one side of the road until this work was accomplished. There was also a chance to work at paving on the eastern side of Douglas Avenue, while the work was being done on water and sewerage.

It was moved that specifications be prepared and tenders called for paving on Prince William, Union, Germain and Duke Streets at a cost of $60,000. Carried.

Commissioner Jones enquired if there had been estimates presented for the water and sewerage work to be done on the above named streets, and Commissioner Fisher replied as follows: Prince Wm. Street $4,000 for service pipes; Union Street $800 for service pipes; German Street $1,000 for service pipes; Duke Street $2,800 for water main and service pipes. On motion of Commissioner Bullock, it was decided for the present to leave out Douglas Avenue and City Road until such time as the water and sewerage department got through with their work before the paving was commenced. Carried.

Commissioner Fisher reported that from Prince William Street to Charlotte Street, a new water main was needed on King Street.

Commissioner Jones said that he had been informed that the present pipe on King Street had been there for sixty years.

Commissioner Fisher said that it was proposed to pave the south side of King Street, until such pipe was laid on the northern side, and the whole cost for paving would amount to $5,775.

From Union to Haymarket Square, on Brussels Street, a new water pipe was needed, but paving on one side of the street, from Union to Richmond Street, could be accomplished at a cost of about $4,000.

There was an extension to be made on Adelaide Street, from Victoria to Newman, and there was a ten inch main to be placed in Adelaide Street. Winter and Spring Streets also need attention as regarding pipes, but these streets could wait until more important streets were looked after.

A. M. Belding, representing the Playgrounds Association, appeared before the committee and presented a request for a grant of $4,000 to assist in carrying on this work. He said that the association obtained $4,000 before the war but this amount had been cut down to $2,500, and the association in carrying on their work and greatly over-expended this amount. The amount asked for was needed to purchase new equipment for some of the grounds. The association felt that there was a necessity for a playgrounds in the vicinity of the Marsh Bridge. There should be a director of recreation to control the playgrounds, and if such an appointment was impossible, on account of the expense, the Playgrounds Association could take charge, as it was quite necessary that some persons should be in control to prevent any objectionable features, for principally the grounds are there for the boys and girls.

It was decided that this matter would be taken up when other requests for grants are to be considered.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

GRAND DIVISION S. OF T. SESSIONS

The Grand Division, Sons of Temperance of New Brunswick, convened in the Central Baptist church yesterday morning, and in the evening preceding, on the call of the Most Worthy Patriarch, E. L. G. Hothenthal, of South Manchester, Connecticut.

Matters of grave importance regarding the works of the order were freely discussed, and a large amount of business transacted. After yesterday morning's session the meeting adjourned to the call of the executive. The Most Worthy Patriarch, Mr. Hothenthal, left on last evening's train for his home in South Manchester. Deputy Most Worthy Patriarch of New Brunswick, Rev. W. J. Kirby, presided at the sessions. The order is in a flourishing condition at the present time, and the sessions were largely attended.

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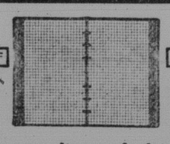

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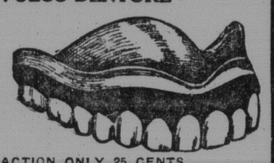

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DR. A. J. McKNIGHT, Proprietor,

'PHONE M. 2789-21. 38 Charlotte Street.

Hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. ST. JOHN, N. B.

ROYAL BALSAM OF CANADIAN WHITE PINE is an excellent adult cough remedy and our **Childs' Cough Syrup** is equally as good for the kiddies.

The Royal Pharmacy, 47 King Street

TABLE LAMPS FROM $3.00 UP

HIRAM WEBB & SON, - Electrical Contractors

91 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

'Phones: M. 1595-11 M. 2579-11.

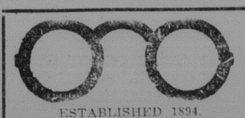
GRAVEL ROOFING

Also Manufacturers of Sheet Metal Work of every description.

Copper and Galvanized Iron Work for Buildings a Specialty.

J. E. WILSON, LTD., 17-19 Sydney St.

'Phone Main 356.



ESTABLISHED 1894.

OPTICAL SERVICE

Unexcelled is What We Offer.

We grind our own lenses, insuring you a service that is

PROMPT AND ACCURATE

Send your next repair to us.

D. BOYANER,

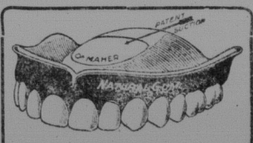
111 Charlotte Street

PROTESTANT LECTURES.

Under the auspices of St. John County L. O. L., addressed by the Rev. K. H. Palmer, during the next week as follows: Old Brussels St. church, Monday and Tuesday evenings; Main St. Baptist church, Wednesday; Ludlow St. Baptist church, Thursday; Queen Square Methodist church, Friday. Good music at all meetings.

Ease of Writing is of paramount importance in any typewriter and you get it in the Remington—always. A. Milne Fraser, Jas. A. Little, Mgr., 37 Dock St., St. John, N. B.

A. A. Pelkham, Halifax, came in on the Halifax express last evening, and is registered at the Dufferin.



Painless Extraction Only 25c.

Boston Dental Parlors.

Head Office 527 Main Street 'Phone 683

Branch Office 35 Charlotte St. 'Phone 38

DR. J. D. MAHER, Proprietor.

Open 9 a. m. Until 9 p. m.

OYSTERS and CLAMS

ARE NOW IN SEASON.

Canada Food Board License No. 9-770.

SMITH'S FISH MARKET

25 Sydney Street. 'Phone M. 1704

RAZORS

d Best Models

..... $5.00 to $7.50
..... 5.00 to 7.50
..... 2.50 to 7.50
..... 1.50 to 3.50

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Machine Works, Ltd.
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Phone West 15.
H. WARING, Manager.

ivil Engineer and Crown
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74 Carmarthen Street, St. John

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N, ST. JOHN.

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ALL SIZES—ALSO
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, — Manufacturers
STREET P. O Box 702

FACTORY OR STORE FLOORS

Will last the longest if made of hardwood.

Our Beaver Brand Flooring is always dry. That is a most essential point in flooring — to have it dry

Good clear stock, 10 cents a foot.

The Christie Woodworking Co., Ltd.
186 Erin Street

Send For a Copy of our January Investment List

It is now in the printers' hands and will be ready right away. It is probably one of the most important—if not the most important—which we have issued in the past four years. It comes at a time when the war is over, and when there is really a marked scarcity of the highest grade bonds on the market at war time prices and yields. Is your name on our list? If you are not sure, better drop us a line so that you will not be disappointed in getting it.

Eastern Securities Company, Limited

St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.

MONTREAL SALES.

Montreal, Tuesday, January 14.—

Morning.

Victory Bonds 1922—6,500 @ 99, 3,450 @ 99⅛, 2,000 @ 99½, 50 @ 99¾.

Victory Bonds 1927—250 @ 101, 50 @ 100¾.

Victory Bonds 1937—10,000 @ 102⅞, 7,800 @ 102¾, 200 @ 103, 350 @ 102⅞.

Steamships Com—50 @ 45, 25 @ 44¼.

Textile—25 @ 102½, 130 @ 102, 3 @ 102¼.

Textile Bonds—2,000 @ 97.

Dom Textile—25 @ 102½, 130 @ 102, 3 @ 102¼.

Steel Can Com—20 @ 63.

Dom Iron Pfd—25 @ 95.

Shawinigan—25 @ 115.

Dom Iron Bonds—1,000 @ 88.

Montreal Power—110 @ 87.

1931 War Loan—900 @ 96.

1937 War Loan—500 @ 96⅞, 1,000 @ 97½, 2,000 @ 96 5-8.

Wab Cot—5 @ 59.

Lake Woods—3 @ 165.

Smelters—65 @ 26, 100 @ 26¼, 110 @ 26½, 410 @ 26¾, 50 @ 26⅝, 1,390 @ 27, 15 @ 27½.

McDonalds—5 @ 22, 5 @ 22¼.

Wayagamack—25 @ 51.

Wayagamack Buds—300 @ 81⅞.

Laur Power—25 @ 61.

Quebec Bonds—100 @ 60¼.

St Lawr Flour—25 @ 95.

Riordon—20 @ 117, 25 @ 117¼.

Asbestos Com—25 @ 45.

Asbestos Pfd—305 @ 62.

Brompton—5 @ 61, 50 @ 60¾.

Bank Commerce—3 @ 213¾, 27 @ 214.

Merchants' Bank—18 @ 190.

Ames Holden Pfd—10 @ 70.

Afternoon.

Victory Bonds 1922—3,500 @ 99¼, 11,800 @ 99½, 1,500 @ 99½, 200 @ 99½, 200 @ 99¾.

Victory Bonds 1927—50 @ 100½, 4,000 @ 100¾.

Victory Bonds 1937—400 @ 102½, 9,900 @ 103.

Steamships Com—25 @ 43, 25 @ 44½.

Steamships Pfd—35 @ 78¾.

Steel Can Com—10 @ 63.

Textile Bonds—1,000 @ 97.

Shawinigan—2 @ 115.

1925 War Loan—3,000 @ 96.

1931 War Loan—1,000 @ 96.

1937 War Loan—5,000 @ 97½, 1,000 @ 97.

Smelters—200 @ 27, 285 @ 27⅛, 25 @ 27¼.

Crown Reserve—200 @ 35.

Wayagamack—50 @ 52¼.

Asbestos Pfd—40 @ 62.

Span River Com—20 @ 17.

Span River Pfd—65 @ 64¾.

Bank Commerce—7 @ 214.

Bank of N S—11 @ 256.

(McDougall and Cowans.)

	Bid.	Ask.
Ames Holden Com.	..	28
Ames Holden Pfd.	..	70½
Brazilian L. H. and P.	52¾	53
Canada Car	27	29
Canada Car Pfd.	83	84½
Canada Cement	65	65¼
Canada Cement Pfd.	..	96
Can Cotton	..	68
Dom Iron Pfd	..	95
Dom Iron Com	61⅞	62
Dom Tex Com	101¾	102¼
Laurentide Paper Co.	193	194
Lake of Woods	162	..
MacDonald Com.	22	23
Mt. L. H. and Power	86½	87
Ottawa L. and P.	..	80
Ogilvies	220	225
Quebec Railway	17	18
Shaw W. and P. Co.	114½	115
Spanish River Com.	17	18
Steel Co. Can. Com.	62½	63

N. Y. COTTON MARKET.

(McDougall and Cowans.)

	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan.	27.80	26.70	26.90
Mar	26.25	25.34	25.40
May	24.90	23.87	23.95
July	24.00	22.98	22.98
Oct	21.85	20.95	20.95

TRAVELLING?

Passage Tickets By All Ocean Steamship Lines

WM. THOMSON & CO.
LIMITED
Royal Bank Bldg., St. John.

BONDS SHOWED UPWARD TREND

Slight Gain in Oils and United States Steel on Early Market.

New York, Jan. 14.—The same lack of leadership or initiative which has influenced operations in the securities market since the signing of the armistice, and the more uncertain status of the railroads was again in evidence today. Pools held undisputed sway, devoting their attention almost exclusively to the various speculative groups of the stock list, at the expense or utter neglect of standard shares, especially transportations.

Half of the day's meagre transactions, apart from United States Steel, which retained its commanding position, consisted of oils, shippings, motors and sundry specialties having little claim as investment issues.

United States Steel registered an extreme advance of 1¼ points to 92, that quotation coinciding with the price at which the stock is to be offered to employees this year, but all of this gain was lost in the final hour when Bethlehem Steel and Baldwin Locomotive were under pressure.

Gross gains of 1 to 1¾ in Sinclair Oil, Pan-American Petroleum, Texas Company and Mexican Petroleum suffered material reductions in the later dealings, shippings, equipments and motors also reacting. The few issues that reflected more than casual support included tobaccos, Great Northern Ore and several of the inactive high-priced rails. Sales amounted to 375,000 shares.

Trading in bonds fell to less than half of the proceeding day's large turnover, but the trend, excepting in Liberty issues, which continued heavy, was in the direction of improvement, notably in the foreign division.

Total sales (par value) aggregated $10,750,000.

Old United States bonds are unchanged on call.

N. Y. QUOTATIONS.

(McDougall and Cowans.)

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Am Beet Sug	69	70¼	69	69½
Am Car Fdy	89¼	90	89¼	89½
Am Sug	114	..	..	..
Am Smelt	72½	73⅜	72½	72¾
Am Steel Fdy	85	..	..	..
Am Woolen	49½	49½	48⅝	48⅝
Am Tele	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
Anaconda	60	60¼	60	60¼
Am Can	48¼	49⅛	48⅛	48¼
Atchison	93½	93¾	93½	93¾
Balt and Ohio	49⅞	..	..	..
Bald Loco	72¾	73½	72	72¾
Beth Steel	58½	59⅛	57¾	57⅞
Brook Rap Tr	25⅛	25⅜	25	25
Butte and Sup	18¾	..	..	..
C F I	36½	36½	36⅛	36⅛
Chino	33½	..	..	..
Cent Leath	59	59½	59	59
Distillers	52	52¾	51	51⅜
Cruc Steel	56	56¾	56	56¾
Erie Com	31⅛	31⅛	31	31⅛
Erie 1st Pfd	27¾	27⅞	27¾	27⅞
Gr Nor Pfd	27¾	27⅞	27¾	27⅞
Gr Nor Ore	35	35⅛	34¾	35⅛
Indus Alcohol	101	102	101	101½
Gen Motors	129½	130¼	129⅛	129⅝
Royal Dutch	75	75	74¾	74¾
Inspira Cop	43⅝	44	43⅝	43⅞
Kenne Cop	32⅜	32¾	32¼	32⅜
Lehigh Val	55¼	55½	55¼	55½
Mer Mar Pfd	105¾	107	105¾	106½
Mex Petrol	180½	183¼	180½	182
Midvale Steel	43½	43⅞	43½	43⅞
Miss Pac	25¼	25¼	25⅛	25⅛
NY NH and H	31⅛	31⅛	31	31⅛
N Y Cent	74⅝	74⅝	73½	73¾
Nor Pac	92⅞	93	92⅞	93
Penn	45⅛	45¼	44⅞	45
Press Stl Car	64	..	..	..
Reading Com	80¾	81⅞	80¾	80¾
Repub Steel	74½	74½	73⅜	73¾
St Paul	40½	40⅞	40¼	40½
Sou Pac	100⅞	101⅜	100⅝	100⅝
Studebaker	51⅞	52	51¼	51⅝
Union Pac	129	129	128⅞	128⅞
U S Stl Com	90¾	91¾	90¾	91
U S Rub	76½	77	76⅛	76⅛
Utah Cop	71¾	72	71⅝	71¾
Westinghouse	42	42	41¾	41⅞
U S Stl Pfd	115	115	114⅞	115

Having Sold Our Block of

Province of Quebec Bonds

WE OFFER

City of Sherbrooke, Que.

6% BONDS AT PAR

AND

Maritime Telegraph and Telephone 7% Preferred Stock At Par

J. M. ROBINSON & SONS

CUBAN SHIPMENTS

I can handle your exports through reputable Havana firms. It will pay you to write me.
C. N. WHITMAN, ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N. S.

FOR A GOOD INVESTMENT BUY VICTORY BONDS

McDOUGALL & COWANS

Members Montreal Stock Exchange

58 Prince William Street, - St. John, N. B.

Branch Offices: Ottawa, Winnipeg, Halifax, St. John, Quebec. HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Orders executed on all Exchanges.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 p.c. compounded half-yearly on Savings Accounts.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Established 1855.

Paid-up Capital	$6,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	5,250,0000.00
Total Assets	31,557,661.82

Branch office, corner Prince William Street and Market Square, Saint John, N. B.

H. N. M. STANBURY, Manager.

FIRE INSURANCE

INSURE WITH **The British America Assurance Company**

ESTABLISHED 1833.

Losses paid since organization exceed Thirty-Seven Million Dollars.

Knowlton & Gilchrist, - Pugsley Building, Cor. Princess and Canterbury Streets, St. John, N. B

General Agents. Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Places

LARGE SURPLUS OF POTATOES

Canada Has More Than 28,000,000 Bushels in Excess of Home Requirements.

The revised estimate of the Canadian potato crop from figures in possession of the Canadian Food Board shows an exportable surplus in six provinces of 28,433,000 bushels over all requirements for domestic use and seeding Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario have no surplus. Early frost and prolonged drought reduced the yield below normal in those provinces On the contrary, Quebec, New Brunswick and Manitoba show a remarkable surplus of 24,500,000 bushels. The balance of 3,933,000 bushels is in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in a bulletin issued November 26 reports on the area, yield and value of potato, root and fodder crops in Canada for 1918, as compared with 1917, the acreage and condition on October of fall heat sown for 1919, and the progress of fall plowing.

The returns already published show that the total area planted in field potatoes in Canada this year was 735,192 acres, as compared with 656,958 acres in 1917; both years established records The estimated yield per acre for Canada this year is 143 1-2 bushels, as compared with 121 1-2 bushels last year. The total estimated yield of potatoes for 1918 is 105,579,700 bushels, as compared with 79,892,000 bushels last year. The yield for 1918 is the highest on record, the previous record being over ninety-nine million bushels in 1909—Potato Magazine, December 15, 1918.

MONTREAL PRODUCE.

Montreal, Jan. 14.—OATS—Extra No. 1 feed, 85.

ROLLED OATS—Bag, 90 lbs., $4 to $4.50.

CHEESE—Finest easterns, 24 to 25.

BUTTER—Choicest creamery, 51½ to 53.

POTATOES—Per bag, car lots, $1.70.

LARGE FORCE IN SOUTH RUSSIA

Anti-Bolshevist Armies Are in the Field Under General Denikine.

London, Jan. 14.—Large anti-Bolshevist armies are in the field in South Russia, according to the Constantinople corerspondent of the Times. He says 180,000 men 80 per cent. of them Kuban Cossacks, and the remainder former officers of the Russian army, are operating under General Denikine.

North of this command is another army of Don Cossacks. Their main purpose is to establish communities with the anti-Bolshevist forces in Siberia.

PRESBYTERIANS TO HELP CLERGY

Will Raise Million Dollars to Increase Salaries of Those Not Adequately Paid.

New York ,Jan. 14.—The Presbyterian church in the United States has provided in its 1919 budget for a fund of a million dollars to increase the salaries of those among its 6,500 pastors who are not considered adequately paid. This was announced today by the National headquarters of the "new era movement" of the church, organized to raise $38,000,000 in 1919 for local church expenses, benevolences and other activities.

CHICAGO PRODUCE.

(McDougall and Cowans.)

Chicago, Jan. 14.—CORN—No. 2 yellow, nominal; No. 3 yellow, $1.45; No. 4 yellow, $1.36 to $1.40.

OATS—No. 3 white, 67c. to 69c; standard, 67½c to 70c.

RYE—No. 2, $1.62 to $1.62½.

BARLEY—96c to $1.04.

TIMOTHY—$8 to $10.50.

CLOVER—Nominal.

PORK—Nominal.

LARD—$23.75.

RIBS—$23.50 to $24.50.

	High.	Low.	Close.
Corn.			
Jan.	140	134	136
Mar.	133¾	128	129⅛
May	132⅛	124⅛	127⅜
Oats.			
Jan.	68½	65⅞	66¼
Mar.	69¼	66⅜	66⅞
May	69⅝	66¾	67
Pork.			
Jan.	45.75	45.25	45.25
May	41.20	39.45	39.47

UNION BANK OF CANADA

54th Annual Statement—30th November, 1918

The Fifty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Union Bank of Canada was held at the Head Office of the Bank, in the City of Winnipeg, at twelve noon, on Wednesday, the 8th instant.

The President, MR. JOHN GALT, in the chair.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report showing the result of the business of the Bank for the year ending November 30th, 1918.

During the year owing to the depletion of the staff caused by enlistment for military service, the following offices were closed:—Coatsworth, Eastons Corners and Toledo in the Province of Ontario; Adanac, Guernsey, Jansen, Major, Netherhill and Salvador in the Province of Saskatchewan; of which all except Adanac have since been reopened.

The number of Branches and Agencies in operation on November 30th, 1918, was 299.

The usual inspection of all Branches and Agencies has been made.

Mr. S. E. Elkin, M.P., of St. John, N.B., has been elected to fill a vacancy on the Board of Directors.

JOHN GALT, President.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance at credit of account, 30th November, 1917	$106,624.34
Net profits, for the year, after deducting expenses of management, interest due depositors, reserving for interest and exchange, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts and for rebate on bills under discount, have amounted to	824,174.56
	$930,798.90

Which has been applied as follows:—

Dividend No. 124, 2¼ per cent., paid 1st March, 1918	$112,500.00
Dividend No. 125, 2¼ per cent., paid 1st June, 1918	112,500.00
Dividend No. 126, 2¼ per cent., paid 3rd September, 1918	112,500.00
Dividend No. 127, 2¼ per cent., payable 2nd December, 1918	112,500.00
Transferred to Rest Account	200,000.00
Written off Bank Premises Account	75,000.00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	10,000.00
Contribution to Halifax Relief Fund	5,000.00
Contribution to Canadian Red Cross, Manitoba Branch	5,000.00
Contribution to Young Men's Christian Association Overseas	3,000.00
Contribution to Salvation Army Overseas	2,000.00
Contribution to Belgian Relief Fund	1,000.00
Contribution to Knights of Columbus, Army Hut Appeal	1,000.00
Contribution to Navy League of Canada, Sailors' Week	2,500.00
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation to 30th November, 1918	50,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward	126,298.90
	$930,798.90

General Statement of Liabilities and Assets
AS ON 30th NOVEMBER, 1918

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock		$ 5,000,000.00
Rest Account	$ 3,600,000.00	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	126,298.90	
	$ 3,726,298.90	
Unclaimed Dividends	10,261.43	
Dividend No. 127, payable 2nd December, 1918	112,500.00	
		3,849,060.33
		8,849,060.33
Notes of the Bank in circulation	12,134,649.00	
Deposits not bearing interest	58,805,207.86	
Deposits bearing interest	68,437,490.47	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	424,601.94	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	1,751,177.75	
		141,553,127.02
Acceptances under Letters of Credit		2,706,467.06
Liabilities not included in the foregoing		72,797.11
		$153,181,451.52

ASSETS

Gold and Silver Coin	$ 940,446.58	
Dominion Government Notes	15,113,307.00	
		$ 16,053,753.58
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund		260,000.00
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves		7,800,000.00
Notes of other Banks		763,793.00
Cheques on other Banks		3,817,392.16
Balances due by other Banks in Canada		92,051.67
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		2,933,356.72
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value		12,527,937.82
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian		15,720,338.76
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value		2,501,824.71
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks		6,508,728.64
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada		3,389,150.00
		72,368,327.06
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)		74,021,028.40
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)		1,944,112.28
Real Estate other than Bank Premises		268,152.80
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank		141,656.39
Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for		327,941.58
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off		1,237,606.70
Liabilities of customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra		2,706,467.06
Other Assets not included in the foregoing		166,159.25
		$153,181,451.52

JOHN GALT, President. H. B. SHAW, General Manager.

Report of the Auditors to the Shareholders of the Union Bank of Canada.

In accordance with the provisions of subsections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act, we report to the Shareholders as follows:—

We have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers at Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches.

We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and are of the opinion that the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

In addition to our verification at the 30th November, we have, during the year, checked the cash and verified the securities representing the investments of the Bank at its chief office and principal branches and found them to be in agreement with the entries in the books of the Bank relating thereto.

In our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Bank, according to the best of our information, and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

T. HARRY WEBB, E. S. READ, C. R. HEGAN, Auditors, of the firm of WEBB, READ, HEGAN & CO., Chartered Accountants.

Winnipeg, 20th December, 1918.

City of Sydney

5 p.c. Bonds

due 1944, at 88.50 and interest

due 1947, at 88.00 and interest

yield at this price 5 7-8 per cent.

Eastern Securities Company, Limited

St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.

Maritime Telegraph & Telephone Company

7 p.c. Preferred Stock

Par value $10 per share. Dividends payable quarterly. Price par and accrued dividend.

Whether for Government, Private Business or a well-earned holiday

The Regular MAIL, PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE between Canada and the

West Indies by the **R·M·S·P**

Is the most attractive Tourist Route available to Canadian Travellers today.

Literature sent on request

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
HALIFAX, N. S.

CUNARD
ANCHOR
ANCHOR-DONALDSON

Regular Passenger Services to all British Ports

CUNARD LINE

TO LONDON.
From Portland, Me.—
Valacia ..... January 24th
From New York—
Pannonia ..... February 6th

TO BRISTOL.
From Portland, Me.—
Commonwealth ..... January 21

TO LIVERPOOL.
From New York—
Caronia ..... January 29th
Orduna ..... February 6th

ANCHOR-DONALDSON

TO GLASGOW.
From Portland, Me.—
Saturnia ..... January 20th
From St. John—
Cassandra ..... January 31st

ANCHOR LINE

TO GLASGOW
From New York—
Oriana ..... February 6th

For further information apply to local agents or the
ROBERT REFORD COMPANY, LTD.
162 Prince William Street,
ST. JOHN, N.B.

The Maritime Steamship Co. Limited.

TIME TABLE

On and after June 1st, 1918, a steamer of this company leaves St. John every Saturday, 7.30 a. m., for Black's Harbor, calling at Dipper Harbor and Beaver Harbor.

Leaves Black's Harbor Monday, two hours of high water, for St. Andrews, calling at Lord's Cove, Richardson, L'Etete or Back Bay.

Leaves St. Andrews Monday evening or Tuesday morning, according to the tide, for St. George, Back Bay and Black's Harbor.

Leaves Black's Harbor Wednesday on the tide for Dipper Harbor, calling at Beaver Harbor.

Leaves Dipper Harbor for St. John 8 a. m., Thursday.

Agent—Thorne Wharf and Warehousing Co., Ltd., 'Phone 2581. Manager Lewis Connors.

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.

GRAND MANAN S.S. CO.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Commencing October 1st and until further notice, steamer will sail as follows:

Leave Grand Manan Mondays, 7.30 a.m., for St. John via Eastport, Campobello and Wilson's Beach.

Returning, leave Turnbull's Wharf, St. John, Wednesdays, 7.30 a.m., for Grand Manan via Wilson's Beach, Campobello and Eastport.

Leave Grand Manan Thursdays at 7.30 a.m., for St. Stephen, via Campobello, Eastport, Cumming's Cove and St. Andrews.

Returning leave St. Stephen Fridays at 7.00 a.m. (tide and ice permitting), for Grand Manan, via St. Andrews, Cumming's Cove, Eastport and Campobello.

Leave Grand Manan Saturdays at 7.30 a.m. for St. Andrews, via Campobello, Eastport and Cumming's Cove, returning same day at 1.00 p.m. for Grand Manan via same ports.

SCOTT D. GUPTILL, Manager.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY Limited

"DOMINION" and "SPRINGHILL" BITUMINOUS STEAM and GAS COALS

GENERAL SALES OFFICE
112 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL

R. P. & W. F. STARR, LIMITED
Agents At St. John.

COAL

BEST QUALITY
REASONABLE PRICE
Wholesale and Retail.
R. P. & W. F. STARR, LTD.
49 Smythe Street — 159 Union Street

LANDING
SYDNEY SOFT COAL
JAMES S. McGIVERN
TEL. 42. 5 MILL STREET

CANADA LIFE TELLS STORY OF 1918

RECORD UNSURPASSED IN SEVENTY-TWO YEARS

CANADA LIFE policyholders are scattered far and wide, and it is with the desire of reaching them in the quickest and most readable form that this report is being published in the newspapers by the company. A booklet containing even more complete particulars will be mailed upon request.

Review of Canada Life

BUSINESS OF 1918

President Outlines Progress

Following our practise of setting as our goal for new business a sum which we might properly underwrite, having regard for our obligations and for the important factor of expense, we fixed upon 25 millions and we are happy to report the amount of assurances issued and revived as $25,700,000. This has been accomplished with a slight decrease in the ratio of expense despite the higher cost of operation forced upon us in common with all other corporations by war conditions.

Policies amounting to $24,000,000 have already been paid for, and, after making allowance for all terminations, including those arising as usual from maturity, lapse and surrender, as well as the unusually large death losses, our total in force has increased to $196,000,000.

The percentage of increase to new issues is again most encouraging, indicating a steady improvement in the quality of our business.

It has been our aim while not neglecting our foreign agencies to develop more intensively the home field and in consequence the major portion of our improvement for the year has occurred in Canada. We believe that the possibilities immediately at hand are constantly expanding and it is our desire to so enlarge our facilities as to lose no opportunity which may accrue to the advantage of the institution as a whole, and we are confident that through the continued exercise of judgment and prudence this company will be able, when measured by the true standards governing life assurance, to maintain its proud position as Canada's premier company.

We have felt warranted during the year in relaxing to some extent the limitations upon men of military age, and from the date of the signing of the armistice have dispensed with the war clause in all new policies, and have greatly modified the extra premium as applied to policies upon men still on active service.

Monthly Cheques to Widows.

There is a growing tendency to use the machinery placed at the disposal of our policyholders. Present-day contracts contain what may be termed "utility clauses" whereby that machinery is brought automatically into operation for the benefit of themselves or their beneficiaries. The principal one of these provides for the payment of the sum assured in monthly amounts including interest on the invested fund, and its appeal is so wide that it is quite probable that within a few years we shall be issuing each month many hundreds of cheques to many hundreds of people whose sole income they will comprise.

The proportion of applicants declined is practically the same as for last year, being only 3.4 per cent. This is due, first, to a medical viewpoint constantly broadening through research and experience, and secondly, to a growing judgment in selection by the salesmen. It is regrettable that it should be necessary to refuse insurance protection to any individual, but it is hoped that in time science will be able to evolve a means of fitting a policy, to all cases, however impaired. In the meantime it is the aim of this company to give the fullest possible consideration and weight to evidence which may have a favorable bearing on any proposal.

War Losses Decrease.

Last year our war losses showed a decrease as compared with 1916, and we are now able to report a further reduction, the amount for this year being only $456,000.

It is perhaps fair to assume that we are now advised of all claims arising immediately out of the war, and it will be of interest to know that our total claims from this source since its commencement have been $1,727,359. This is less than 1 per cent. of our assurances in force, and may be regarded as a very satisfactory experience, which we have been able to meet without discomfort of any kind.

The Influenza Epidemic.

What may be termed our normal mortality has been unusually well within the limit for which provision was made, but we have, in common with all similar institutions, felt the strain, imposed upon us by the extremely widespread and violent epidemic of influenza which has raged during the past three months. This has been responsible for claims amounting to $630,900, which is not, however, thought to be unduly heavy in relation to our total assurances, and which is, in fact, most encouraging in comparison with the experience of other companies, many of whose figures we have been able to obtain. The drain has absorbed the savings effected by the ordinary mortality being less than was provided for, and has to that extent influenced our total earnings, but the other factors which contribute to surplus have been so favorable that we are able to report a net surplus of $1,250,000 for the year, which is only slightly less than in 1917. We have, therefore, met the extraordinary demands upon us, will maintain the usual rate of profit distribution to policies participating this year, and will carry a very substantial amount forward to the general surplus fund without encroaching upon the special reserve which has been built up during the past four years to $500,000. We are very grateful for our good fortune in this regard, as we might easily have had to resort to this fund had the epidemic treated us more severely. The experience which came upon us from a blue sky, and when we were counting upon reporting the largest earnings in the Company's history, has served to prove the foresight and wisdom of your Directors in setting up this special contingent fund, which will remain to give us added confidence and protection for the future.

The growth in our cash income from all sources has been gratifying, while the controllable expenditure has been kept within reasonable and well-defined limits. At the beginning of the year the Executive revised and enlarged our budget system, apportioning to each department an amount which might fairly provide for its activities, and the experiment has created a friendly rivalry among the officials, which has resulted in a more thoughtful and efficient spending of our funds.

$10,000,000 for Victory Bonds.

Again, as in 1917, the chief investment of the year has been in the Victory Bonds of the Dominion Government. In the early months we paid the remaining instalments on our subscription of 1917, and in November and December those of us upon our recent subscription of $10,000,000, under which we were allotted $6,300,000. We now hold $11,586,000 of Government War Bonds of various issues, and feel that you will approve the action of your Directors in thus supporting the country's war effort, notwithstanding our large commitments in this respect. We have still been able to take advantage of the favorable market for Provincial and Municipal issues to the extent of $2,193,936, and to lend upon real estate mortgages $2,167,000.

Our total of real estate mortgages has remained almost stationary for the past two or three years, as the demand for loans of this kind has not been sufficient to absorb our repayments on principal, but it is expected that the field will shortly widen again.

Farm Loans on 1,366,000 Acres.

It is of interest to note that our farm loans, covering 1,366,000 acres, average only $7.00 per acre on our own average valuation of $20.00 per acre. The gradual but noticeable growth of mixed farming amongst our borrowers has proved to have a steadying effect upon this class of investment, if any were needed, and will render less likely any large arrearages in interest payments. It is our practice, where not prevented by moratorium legislation, to take legal measures when a borrower owes more than two years' interest, and by this method we have been able to confine our overdue interest account to items which are practically certain of collection. In the few instances where this has not been possible, and in which we consider the recovery doubtful, the amount has not been included in the asset described as "outstanding interest."

For the care of our real estate mortgage business in Western Canada, which is and should be a very important part of our general investment activities we maintain a series of fully equipped offices in Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver, with their complement of capable managers and inspectors, who are in constant personal touch with our clients. Side by side with this organization there has grown up in the Home Office another of equal proficiency, the two administering our assets with a success which proves the policy, and at a cost of less than three-tenths of 1 per cent. upon the invested funds.

In the valuation of bonds and debentures the values as at December 31st, 1916, have again been adopted under the direction of the Superintendent of Insurance. You will remember that a year ago certain bank and other stocks, which seemed through the extremities of war to have reached a market quotation below their intrinsic value, were nevertheless taken into our accounts as the then market price. Some years ago your Directors decided not to take into account any appreciation in security values, considering it stronger to retain them at their lowest price, and, adhering to that policy, we have not taken advantage of the recent rise in many of our holdings to write them up, but you will be glad to know that these improvements, including Victory Bonds, total $406,000, and constitute a very desirable contingent reserve, for which no credit is taken. This is in addition to the fund of $500,000 referred to elsewhere.

Interest Rate Maintained.

The interest rate on invested funds has been maintained at the same figure as last year, and this is thought to be highly satisfactory.

For many years it has been felt that we should have some method by which the members of the staff, both men and women, in the Home Office and in the branches, might make provision for the time following their retirement from active work, and we have now succeeded in formulating a Pension Scheme, under which the payment into the fund by the employee will be supplemented by a grant by the Company of equal amount, the total sum at the credit of the individual to be used to purchase an annuity upon his or her reaching the age for retirement, respectively 65 and 60 years. This proposal in detail will be submitted for your approval and adoption.

The requirements of a growing business have made it necessary to have a Medical Director constantly available during normal office hours, and we consequently arranged with Dr. H. C. Scadding some months ago to give us a much larger measure of his time, assuming the chief responsibility for the Medical Department. Doctor Grasett, who has given the Company such valuable and important service during many years, in which he has left the impress of his judgment and care upon its records, continues to assist us as Consulting Medical Director, while Doctor George S. Strathy, who has been for the duration of the war in the Army Medical Service overseas, will upon his return resume his duties as assistant to Dr. Scadding.

Mr. E. R. Wood Elected Vice-Pres.

Mr. J. H. Plummer, who has for several years given us the great benefit of his wise counsel and wide experience in the financial and industrial world, has found that his more or less continuous absence from Toronto will prevent his giving to the Company the time which he feels the Vice-Presidency demands. His colleagues, therefore, very recently concurred in his desire to be allowed to withdraw from that official relationship, but we shall still have the advantage of having him upon the directorate. He is succeeded in the Vice-Presidency by Mr. E. R. Wood, who has been many years a member of the Board, and who is so widely known at home and abroad that no eulogy is necessary regarding him, other than to say that we count ourselves extremely fortunate to have him thus closely identified with the affairs of the Company.

Of our associates in Canada, Great Britain and the United States 55 have been actively engaged in military service. To those who will not return, four in number, we pay a very sincere tribute of honor and respect.

Throughout the period under review we have continued to follow the policy laid down some four years ago, and while at intervals unexpected obstacles have appeared in the way and unusual demands have been made upon us, we have been able, through the loyal and cordial co-operation of all branches of the service of which your Directors now desire to express their appreciation, to meet and overcome them.

In the discharge of the duties and responsibilities of another year under more than ordinary conditions it has been my privilege to again enjoy the thoughtful and considerate support of the members of the Directorate, the officials, the medical referees, the solicitors, the agency managers, the loan managers, and each member of the staff in the Home Office, the branch offices and the field, and I am happy to make record of my indebtedness to them for the progress which their united effort has again accomplished.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Toronto:

Dear Sirs,—Without obligation on my part, please send me particulars about a policy for

$.....

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Born ..... day of ..... 18....

Of Interest to Policyholders

The close of the Great war finds the Canada Life Assurance Company in an even stronger position than at any time in its history.

The importance of financial strength cannot be too strongly emphasized at this time. The protection of families and business interests by life insurance is, after all, the primary reason for such institutions as the Canada Life. Their chief function is to safeguard the home, and no appearance of temporary success is striven for by the management. First and foremost comes the question of safety.

The possession of thirty million dollars of the very best bonds, such as the Victory Loan and municipal bonds and debentures, is just one evidence of careful and conservative financing. The assets of the Canada Life are in just such splendid forms of investment, and an inspection of the entire list as printed in the Government report will convince anyone of the soundness of the financial statement.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Mr. Herbert C. Cox Reviews Business of 1918---War and Influenza Safely Passed---Dividends to Policyholders Not Reduced

It has become so much a habit of late to conduct functions of this nature under the influence and in the atmosphere of the great war that one can hardly bring oneself to believe that immediate conditions have changed and that our chief obligation is no longer to make war with all our vigor, but to pursue peace with all the ability, with all the diligence and with all the resources at our command. How great will be the readjustments in all our relations, business and social, it is difficult to predict, but that they will be important and of wide range is conceded. Those already launched have to do more directly with the factors which made for the actual prosecution of the war, such as the military forces and production of all the materials necessary for their support and equipment, while those affecting the general life and industry of the community will be more gradual but no less vital.

Canadian Progress.

Since, however, the end of hostilities came so late in the year under review, we must again comment upon the virility of this giant young country and its continued progress despite the handicap of war. Bank deposits have persisted in their upward course, exports have increased, manufacturing has expanded, some plants reverting to the production of products, while great shipbuilding industries have been created; live stock and other products of the farm show healthy growth, the labor problem having been partially solved by the reappearance in greater number of the farmerette, who has rendered a cheerful and invaluable service.

The Influenza Epidemic.

Once more the life assurance companies have shared in the general progress and have assisted in its making by the diffusion of their funds for investment and other purposes through a variety of channels. Never has the strength and ability of the companies been put to a more severe test than during the year just closed, when, in addition to the normal drain from regular sources, they had to absorb $16,000,000 of losses arising from the war, followed during the last three months by an entirely unexpected drain of approximately $6,000,000 as a result of the world-wide epidemic of influenza. The last-named, through its attack upon the youth of the country, has borne heavily upon all the companies, but they have withstood the strain nobly, and the issue from as a whole has come through an altogether trying experience with honor and with an added public confidence. True, individual companies, both old and young, find it necessary to reduce their scale of bonuses to assured, but nothing has occurred to bring their solvency in question. Those which have been able to continue their previous rate are to be congratulated.

It is perhaps some compensation to know that while the burden upon the companies has been great the payments made have been of more than usual importance to the beneficiaries, since the assured in most instances on account of their youth could not, at the time or opportunity to build up estates from other sources.

It is commonly supposed that influenza is of recent origin, but it has been known under that name for about two hundred years and epidemics of similar nature, but of other name, date back as far as the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Two important epidemics of influenza preceded this one, in 1848 and 1889, emanating from different causes, and there is general speculation as to whether the present one has resulted from the great war. It has been observed that nearly every prolonged war in history has been followed by some form of epidemic, and it would seem that the intolerable conditions of trench life during the past four years might well be responsible for the present scourge, while its spread may have been facilitated by the general strain, physical and mental, under which the nations have suffered.

Assisted Finances of Canada.

Life assurance has had a marked influence upon Dominion financing, its subscription to the five War Loans totalling $57,000,000.00 or 11 per cent. of the total amount asked from Canada. In addition the majority of officers and field representatives took part in the campaigns, and while it is not possible to segregate the amount of bonds they sold, we know they rendered material service and shared largely in the general success.

Policyholders' Money at Work.

Policyholders of the various companies may feel that they have been indirectly helping the country's finances by paying their premiums, since their payments have so increased the assets of the companies that it was possible for them to subscribe these enormous sums. A life insurance company must consider the security of an investment as of first importance, but in regard to Victory Bonds there is no possible doubt since there are behind them the entire resources of the country and the rate of interest, over the previous year, Following the agitation for greater food production, a larger acreage was devoted to potatoes with a consequent increase in this particular crop of nearly 7 per cent. over the highest record. It is conservatively estimated that the field crops for 1918 will reach a value of $1,300,000,000. While it is dangerous to make predictions, it would seem that, in view of the large areas plowed under as a result of the poor crop of last season, an unusually large acreage will be sown to grain in Western Canada in 1919, and, given normally favorable conditions, the return should be correspondingly great.

We must not leave one stone unturned in our effort to conserve foodstuffs of every kind, as the signing of the armistice and the possibility of early declaration of peace will not relieve us of our obligation to assist to the limit of our ability in providing for the people of Europe, so many of whom are on the verge of starvation.

Land for Settlers.

With the close of the war the question of immigration again enters the arena of practical politics and it is predicted that those competent to speak that we may soon look for a substantial and steady increase in the number seeking homes in this country. These, with the men returning from military service, will offer a demand for arable lands which will tax the available desirable supply and it will probably be necessary for the Government to acquire some of these at present privately held and unused.

A Life Insurance Adventure.

One of the most interesting insurance adventures in history has developed from the entry of the United States into the great war. The Government of that country, in order to provide some of the pension evils developing from preceding struggles, instituted a plan for insuring its soldiers and sailors. The participants under this plan at short term rate which covered the actuarial cost of ordinary hazards of life, any excess cost, due to the expense of handling the business or to the hazards of war, to fall upon the Government. This resulted in rapidly building up what might be termed a new insurance company whose total insurances exceeded the combined business in force of all the other insurance companies in the world. Thomas B. Love, the Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, who is head of that Government's War Risk Insurance Bureau, stated in Chicago on November 9th that the Bureau had issued up to that time over $26,250,000,000 of insurance under policies averaging $5,700 each. From other data given by him at that time it is safe to assume that the insurance now in force is about $40,000,000,000.

There does not seem to be as yet any definite report as to the mortality and expense costs of conducting this immense business. The published facts regarding war and influenza losses would seem to indicate, however, that the mortality cost itself had been more than double the premium income. The deaths from disease alone on both sides of the Atlantic would appear to have almost doubled the premium income, while the war mortality apparently furnished a somewhat larger loss.

The matter is of more than ordinary interest to insurance circles for several reasons. For example, when properly tabulated and digested the mass of information which will be derivable from such a large adventure in insuring lives en masse will be of the greatest advantage in future life underwriting. The law by which this vast group of insurance was created provides that the policyholders may within five years convert these term policies into insurance of a more permanent nature. Assuming that this large company will deal with this deal entirely with "closed funds" and that the usual questions resulting from introduction of new lives will be eliminated, the matter will be one of increasing interest to actuaries.

The experiment is also sure to be the basis of innumerable arguments for and against Governmental operation of insurance. The tendency toward such disastrous loss, which would seem to be neither good business nor good politics.

Saskatchewan has also advanced about $2,000,000 at 6½ per cent., and the movement has made some progress there, although the inadequacy of the machinery and the scarcity of funds have seriously interfered with the prompt disbursal of loans.

The Alberta Legislature has passed enabling legislation, but it has not yet been thought wise to commence loaning operations in view of the difficulty of entering into competition with the loaning corporations in the matter of interest rate if there be charged to the Department all the legitimate costs involved in its maintenance. The Government is fortunate in that the farmers who have thus far been well served by these companies have not pressed for the inauguration of the scheme, altho it is to be discussed in convention this month.

The Field Corps.

In spite of unfavorable weather conditions which had a serious adverse effect upon the cereal crops in the western Provinces, the total yield for the Dominion, according to the Bureau of Statistics, shows an increase of 8½ per cent. over the previous year. Following the agitation for greater food production, a larger acreage was devoted to potatoes with a consequent increase in this particular crop of nearly 7 per cent. over the highest record. It is conservatively estimated that the field crops for 1918 will reach a value of $1,300,000,000. While it is dangerous to make predictions, it would seem that, in view of the large areas plowed under as a result of the poor crop of last season, an unusually large acreage will be sown to grain in Western Canada in 1919, and, given normally favorable conditions, the return should be correspondingly great.

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The matter is of more than ordinary interest to insurance circles for several reasons. For example, when properly tabulated and digested the mass of information which will be derivable from such a large adventure in insuring lives en masse will be of the greatest advantage in future life underwriting. The law by which this vast group of insurance was created provides that the policyholders may within five years convert these term policies into insurance of a more permanent nature. Assuming that this large company will deal with this deal entirely with "closed funds" and that the usual questions resulting from introduction of new lives will be eliminated, the matter will be one of increasing interest to actuaries.

The experiment is also sure to be the basis of innumerable arguments for and against Governmental operation of insurance. The tendency toward such discussion is already particularly noticeable at recent conventions of various kinds. Naturally we who know the basic merits of the business as already organized look with some concern upon any tendency to disrupt the vast organizations which generations of insurance students and experts have built up, but having in mind the spirit of the times we must be prepared, and probably in the not far distant future, to discuss the question. It cannot be more than merely bald statement regarding the inadequacy of Governmental machinery for the purpose proposed. We must rather still further demonstrate the adequacy of our own organizations to fulfill the functions demanded by the public. I believe that during the last two decades public service has been an increasing endeavor on the part of all reliable companies to render real service, in the best accepted meaning of that much-abused word, but we must, I am afraid, acknowledge that even yet there are many points at which our service can be improved. It can be only by making the great mass of the people feel that the insurance organizations are performing a public function which will stand up under the actual results as to the various vaccinations, etc., would not the combined results be of much greater benefit than can be the present more or less individualistic treatment of such information? Or again in the much vexed question of blood pressure, if the medical profession of a city like Toronto could have some place where all cases of blood pressure investigation were reported, where the history and outcome of such cases would be followed and where such information would be collated and prepared for examination and study by the profession, would not some valuable conclusions be derived? The medical men I am sure could cite innumerable instances in which such combined experience on a variety of medical subjects would be highly beneficial to the public health and consequently to ourselves.

The insurance companies have a highly equipped personnel trained for just such co-ordination of statistical and other information, while the medical men are able to furnish the data. It seems altogether possible and reasonable that a plan should be evolved to have the two co-operate, especially since both the companies and the doctors would gain much direct benefit in addition to performing a great public service.

The medical profession of Toronto has already given the Academy of Medicine this basic organization, and the insurance companies through the Life Officers' Association should be able to place at the disposal of the Academy the necessary actuarial advice and machinery for the work involved. I venture to commend the suggestion to the careful consideration of both and to offer the co-operation of this company in any effort to render it effective.

Taxation of Premiums.

From time to time reference has been made to the taxation of premium income by the province, and for many years the protest has been made against the practice, but the tendency still appears to be toward an increase in the burden, rather than toward relief. We all, of course, must and do realize the provinces' need of revenue if they are to meet their obligations, but we submit that the savings students of the great body of the people represented by their annual payments upon their insurance policies, are not a proper source from which to draw a portion of that revenue. One is not taxed upon his deposit in a savings bank or upon the principal of his investments, and we believe he should not be taxed upon his savings deposit in a life insurance company. The stating of this belief, however, is not sufficient; realizing the necessity of the Provinces, our proposal must be constructive and helpful, and, while one section of the community properly hesitates to suggest the shifting of its burden to any other section or section, it does seem to be an opportunity for that very thing, and indicate to the Provincial Treasurers the means of replacing the revenue now obtained from these individuals, the companies and the people, the profession and with a deep appreciation of the wonderfully altruistic attitude constantly shown by the latter.

It does not need to be demonstrated that the companies through their actuarial departments are to-day better equipped for the gathering and digesting of vital statistics than any other organization. It would appear to be just as readily demonstrable that the medical profession as an organization is not adequately equipped in this regard, despite the fact that many individual physicians are attempting something along this line in their personal case files. It would seem also that the benefit of vast benefit to all concerned, including both the public and ourselves, if the medical profession were better provided with such facilities. As an example, if in such an epidemic as we have recently experienced all the medical men of Toronto could report to some central bureau the actual results as to the various vaccinations, etc., would not the combined results be of much greater benefit than can be the present more or less individualistic treatment of such information? Or again in the much vexed question of blood pressure, if the medical profession of a city like Toronto could have some place where all cases of blood pressure investigation were reported, where the history and outcome of such cases would be followed and where such information would be collated and prepared for examination and study by the profession, would not some valuable conclusions be derived? The medical men I am sure could cite innumerable instances in which such combined experience on a variety of medical subjects would be highly beneficial to the public health and consequently to ourselves.

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Loans on Policies Decreasing

There is a very marked tendency on the part of policyholders to pay off their loans, which may have been incurred through borrowing to pay premiums. Frequently a policyholder will pay off a little at a time, thus gradually reducing the indebtedness, and the Company is always ready to assist by accepting these small payments whenever convenient. In the meantime, while the loan exists, there is an easy and convenient way, open to most policyholders in good health, to "insure" the loan, so that it will not be deducted from the face of the policy if death occurs within a certain time, and while the loan is being paid off. A letter to the Home Office at Toronto will bring particulars as to this.

A BIG BUSINESS CO-OPERATING FOR PUBLIC BENEFIT

It is not generally known how closely the life insurance companies are working in co-operation with each other on this continent. Knowledge obtained and experience gained by all has been tabulated to an unbelievable extent, and it might be said that no information or assistance is unavailable as between company officials. In all things, even to a blending of their financial resources in connection with the reinsuring of business, the companies are united, and the friendly co-operation existing between the Home Offices of the various companies is duplicated by the men in the field through their underwriters' associations.

This co-operation will continue until it becomes effective in abolishing all forms of destructive competition, which have, in fact, now practically disappeared. The time is not far distant when many forms of co-operation at present deemed impracticable will be undertaken by the companies, and the value of life insurance to the community will be made known to the people in a collective campaign, which will add many times the value which is to be secured from individual effort.

"Progress All Along the Line in 1918"

December 31st, 1918.		Increase.
Total Assets	$ 65,547,674	$ 3,367,238
Total Assurances in Force	195,980,550	12,963,790
Total Income	11,048,342	1,477,260
New Assurances Issued	25,772,748	3,230,284
New Assurances Paid for	23,891,668	2,522,735
Reserves for Protection of Policyholders	55,015,954	3,455,476
Net Surplus	6,983,662	202,470
Payments to Policyholders	5,538,672	1,194,709

Above, in brief, are the results for 1918 as shown by the Financial Statement.

Below are a few other important accomplishments during the year.

THE CANADA LIFE IN 1918:—

1. Placed more additional insurance with existing policyholders than ever before.
2. Succeeded in showing a substantial increase in the amount of the average policy.
3. Greatly extended the sale of Monthly Income and Business Insurance during the year.
4. Carried out the year's operations with an important decrease in the ratio of expenditure.
5. Maintained an interest rate of 5.83 per cent., notwithstanding large purchases of 5½ per cent. Victory Bonds.
6. Patriotically subscribed almost its entire revenue for the year to the Victory Loan.

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Regular Passenger Services to all British Ports
CUNARD LINE
TO LONDON.
From Portland, Me.—
Valacia ..... January 24th
From New York—
Pannonia ..... February 6th
TO BRISTOL.
From Portland, Me.—
Commonwealth ..... January 21
TO LIVERPOOL.
From New York—
Caronia ..... January 29th
Orduna ..... February 6th
ANCHOR-DONALDSON
TO GLASGOW.
From Portland, Me.—
Saturnia ..... January 20th
From St. John—
Cassandra ..... January 31st
ANCHOR LINE
TO GLASGOW
From New York—
Oriana ..... February 6th
For further information apply to local agents or the
ROBERT REFORD COMPANY, LTD.
162 Prince William Street,
ST. JOHN, N.B.

The Maritime Steamship Co. Limited.
TIME TABLE
On and after June 1st, 1918, a steamer of this company leaves St. John every Saturday, 7.30 a. m., for Black's Harbor, calling at Dipper Harbor and Beaver Harbor.
Leaves Black's Harbor Monday, two hours of high water, for St. Andrews, calling at Lord's Cove, Richardson, L'Etete or Back Bay.
Leaves St. Andrews Monday evening or Tuesday morning, according to the tide, for St. George, Back Bay and Black's Harbor.
Leaves Black's Harbor Wednesday on the tide for Dipper Harbor, calling at Beaver Harbor.
Leaves Dipper Harbor for St. John 8 a. m., Thursday.
Agent—Thorne Wharf and Warehousing Co., Ltd., 'Phone 2581. Manager Lewis Connors.
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.

GRAND MANAN S.S. CO.
CHANGE OF TIME.
Commencing October 1st and until further notice, steamer will sail as follows:
Leave Grand Manan Mondays, 7.30 a.m., for St. John via Eastport, Campobello and Wilson's Beach.
Returning, leave Turnbull's Wharf, St. John, Wednesdays, 7.30 a.m., for Grand Manan via Wilson's Beach, Campobello and Eastport.
Leave Grand Manan Thursdays at 7.30 a.m., for St. Stephen, via Campobello, Eastport, Cumming's Cove and St. Andrews.
Returning leave St. Stephen Fridays at 7.00 a.m. (tide and ice permitting), for Grand Manan, via St. Andrews, Cumming's Cove, Eastport and Campobello.
Leave Grand Manan Saturdays at 7.30 a.m. for St. Andrews, via Campobello, Eastport and Cumming's Cove, returning same day at 1.00 p.m. for Grand Manan via same ports.
SCOTT D. GUPTILL, Manager.

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FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

ADDITIONAL OFFICERS ELECTED

Business Left Over from Annaul Meeting Finished at W. C. T. U. Yesterday.

The additional officers not elected at the annual meeting were appointed yesterday afternoon at the regular meeting of the W. C. T. U., as follows:

Mrs. Humphrey, second vice-president.

Mrs. Henigar, third vice-president.

Mrs. Seymour, evangelistic superintendent.

Mrs. H. W. Robertson, superintendent of parlor meetings.

Mrs. R. D. Christie, press superintendent.

Mrs. James I. Davis, railway superintendent.

Mrs. James Arthurs, Frances Willard Home superintendent.

Mrs. Hanselpacker, militia superintendent.

One new member, Mrs. Michael Kelly, was welcomed into the union.

A discussion regarding the Dominion Sunday School teachers' work was left until the next meeting.

Mrs. L. Osborne was appointed to take the flowers to the military hospital.

The devotional service, which opened the meeting, was led by the president, Mrs. David Hipwell, and entered into by the large number of members present.

Took Severe Cold

ON HIS LUNGS.

COUGHED PHLEGM and BLOOD.

On the first appearance of a cough or cold, do not neglect it, but get rid of it at once before it has a chance to grow worse, and gets settled on the lungs, causing bronchitis, pneumonia and other serious lung troubles.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup will cure the cough or cold on its first inception and perhaps save you years of suffering.

Mr. G. F. Stratychuk, Canora, Sask. writes:—"Last winter I took a most severe cold on my lungs and was coughing up phlegm and blood most of the time. I had the cough for over two months, and took a great deal of different medicines, but found no relief from them. At last a friend advised me to take Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, which I did, and it gave me great relief in a very short time, and today I am enjoying good health again."

The marvellous results that Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup has achieved in its cures of coughs, and colds has caused many so-called "pine" preparations to be put on the market, which do not contain any pine whatever. See that you get the genuine when you ask for it.

Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25c. and 50c. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited Toronto, Ont.

CREAM FOR CATARRH OPENS UP NOSTRILS

Tells How To Get Quick Relief from Head-Colds. It's Splendid!

In one minute your clogged nostrils will open, the air passages of your head will clear and you can breathe freely. No more hawking, snuffling blowing, headache, dryness. No struggling for breath at night, your cold or catarrh will be gone.

Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist now. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic, healing cream in your nostrils. It penetrates through every air passage of the head, soothes the inflamed or swollen mucous membrane and relief comes instantly.

It's just fine. Don't stay stuffed up with a cold or nasty catarrh—Relief comes so quickly.

Hair Often Ruined By Careless Washing

If you want to keep your hair looking its best, be careful what you wash it with. Don't use prepared shampoos or anything else, that contains too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and ruins it.

The best thing for steady use is just ordinary mulsified cocoanut oil (which is pure and greaseless), and is better than anything else you can use.

One or two teaspoonfuls will cleanse the hair and scalp thoroughly. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub in. It makes an abundance of rich creamy lather, which rinses out easily, removing every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves the scalp soft, and the hair fine and silky, bright, lustrous, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get mulsified cocoanut oil at any pharmacy, it's very cheap, and a few ounces will supply every member of the family for months.

How Any Woman Can Remove Hairy Growths

(Beauty Culture).

It is not longer necessary for a woman to visit a beauty specialist to have superfluous hairs removed, for, with the aid of a plain delatone paste, she can, in the privacy of her own home, remove even a stubborn growth in a very few minutes. The paste is made by mixing some water with a little powdered delatone. This is applied to the hairs and after two or three minutes removed and the skin washed, when it will be left clear and hairless. Be sure you buy real delatone.

FIRST OF SERIES GIVEN AT N. H. S.

Mrs. John Seely Tells of Jerusalem in Lecture Yesterday—Fine Views.

The first of the series of lectures annually arranged by the Ladies' Association of the Natural History Society, took place yesterday afternoon, when before a very large audience, Mrs. John Seely delivered a very fine lecture on Jerusalem, illustrated with a number of beautiful views.

The speaker told of the ancient glories of the city, its story and the influence it had exercised upon the surrounding nations. The wonderful part played by Palestine in the history of the world was dwelt upon in a very instructive manner. Pictures were shown of Assyria, Babylon, Persia and other eastern lands, the views being described in an eloquent way.

Mrs. John McAvity, who presided, called upon some one from the large audience to voice the sentiment of the gathering, and Mrs. George Matthew moved a very appreciative vote of thanks to Mrs. Seely for her delightful lecture.

During the afternoon Miss Louise Knight sang two solos, "A Hebrew Song" and a selection from "The Creation." Several members of the Trinity Choir rendered two psalms. The musical part of the program was arranged by Miss Knight, and all present were charmed with the entertainment.

RECEPTION HELD BY MRS. VINCENT

President of Kindengarten Association Gives Afternoon Tea for Those Interested in the Work.

A very delightful informal reception was given by Mrs. T. N. Vincent, president of the Free Kindergarten Association, at her residence, Garden street, yesterday afternoon. The invited guests were those especially interested in the work of the association, and the occasion was made a very pleasant one. There were on exhibition a number of articles, pretty and useful, made by the children at the Kindergarten and Free Playgrounds, showing the skill gained in handicraft by the pupils.

The hostess was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Francis W. Rouse, and the refreshments were served by a number of young ladies who assisted Miss Vincent.

DENEKINE LAYS OUT BOLSHEVIKI

Odessa, January 14.—General Denekine, the anti-Bolshevik leader, in southern Russia, has inflicted a sharp defeat on the Bolsheviki on the river Kuma, in the Caucasus. One thousand prisoners were captured by his forces.

After two days of fighting General Denekine captured Alexandria Grushevska, the Bolshevik loosing a number of light field guns and machine guns.

Famous Old Recipe for Cough Syrup

Easily and cheaply made at home, but it beats them all for quick results.

Thousands of housewives have found that they can save four-fifths of the money usually spent for cough preparations, by using this well-known old recipe for making cough syrup at home. It is simple and cheap to make, but it really has no equal for prompt results. It takes right hold of a cough and gives immediate relief, usually stopping an ordinary cough in 24 hours or less.

Get 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth) from any druggist, pour it into a 16-oz. bottle, and add plain granulated sugar syrup to make 16 ounces. If you prefer, use clarified molasses, honey, or corn syrup, instead of sugar syrup. Either way, it tastes good, keeps perfectly, and lasts a family a long time.

It's truly astonishing how quickly it acts, penetrating through every air passage of the throat and lungs—loosens and raises the phlegm, soothes and heals the membranes, and gradually but surely the annoying throat tickle and dreaded cough disappear entirely. Nothing better for bronchitis, spasmodic croup, whooping cough or bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, known the world over for its healing effect on the membranes.

Avoid disappointment by asking your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with full directions and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

SOCIAL WELFARE WORKERS MEET

Hundreds Gather in Toronto from All Parts of the Dominion.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 14.—Hundreds of social welfare workers, from all parts of the Dominion, are in the city for the annual congress, which is being held in Guild Hall, until Thursday, and will be addressed by some of the most able and efficient social workers of Canada. The congress is under the auspices of the Social Service Council, of Ontario. The congress opened this morning with a preliminary executive meeting of the Canadian conference on public welfare.

ANDOVER

Andover, Jan. 14.—Cadet E. Donald Wiley went to Houlton on Monday after a week spent among friends here.

Dr. McQuaid, McAdam, was here the past week.

Miss Lillian Beck, of the Western Union, has returned from her vacation in St. Stephen.

Rev. Charles Flemington and Mrs. Flemington spent a few days in St. John the past week.

Mr. Humphrey Flemington returned to Sackville on Monday to resume his studies.

Mr. and Mrs. William Sadler, of Maple View, visited relatives here last week.

Mr. Edward Waugh, of Five Fingers, spent a few days here during the week.

Mrs. William Spike was called to Haviland the past week by the illness and death of her mother, Mrs. Scott.

Mrs. R. W. L. Tibbets of Fredericton came on Wednesday to spend a few days with her sister, Mrs. James Tibbets.

On Thursday Mrs. J. A. Gray entertained at a pleasant tea for her mother, Mrs. Duggan, Murray Bay, Que., when the guests were Mrs. J. A. Perley, Mrs. N. A. Hanson, Mrs. A. F. McIntosh, Mrs. T. J. Carter, Mrs. Herbert Baird, Mrs. J. W. Niles and Miss Margaret Curry.

Mrs. Harry Tibbits was also a pleasant hostess on Thursday afternoon when her guests were Mrs. R. W. L. Tibbits, Mrs. William Hoyt, Mrs. William Qurry, Mrs. S. P. Waite, Mrs. Thomas Bedell, Misses Emma Miller and Jennie Watson.

Mr. Guy Porter is spending a short time in Boston.

Dr. and Mrs. W. P. Hutchins, of Port Fairfield were guests of Dr. and Mrs. McIntosh on Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Roderick L'Anglois, of Anique, Que., spent a few days here the past week visiting friends.

On Thursday Mrs. George McLaughlin entertained at a jolly tea party, when the guests were Misses Annie Stewart, Bessie Kilburn, Sylvia Cronkite, Grace and Gertrude McPhail, and Messrs. Edward Armstrong, Murchie Stewart, Sgt. Chas. Armstrong, Pte. Norval McPhail and Pte. Harry Mallory.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stevens returned on Saturday from a visit in Bridgetown, N. S.

Canon Smithers of Fredericton was here the past week.

Miss Marie Pirie, Grand Falls, was the guest last week of Miss Lucy Dionne.

The river closed on 10th January this year, about a month later than last year, when it closed on 12th of December.

Mr. and Mrs. LeBaron Bull of Fredericton, who were visiting Mr. Reed Bedell left for their home on Saturday.

His Honor Judge Carleton of Woodstock was here several days the past week.

Mr. Robert Ross, St. Stephen, spent a few days here during the week.

Mrs. James E. Porter has gone to Philadelphia to visit her daughter, Mrs. Edward Shay.

Mr. Anderson of Morell, P. E. I., was a week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Tibbits.

Miss Isabel McPhail has returned to Wolfville to resume her studies. Mr. Harry Sadler has also returned to Wolfville.

Miss Marion Kilburn returned to Sackville on Monday.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Nelson Hanson entertained at tea in honor of Mrs. Duggan, of Murray Bay, Que. Among the guests were Mrs. J. R. Belyea, Mrs. N. J. Wootton, Mrs. Benjamin Beveridge, Mrs. Herbert Baird, Mrs. M. S. Sutton, Mrs. A. F. McIntosh, Mrs. Duggan, Mrs. J. A. Gray, Mrs. S. P. Waite, Mrs. S. Emma Miller.

Mrs. William Hoyt went to Woodstock on Monday to visit her sister, Mrs. A. E. Kupkey, who is a patient in Fisher Memorial Hospital.

Miss Gertrude Tibbits is spending a few days in Grand Falls.

Mrs. Guy Porter is visiting at Fort Fairfield, Me.

WOMEN INDIGNANT OVER MRS. COREY'S $75,000 COAT

New England Opinion Scores it as Extravagant in Time of War Conservation.

Boston women are indignant over yesterday's news that Mrs. William E. Corey, wife of an American steel king, has paid $75,000 for a sable coat made of the finest pelts in the world. Thousands of skins were examined before the pelts for Mrs. Corey's coat were finally selected and New York furriers have been making up these pelts into the elaborate and luxurious coat.

Back in the good old Puritanical days there were laws for women relating to the sumptuousness of their garments. There are no laws now, except those of good taste, for New England women, but, according to the dozens of women who telephoned or gave their opinion on the subject of a $75,000 coat Mrs. Corey has no moral right to make such a purchase.

With little French and Belgian children shivering in the cold of their wrecked homes, and with men and women in the stricken lands of Armenia and Roumania crying for bread, it is not believed right to wear a $75,000 sable coat, even if one has money enough to pay for it.

Mrs. Myra Lord, ex-president of the New England Press Association, was the first Boston woman to make a public statement. She said several other women had spoken to her in no uncertain terms of their disgust that an American woman should flaunt a $75,000 sable coat in the faces of French women who have sacrificed so much in war.

Called an Insult to Women.

"I think it is an outrage to the women of New England, who are answering the appeals of the Red Cross for castoff clothing and who have been economizing in clothes and food during the war, for Mrs. Corey to wear such a coat," said Mrs. Lord. "Women are working who have never worked before, in order to help the Government, and it is an insult that an American woman should thus be able to belittle the sincere and thoughtful war workers."

A friend of Mrs. Lord's, a mother of a soldier overseas, said: "In the name of the womanhood of New England and of America, in the name of women who gave their husbands and sons for their country's need, who have saved and are saving food and clothing for the world's need, we wish to protest against this exploitation of extravagance.

"The making and wearing of a fur coat costing $75,000, when millions of people in Europe and in our own land are dying of cold and hunger, is an insult and an outrage that should not be possible in times like these."

Extravagance Criticized.

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell believed that Mrs. Corey spent entirely too much on the fur coat, but she thought that all American women are spending more than they ought to. "I think we all ought to struggle," she said, "against our extravagant tendencies in these times of need."

Mrs. Samuel W. McCall, wife of the ex-Governor, believed the coat an unwarranted extravagancce unless there were extenuating circumstances, such as the employment of several men, which would remove the stigma.

Miss Frances G. Curtis, of the School Committee said that this is only one example of foolish women's extravagance. "You've got to have foolish people everywhere," she said, "and Mrs. Corey is only one of many."

Mrs. Alice B. Dillaby, social worker of Brighton, said the purchase of the coat was "out of place." "With that amount of money a family could be supported in luxury for life, with several deeds of charity on the side," she said.

Should Remember French Women.

Other women were loud in condemnation of the purchase of the coat. Many women who did not want their names published considered that the wearing of a $75,000 sable coat would not give Mrs. Corey as much pleasure as giving away the money to little war orphans.

One man grew indignant and wrote a letter to the Globe protesting against the unpatriotic buying of a $75,000 coat. He quoted the sentence from a newspaper, "Mrs. Corey expects to wear the coat in the late Winter season when social activities are at their height.

"Then she will be able to forget the Paris women who have given their all to the war and are unable to obtain even old shawls to keep warm. Does she expect the people of this country and France to admire the coat?"

Mrs. Mary Kenney O'Sullivan of Roxbury, writing to the Globe, says: "As an example of conservation, the $75,000 Russian sable coat of Mrs. William E. Corey, wife of the steel magnate, furnishes much food for thought.

"The newspapers tell us that millions are now starving in Russia; that countless thousands of children and babies are suffering for food and clothing throughout the rest of Europe and that other thousands of babies in our own country are dying from the influenza due to malnutrition. They tell us of the present milk famine in New York city, where the abnormal price makes milk prohibitive, not only to the poor, but to the hospitals filled with our wounded soldiers.

"What does a $75,000 sable coat represent? Power. But what kind of power? Not moral. Not ethical, certainly; not of a constructive nature, except from the standpoint of mere acquisition. This coat is bought at a time when the whole world is struggling against waste—when countless little crosses in France mark the resting place of those who have given all, that posterity might live."

CHURCHES UNITE FOR BIG FUND

Fourteen Protestant Denominations Will Provide for Reconstruction Work.

New York, Jan. 14.—Fourteen of the leading Protestant denominations will join soon in a campaign to raise $10,000,000 for after-war emergency needs. "This inter-church campaign, is for the support of those distinct tasks of the Church for which she alone is responsible and which cannot be delegated to any other organization," says the statement of the committee, which was issued yesterday.

"The campaign in no way effects projects now under way in some of the denominations for missions and other benevolent causes, but will be co-ordinated with them," the statement continues.

"The work to be supported by the funds asked for in the coming campaign is entirely distinct from that of the Y. M. C. A., for which funds were provided in the United War Work Drive."

It is believed this campaign also will do much toward helping church unity. It will be put into effect within the next few weeks.

The denominations represented are Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church North, United Presbyterian Church, Baptist Church North, Congregational Reformed Church in America, Reformed Church in United States, United Lutheran Church of America, Evangelical Association, United Evangelical Synod of North America, Disciples of Christ and the Christian Church.

The chairman of the General Committee is the Right Rev. Theodore I. Reese, Co-adjutor Bishop of the Episcopalian Diocese of Southern Ohio. He has been serving as chairman of the Executive Commimttee of the Episcopalian War Commission, No. 14 Wall street. The secretary is the Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony, who is executive secretary of the Protestant Home Missions Council. The treasurer is E. F. Ellert, who is treasurer of the National Lutheran Commission for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare.

The Executive Committee consists of the officers together with the Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, E. M. Bowman, Professor William Adams Brown of Union Theological Seminary, the Rev. Dr. Fred B. Haggard, of the Baptist Church North, and James M. Speers, a Presbyterian and president of the Laymen's Missionary Movement. The Finance Committee consists of Mr. Ellert, Mr. Bowman and Mr. Speers.

The coming campaign is the outcome of numerous conferences of representatives of these several religious bodies which have been held in this city since last June.

The campaign will be conducted simultaneously by the co-operating churches. Each denomination will have its distinct budget and organization to gather the funds from its membership. The individual campaigns, however, will take place, as far as possible, at the same time. And since the objects are alike, common methods will be used.

The principal tasks which the denominations will perform, when they get the $10,000,000 have been summarized by the committee, as follows:

"Maintaining additional pastors to assist the regular chaplain minister to the soldiers and seamen, especially to the sick and to those recovering from wounds. At present there is only one chaplain to each 1,200 men.

"Providing adequate equipment and workers for local churches in the neighborhood of ports of debarkation, in camps and in industrial centres.

"Supplying Bibles and other books, equipment and emergency funds to army and navy chaplains during the period of demobilization.

"Assisting church colleges to readjust themselves upon the discontinuance of the Students' Army Training Corps.

"Providing scholarships for returning soldiers who would not otherwise be able to complete their college courses.

"Assisting in the restoration and extension of the evangelical churches of Europe, especially in the war zone."

The co-operating denominations will contribute proportionately to a joint fund to meet the expenses of the undertaking.

NEW YORK LIVES SMART PACE

Cabarets and Restaurants Prepare for Liveliest Period on Record in Next Six Months.

New York, Jan. 14.—Following a period in which Broadway has been hampered, darkened and troubled by a combination of elements coincident to the war, there are unmistakable evidences in the Great White Lane that it is to know the very zenith of activity in the six months assured before the crushing blow of prohibition. With a present volume of business never equalled in the history of the great thoroughfare the certainty of further growth—however temporary it may prove—has resulted in unprecedented activity on the part of the restaurant managements.

It has long ben known that the nation's financial temperament is as readily gauged in Broadway as in Wall street. Broadway's point of view regarding the nation's financial standing at present is gained from the fact that the establishments dear to its heart are packed to the doors nightly. And the elements involved in the expenditure of the ample money in evidence include business men from all over the world who have profited by war and business men from the same widespread area who expect to profit by peace. It is a period of double edged revelling and Broadway is prepared to the last essential to cater to it.

Some States have gone dry, some of the largest cities in the country have become regions of confined joy because of municipal restrictions, but New York, through a combination of satisfactory circumstances, has virtually a free hand in the development of gayety. Although every accepted adjunct of Broadway life is being featured as never before, Broadway is combining caution with zeal, and the laws are as tolerant as laws are ever likely to be. Broadway recognizes the golden opportunity and as a result combines joy and obedience.

The big cabarets have been made bigger, augmented orchestras have been further augmented and the persons who dine at the restaurants are forced to a choice between any theatrical attraction which they had in mind and the big production on view within sight of the tables. Cabaret entertainment in Broadway is no longer supplementing the entertainment of the theatres, it is competing with it, and to a very great extent successfully.

Miss Jean Wynne and Miss Jennie Woods, Fredericton, are visiting in the city today.

Charlie Chaplin Today

In His Uproarious Triumph

—A TRENCH LIFE BURLESQUE—

"SHOULDER ARMS!"

We Really Can't Tell You How Funny It Is, You'll Have To See For Yourself

HUNDREDS WHO NEVER LIKED CHAPLIN'S KIND OF COMEDY BEFORE will tell you he is a wonder in this high class exaggeration of life in the knee-deep mud of the trenches. He is not rough or coarse, there is no indelicate action; nothing but a superbly funny three reels of innocent laughing situations absolutely irresistable.

EXTRA! Edith Storey in Metro's "THE SILENT WOMAN"
A 5-Reel High-Class Production

Shows at 2—3.40 7 and 8.45 — IMPERIAL — No Advance in Prices

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NEW PROGRAM | TODAY | AFTERNOON 2.30 EVENING 7.30, 9 | NEW PROGRAM

BOB TENNEY and ESTHER ESTELLE — Comedy Musical Novelty
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STANLEY — Upside Down Equilibrist
VITAGRAPH COMEDY PICTURE

THE POPULAR LYRIC MUSICAL STOCK CO.

—Present—

A BRAND NEW PROGRAM TODAY

MATINEES 3 p.m.; EVENINGS 7.15, 9.00

—Entire Change Thursday—

UNIQUE THEATRE MON., TUES., WED.

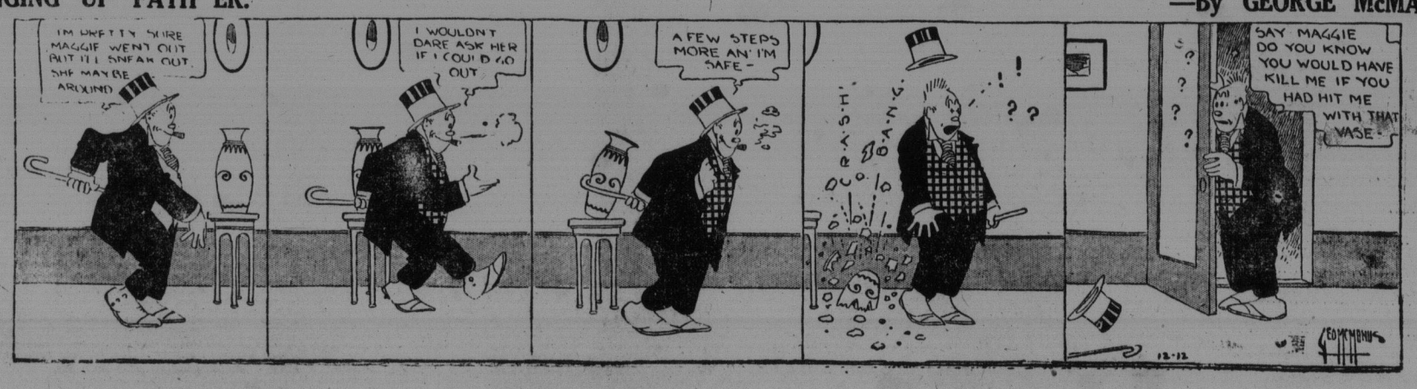
Matinee at 3 every day; evenings at 7 and 8.45.
Prices: Matinee 5, 10; Evening 10, 15

THE SPLENDID ACTRESS—THE REFRESHING STAR

GAIL KAIN in a Refreshing Play "THE DAREDEVIL"

Built on Maria Thompson Davis' Thrilling Novel
INTERNATIONAL INTRIGUE AND POLITICS

BRINGING UP FATH ER. —By GEORGE McMANUS.



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Successor to E. McPartland.
Clothes Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired
Goods called for and delivered.
72 Princess Street
Satisfaction guaranteed.
Telephone Main 1618-41

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COLWELL FUEL CO., LTD.
Coal and Kindling
UNION STREET, W. E.
'Phone W. 17.

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Successor to
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COAL AND WOOD
375 Haymarket Square
'Phone 3030.

DENTISTS

DR. J. C. DOORE
who has been associated with the Army Dental Corps has resumed his practice at the corner of Douglas Avenue and Main street.
'Phone M. 3095.

DR. H. P. TRAVERS
Dental Surgeon
50 Waterloo Street
Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

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We manufacture Electric Freight, Passenger, Hand Power, Dumb Waiters, etc.
E. S. STEPHENSON & CO.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

ELECTRICAL GOODS

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
Gas Supplies
Phone Main 873. 34 and 36 Dock St
J. T. COFFEY
Successor to Knox Electric Co.

include business men from all over the world who have profited by war and business men from the same wide-spread area who expect to profit by peace. It is a period of double edged reckoning and Broadway is prepared to the last essential to cater to it.

Some States have gone dry, some of the largest cities in the country have become regions of confined joy because of municipal restrictions, but New York, through a combination of satisfactory circumstances, has virtually a free hand in the development of gayety. Although every accepted adjunct of Broadway life is being featured as never before, Broadway is combining caution with zeal, and the laws are as tolerant as laws are ever likely to be. Broadway recognizes the golden opportunity and as a result combines joy and obedience.

The big cabarets have been made bigger, augmented orchestras have been further augmented and the persons who dine at the restaurants are forced to a choice between any theatrical attraction which they had in mind and the big production on view within sight of the tables. Cabaret entertainment in Broadway is no longer supplementing the entertainment of the theatres, it is competing with it, and to a very great extent successfully.

Miss Jean Wynne and Miss Jennie Woods, Fredericton, are visiting in the city today.

plin Today
ous Triumph
E BURLESQUE—
R ARMS!"
How Funny It Is, You'll
For Yourself
KED CHAPLIN'S KIND OF
you he is a wonder in this high
nee-deep mud of the trenches.
is no indelicate action; nothing
s of innocent laughing situa-

torey in Metro's
WOMAN"
ass Production

RIAL

No Advance in Prices

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SE
VILLE

AFTERNOON 2.30 EVENING 7.30, 9 | NEW PROGRAM

JACK MARTIN AND CO.
Spectacular Dancing Offering

SAMMIE DUNCAN
Scotch Comedian

VITAGRAPH COMEDY PICTURE

MUSICAL STOCK CO.
nt——
OGRAM TODAY
VENINGS 7.15, 9.00
Thursday——

ION., TUES., WED.
ings at 7 and 8.45.
vening 10, 15
HE REFRESHING STAR
Play "THE DAREDEVIL"
n Davis' Thrilling Novel
UE AND POLITICS

GEORGE McMANUS

A Reliable Business Directory.

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WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY SERVICE STATION
Winter Storage a Specialty
O. S. McINTYRE
54 Sydney St. 'Phone Main 2183-21

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IZZARD'S BAKERY
Home-made Bread, Buns and Rolls a Specialty.
Sold at All Grocery Stores.
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Standard Bread, Cakes and Pastry.
H. TAYLOR, Proprietor.
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Modern Artistic Work by Skilled Operators
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED
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Carpenter and Builder
Estimates cheerfully furnished.
Make a Specialty of Chamberlain Metal Weather Strip, guaranteed to keep out all wind and dust around windows and doors.
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197 Carmarthen Street
Telephone Main 2991-31

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Carpenter-Contractor
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Carpenter, Contractor, Appraiser, Etc. Special attention given to alterations and repairs to houses and stores
80 Duke Street. 'Phone M. 786
ST. JOHN, N. B.

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"G. B."
CHOCOLATES
The Standard of Quality in Canada.
Our Name a Guarantee of the Finest Materials.
GANONG BROS., LTD.
St. Stephen, N. B.
Food Board License No. 11-264.

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Successor to E. McPartland.
Clothes Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired
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F. C. WESLEY CO.
ARTISTS ENGRAVERS

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OLIVER PLOWS
McCORMICK TILLAGE AND SEEDING MACHINERY
J. P. LYNCH, 270 Union Street,
Get our prices and terms before buying elsewhere.

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Timber Lands Bought and Sold
Timber and Pulp Wood Estimates
R. R. BRADLEY
Consulting Forester
Globe-Atlantic Bldg., St. John, N. B.

FIRE INSURANCE

WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.
Incorporated 1851.
Assets over $4,000,000.
Losses paid since organization, over $63,000,000.
Head Office, Toronto, Ont.
R. W. W. FRINK, Branch Manager.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

——FOR——
"Insurance That Insures"
——SEE US——
Frank R. Fairweather & Co.,
12 Canterbury Street. 'Phone M. 653.

HUGH H. McLELLAN
Fire Insurance
'Phone M. 2642.
47 Canterbury Street.

QUEEN INSURANCE CO.
(FIRE ONLY)
Security Exceeds One Hundred Million Dollars.
C. E. L. Jarvis & Son,
Provincial Agents.

AUTO INSURANCE

Ask for our New Policy
FIRE, THEFT, TRANSIT, COLLISION
All in One Policy.
Enquiry for Rates Solicited.
Chas. A. MacDonald & Son,
Provincial Agents. 'Phone 1536.

WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.
(1851).
Fire, War, Marine and Motor Cars.
Assets exceed $6,000,000.
Agents Wanted.
R. W. W. FRINK & SON,
Branch Manager St. John

GROCERIES

Don't miss our display of poultry consisting of geese, chickens and fowl. A fine assortment.
J. I. DAVIS & SON
538 Main Street. Main 368—369.
Canada Food Board License No. 8-30933.

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Groceries and Meats
203 Queen Street, West End
'Phone West 286.
Canada Food Board License No. 8-8866.

JOS L. McKENNA
Groceries and Provisions
35 WATERLOO STREET
'Phone M. 1412
Food Board License No. 8-26055.

HORSES

HORSES of all classes bought and sold. Also for hire by day or week.
EDWARD HOGAN, 150 Union St.
'Phone Main 1557.

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VICTORIA HOTEL
Better Now Than Ever.
87 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
St John Hotel Co., Ltd.
Proprietors.
A. M PHILLIPS, Manager.
Canada Food Board License No. 10-3455.

HARNESS

We manufacture all styles Harness and Horse Goods at low prices.
H. HORTON & SON, LTD.
9 and 11 MARKET SQUARE
'Phone Main 448.

Harness, Horse Collars and Blankets
First class lot of Auto and Sleigh Robes Repairing promptly done.
R. J. CURRIE
467 Main Street 'Phone M. 1146.

HACK & LIVERY STABLE

WM. BRICKLEY
Boarding and Livery Stable
74 1-2 Coburg Street
'Phone M. 1367.

FRANK DONNELLY
Livery and Sales Stable
and Auto Service
14 Coburg Street. 'Phone M. 2640.

JOHN GLYNN
12 Dorchestr Street. M| 1254.
Coaches in attendance at all boats and trains.

JEWELERS

POYAS & CO., King Square
Full lines of Jewelry and Watches.
Prompt repair work. 'Phone M. 2965-11

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EXTENSION LADDERS
ALL SIZES
H. L. MacGOWAN
79 Brussels Street, St. John

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Galvanized and Black Steel Wire Rope, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Oils, Paints, Flags, Tackle Blocks, and Motor Boat Supplies.
GURNEY RANGES AND STOVES AND TINWARE
J. SPLANE & CO.
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J. FRED WILLIAMSON
MACHINISTS AND ENGINEERS
Steamboat, Mill and General Repair Work.
INDIANTOWN, ST. JOHN, N. B.
'Phones: M. 229; Residence, M. 2368.

NERVOUS DISEASES

ROBERT WILBY, Medical Electrical Specialist and Masseur. Treats all nervous diseases, neurasthenia, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism. Special treatment for uterine and ovarian pain and weakness. Facial blemishes of all kinds removed. 46 King Square.

OPTICIANS

For reliable and professional service call at
S. GOLDFEATHER
146 Mill Street
Out of the high rent district.
'Phone M. 3604.

PATENTS

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.
The old established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office Royal Bank Building, Toronto; Ottawa offices, 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free

PLUMBERS

WM. E. EMERSON
Plumber and General Hardware.
81 UNION STREET
WEST ST. JOHN 'Phone W. 175.

OIL HEATERS

A FLORENCE OIL HEATER takes the chill off of bathroom, dining room or living room, and saves coal.
They are safe, convenient and economical. Come in and see them.
A. M. ROWAN, 331 Main Street
'Phone Main 398.

FRANCIS S. WALKER
Sanitary and Heating Engineer.
No. 14 Church Street.

SKATE GRINDING

Skate grinding on an up-to-date grinding outfit, also saw filing.
51 BRUSSELS STREET

FISH
Half Bbl. No. 1 Pickled Herring
JAMES PATTERSON,
19 and 20 South Wharf.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE DEVELOPING
when you order 1 dozen pictures from a 6 expo film. Prices 40c, 50c., 60c., per dozen Send money with films to Wasson's, St. John, N. B.

VIOLINS, MANDOLINS
and all String Instruments and Bows repaired.
SYDNEY GIBBS, 81 Sydney Street.

RETREADING and VULCANIZING
RETREADING and Vulcanizing Quick service. All work guaranteed. Send in your old tires, we pay express one way. 30x3 1-2, $11. Six-inch section (retread) $6. United Auto Tire Co., Ltd., 104 Duke street, St. John, N. B.

HOTELS

CLIFTON HOUSE
THE COMFORTABLE MAN'S HOME
Corner Germain and Princess Sts
REYNOLDS & FRITCH

"THE PRINCE WILLIAM"
A comfortable homelike hotel. Cosy lounge room and smoking room. Private lawn overlooking harbor. Transients and permanent guests. Special rates for guests remaining week or over. P. St. J. Beard, Manager.
Prince William Street.

ROYAL HOTEL
King Street
St. John's Leading Hotel.
RAYMOND & DOHERTY CO., LTD.

DUFFERIN HOTEL
FOSTER & CO., Prop.
Open for Business.
King Square, St. John, N. B.
J. T. DUNLOP, Mgr.

MAIL CONTRACT.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 21st February, 1919, for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, on the Fairville Rural Route No. 1, from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract, may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Fairville, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

H. W. WOODS,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
St. John, N.B., Jan. 4th, 1919.

STEAM BOILERS

We offer "Matheson" steam boilers for immediate shipment from stock as follows:

NEW

One—Vertical 60 H.P. 54" dia. 10'-0" high.

Two—Vertical 35 H.P. 48" dia. 9'-0" high, 125 pounds working pressure.

One—Portable on skids, 50 H. P. 48" dia., 16'-0" long, 125 pounds working pressure.

USED

One—Horizontal Return Tubular, 60 H.P. 54" dia. 14'-0" long. Complete with all fittings. 100 lbs. working pressure.

Write for details and prices.
I. MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Boilermakers,
NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA.

Simple Herbs Cure Serious Troubles

MANY of the diseases of womanhood may be prevented with care. Unusual excitement—mental or physical—disturbs the delicate balance of woman's sensitive nerves, and upsets her whole system. At the first indication of nervousness or any irregularity, take

Dr. Wilson's HERBINE BITTERS

It's safe and certain—purely vegetable—regulates kidneys and bowels—overcomes headaches, indigestion, stomach trouble—purifies the blood—tones up and invigorates mind and body.

At most stores. 25c. a bottle; Family size, five times as large, $1.

The Brayley Drug Company, Limited
St. John, N.B. 33

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 3s.
DR. LECLERC Med Co., HAVERSTOCK Rd., N.W.5 London.
SEE TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON H.M. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKET

LATE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

January—Phases of the Moon.

New Moon	2nd	4h.	24m.	a.m.
First Quarter	9th	6h.	55m.	a.m.
Full Moon	16th	4h.	44m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	23rd	12h.	22m.	p.m.
New Moon	31st	7h	7m.	p.m.

Date	D. of W.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	H. Water a.m.	H. Water p.m.	L. Water a.m.	L. Water p.m.
15	W.	8.05	5.01	10.45	11.17	4.43	5.12
16	Th	8.04	5.03	11.34	.....	5.36	6.02
17	F	8.03	5.05	0.06	12.21	6.25	6.50
18	S	8.03	5.06	0.52	1.07	7.11	7.35
19	Su	8.02	5.07	1.36	1.52	7.54	8.17
20	M	8.01	5.08	2.19	2.36	8.36	8.58
21	T	8.00	5.09	3.03	3.21	9.19	9.38

Port of St. John.

January 15, 1919.

Arrived Monday.

Coastwise—Stmrs Granville, 60, Steuyens, Annapolis Royal; Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Bear River; Centreville, 28, Teed, Sandy Cove.

Cleared.

S. S. Manchester Division, 3,774, Perry, Manchester.

Coastwise—Stmrs Grand Manan, 180, Hersey, Wilson's Beach; Granville, 60, Steuyens, Annapolis Royal; Centreville, 22, Teed, Sandy Cove; Bear River, 70, Woodworth, Bear River.

Canadian Ports.

Halifax—Ard Jan 13, str Polish Monarch, from St. John.

Sld Jan 13, str Araguaya (hospital ship), Liverpool; 11th, str Sheba, Sydrey, to load for St. John.

British Ports.

Liverpool—Ard Jan 13, str Corsican, from St. John.

Manchester—Ard Jan 10, str Manchester Corporation, St. John.

Capetown, S.A.—Ard, sch Integral, St. John—80 days.

American Ports.

New York—Ard Jan 13, sch Hortensia, St. John.

Put Into Bermuda.

The bark Inversamid, bound for this port with wheat from Australia, has put into Bermuda with her masts and rigging damaged, the foremast particularly being badly buckled and strained. After having repairs completed she will proceed to this port and unload.

The Manchester Line.

The S. S. Manchester Division, which sailed for Manchester yesterday, will call at Halifax on the way out. Besides her large general cargo she carries most of the wheat and flour that was brought to this port by the Australian four-master Westfield.

Maid of Canada.

The newly finished schooner Maid of Canada will be commanded by Captain J. B. Wilkie of La Have. This vessel was recently launched at Belliveau Cove, N. S., and when fully rigged will proceed to St. John to load flour for St. John's, Nfld. From the Old Colony she will sail to Brazil with a cargo of fish.

Arrived at Capetown.

The schooner Margaret G., Captain Archie Lohnes, of Lunenburg, arrived at Capetown, South Africa, on Christmas Day.

Arrived at St. John's.

Twenty-five days was the run made by the schooner Admiral Drake from the port of Cadiz to St. John's, Newfoundlnad. She arrived at the latter port on January 5th, with a large general cargo.

From Buenos Ayres.

The tern schooner Beechland, after a passage of 68 days from Buenos Ayres has arrived at Halifax with a large cargo of logwood. Her commander is Captain Meisner, a well known Lunenburg seaman.

Discharged Sugar.

The steamer Caraquet having finished unloading her sugar cargo of 200,000 bags at the Atlantic Refineries has shifted to the Pettingill wharf where she will now load a general cargo for the West Indies.

Had Engine Trouble.

The steamer Chatton which cleared from this port Monday, with a large general cargo for London, is still in the streamm. After being towed out she developed engine trouble and while the engineers and machinists were busy her consigners took the opportunity of loading additional cargo. The Chatton was in the stream yesterday but will probably sail today.

Launching Next Week.

Messrs. Belliveau at Saulnierville, N. S., are building a 500-ton schooner, tern model, which will be probably ready to take the ways next Friday.

Case of Interest.

A case of great interest to Maritime shipbuilders has just been decided. The ship concerned is the tern schooner Kathleen Crowe, 430 tons, which lay for a time at Dwyer's wharf, Halifax, and is now at Dartmouth awaiting an opportunity to go on the slip. The Kathleen Crowe was launched early in 1912, went to Africa, returned to New York, and thence to Halifax, where she was sold to a Portuguese firm, and sailed under the name of Sara. When she was docked at Dartmouth by her new owners it was found that her bottom had been eaten out by worms. The new owners claimed damages to the extent of $50,000. The case was decided by arbitration, Captain Beattie being the sole arbitrator. He awarded the new owners the sum of $10,000. Mr. Sangster of Windsor was the plaintiff's representative of the former owner, Ira Crowe, Windsor, while David Friedburger of New York represented her Portuguese purchasers.

St. John's, Nfld. Fish Exports.

At St. Johns, Nfld., the new schooner Sam Courtenay, George M. Barr, owner, is loading fish for Greece and is expected to start on her maiden voyage this week. The schooner Clarence M. Moulton is loading fish at Catalina for Gibraltar. The schooner Emily Selig sailed on January 6th with fish to a sealed order port in Gibraltar. The new schooner Armorel put into service by Tessier and Co., is loading 8,000 quintals of fish for an Italian port. The schooner George B. Cluett is loading fish for Brazil. The Agnes McGlashen is loading for the West Indies, the Margaret Lake for Oporto and the Rosie Belliveau is loading for Gibraltar.

Coal for St. John.

The steamer Sheba sailed from Halifax Saturday for Sydney where she will load coal for this port. She is expected here early next week.

The Curlew Lost.

Yarmouth reports the sixty-three ton schooner Curlew, which left there a week ago to salve cargo at the Corinthian wreck, went ashore at Tiverton and has become a total loss. The crew was saved, but cargo lost.

UNION BANK OF CANADA CONTINUES CAREER OF GROWTH.

Nearly Ten Million Added to Assets—Deposits Increased and Substantial Amount Added to the Rest Account.

The statement of the Union Bank of Canada for the year ending Nov. 30th, 1918, shows an increase in the total volume of assets amounting to about nine and three quarter million dollars since the same date in 1917.

On the liabilities side note circulation at $12,134,649 shows a slight reduction and savings (interest-bearing) deposits a considerable reduction from $73,598,158 to $68,437,490. Non-interest-bearing deposits rose about fourteen and a half million, to $58,805,208. Small items of balance due to Canadian and other banks, bring up the total of public liabilities to $141,553,127, an increase of about $9,400,000. Acceptances are $2,706,467, capital $5,000,000, rest account $3,600,000, and profit balance $126,299, which with dividends due and other small liabilities makes the balance-sheet total $153,181,451.

Of the liquid assets, which total $72,368,327, a reduction of over four and a half millions from 1917, the most important items are: Dominion notes $15,113,307. Deposit in Central Gold Reserve $7,800,000; securities of the Dominion and Provincial Governments $12,527,938 (increase of over three millions); Canadian municipal and British and foreign public securities $15,720,339 (reduction of half a million); call loans in Canada $6,508,729; and call loans elsewhere $3,389,150. Current loans in Canada are $74,021,028 and current loans elsewhere are $1,944,112.

Profits for the year were $824,175, which compares with $763,464 in 1917 and $651,184 in 1916. After deducting war tax, pension fund appropriation and sundry donations for patriotic and charitable objects, there remained $744,675 for distribution or for putting back into the business, this being at the very satisfactory rate of over 8 8 per cent. on the combined capital and rest account.

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, Jan. 13.—Mrs. Albert Crawford of Blackville, who was recently stricken with paralysis, died last night in the Miramichi Hospital here, where she had been for the last few days. She was 43 years of age, and leaves a husband and family.

John Ingram of Newcastle, who was stricken with paralysis some time ago, has not yet recovered the power of speech.

Mrs. N. N. MacLeod and son of Montague, P. E. I., will spend the winter with the former's mother, Mrs. Susan Miller.

Mrs. Thomas M. Maltby, whose life was lately despaired of because of blood poisoning, is improved very much the last two days.

Douglastown Superior School, closed on account of influenza, re-opened this morning.

Miss M. J. Dunnett, teacher of Grade V., in Newcastle Superior School, is confined to her house by a bad cold. Mrs. A. B. Leard is supplying for her.

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 twenty-five cents.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED—Salesmen $50 per week, selling one-hand egg-beater. Sample and terms, 25c. Money refunded if unsatisfactory. Collette Mfg Company, Collingwood, Ont.

FOR SALE.

Thoroughbred French Bulldog Puppies, exceptionallly fine color. Dam Patricia (20852). Sire Hugo's Rowdy, by Hugo's Little Boy, by Champion Young's Hugo. Grandsire, the famous champion Nellcote Gamin. Pedigree, prices and pictures upon application. Leonard Fraser, New Glasgow, N. S.

Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.

WANTED.

SECOND CLASS female teacher wanted. Apply stating salary to E. Herman Hicks, Butternut Ridge, N.B.

HOUSEMAID WANTED with references. Miss A. M. Steadman, 161 Germain St.

WANTED—Maid for general housework; references required. Apply Miss Wilson, 27 Queen street.

WANTED—Second class female teacher for present term, District No. 4, Wickham, Queens Co. Apply stating salary. John C. Wetmore, via Hatfield Point, R. R. No. 2, N.B.

WANTED—Kitchen woman. Also pastry cook. Apply Matron, County Hospital, East St. John.

WANTED—Maid for general housework; small family. Apply Mrs. W. H. Turner, 438 Main street.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply 38 Wellington Row.

WANTED—Position in an office by a young man with three years' experience in office work; and who carries credentials for past services. Box 1109 Standard.

WANTED—Second class teacher (female) for present term School District No. 6, Parish Westfield, Kings County. Apply stating salary to Marshall G. Rose, Morrisdale P. O., Kings County, N. B., Secretary.

WANTED—A second or third class female teacher for District No 17. District rated poor. Apply, stating salary, to Albert E. Winterstead, Secretary, Starkey's, Queens Co., N.B.

TEACHER WANTED—A second class female teacher for District No. 2, New Horton, Albert Co., Apply to M. C. Anderson, secretary, stating salary.

WANTED.—First or second class teacher for School District No. 2, Parish of Cambridge. Apply stating salary to James Elsee, Secretary, Jemseg, Queens County, N. B.

WANTED.—Female teacher for District No. 4. Apply to A. E. Josselyn, Secretary, Silver Falls, St. John Co.

NURSES WANTED.

Student nurses to take the training course in the Proctor Hoapital, Proctor, Vermont. Accepted applicants receive board and room and a nominal consideration for the course of two years and six months. For full particulars address Miss H. B. Wood, Supt., Proctor, Vermont.

WANTED—A second class female teacher wanted for District No. 2, Parish of Kars. Apply, stating salary, to F. W. Riecker, secretary, Hatfield Point, Kings County, N.B. R.R. No. 1.

WANTED—First or Second Class Teacher (Protestant) for District No. 12, Cambridge, N. B. Apply stating salary to Geo. Robinson, secretary, Cambridge, Queens county, N. B.

TEACHER WANTED for school District No. 12, second class female teacher. Apply, stating salary wanted, to George Adams, Glassville, R.F. No. 3, Carleton County, N.B.

MALE HELP WANTED

PEACE WORK at war pay guaranteed for three years. Knit urgently needed socks for us on the fast, simple Auto Knitter. Full particulars today. 5c stamp. Auto Knitter Co., Dept. 56C, 607 College Street, Toronto.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

Saskatchewan Teachers' Agency. Established 1910, 2253 Cornwall street, Regina, secures suitable schools for teachers. Highest salaries. Free registration.

NOTICE
FURNITURE SALES AT RESIDENCE.
We are now prepared to bill orders for sales of household furniture at residence. Our experience in handling furniture enables us to get the highest prices for goods of this kind and it is important that you bill your sales as soon as possible to secure good dates.
F. L. POTTS,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, 96 Germain Street.

Make Your Stomach Your Best Friend

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets Digest the Food, Prevent Sourness and Make You Feel Fine All Over.

If you feel any distress after eating take a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet. You will then have a good, steady friend in your stomach. For no matter what you eat there will be no gas no sour risings, no lump in your throat, no billousness, no dark brown taste in the morning. And should you now be troubled, eat a tablet as soon as possible and relief will come promptly. These tablets correct at once the faults of a weak or overworked stomach, they do the work while the stomach rests and recovers itself. Particularly effective are they for banqueters and those whose environment brings them in contact with the rich food most apt to cause stomach derangement. Relief in these cases always brings the glad smile. Get a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, 50 cents in any drug store. Be good to your stomach.

MORE CANADIANS HAVE SAILED

Empress of Britain Left Liverpool January 12th—103 for St. John.

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—Cable advices have been received by the militia department that the steamer Empress of Britain, with Canadian soldiers on board, left Liverpool for Halifax on January 12. There are on board 71 officers, 60 cadets, 2,996 other ranks, and one civilian.

For the Quebec military district there are seven cadets and four other ranks, for Halifax district one officer, 20 cadets and 422 other ranks; for St. John district two officers, one cadet and 100 other ranks.

AROUND THE CITY

FAIR AND MILD

PROTESTING THE RACE.

At the Victoria Rink last night a race was staged between John Watts and Ira Flewelling. The distance was to have been one mile, but only twelve laps were skated, and the backers of Flewelling, who was defeated, are protesting the race on that ground.

HARBOR MATTERS.

That he will take up matters pertaining to the harbor with Mr. Ballantyne as soon as the latter recovers from his present illness was the text of a letter received this morning by Mayor Hayes from Hon. F. B. Carvell, minister of public works.

NORTH END FIRE.

The fire department was called out yesterday morning for a blaze in the dwelling on the corner of Adelaide and Metcalf streets owned by Herman Allen. The top story was damaged to the extent of about $300, and the fire is supposed to have started from an oil stove.

BILL BOARD REMOVED.

One of the large bill boards on the north side of King Square was removed yesterday. The board held a four sheet poster on the Salvation Army drive, and was under contract by the Rotary Club. Naturally its removal before the expiration of the contract is regretted by the members of the club.

INSPECTED DISTRICT DEPOT

Brigadier-General Macdonell, C. M. G., D. S. O., district officer commanding Military District No. 7, arrived in the city yesterday after having visited Fredericton where he completed an inspection of the district depot there. The general reports everything in the capital to be in a flourishing condition in military circles.

ACCEPTED INVITATION.

Lt. Frank Smith, of the West Side, who has a record of splendid service on the western front, and who suffered serious wounds there, returned Monday from Montreal, where he had been receiving treatment. While in the Canadian metropolis, he met Sir Arthur Pearson, patron of St. Dunstan's School for the Blind, and was invited by Sir Arthur to accompany him to England. Lt. Smith will join Sir Arthur at New York, whence he will sail for England on January 25 on the steamer Adriatic.

TUXIS ENTERTAINMENT

The regular Tuxis entertainment at the Y. M. C. A. last night was enjoyed by the largest attendance of the year, 94 members being present against the former record of 89.

The first item on the programme was the "eats," which were capably served by the ladies of the St. John Stone church. Later the Rev. R. Taylor McKim presided over the usual sing-song and an illustrated lecture was given by William McIntosh, curator of the Natural History Society, on a canoe trip along the St. John river to Grand Falls and other points. Altogether the boys had a most enjoyable night, covering a feast for the eye, ear, brain and the inner man.

ENGINEERING INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of the St. John branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada was held last evening, A. Gray in the chair. It was largely attended and proved most successful. After a number of items of business had been disposed of, the election of officers took place and a very interesting paper on "A Contractor in a Clyde Shipyard" was read by G. S. Baxter The paper was illustrated by views, and diagrams, and a discussion, participated in by many, took place at its conclusion. The election of officers resulted as follows: C. C. Kirby, chairman; A. R. Crookshank, secretary-treasurer; G. G. Hare, C. O. Foss, members of the executive.

THRIFT STAMP CAMPAIGN.

The Thrift Stamp campaign is now in full swing and the canvassers yesterday were given a splendid reception by the store keepers called on, practically every one agreeing to place the stamps on sale. Tonight a series of talks to the sales force of the larger stores will be commenced and short talks from 5.45 to 6 o'clock will be given. Among the speakers who will take part in this part of the campaign are Sir Douglas Hazen, Senator Thorne, M. E. Agar, E. A. Schofield, F. A. Dykeman, F. W. Daniel and others. Reports from other sections of the province indicate that the campaign is going with a swing everywhere.

ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING.

A very pleasant event took place on Monday evening, when the manager and staff of the Bank of Nova Scotia and their friends journeyed to the Manor House on the occasion of their annual social gathering

During the evening dancing was engaged in, and a very enjoyable programme of song was contributed by Miss Anderson, Miss Sorel and several of the gentlemen present. Supper was served about midnight and the toast to the ladies was very appropriately proposed by Mr. Anderson in a neat little speech, and ably responded to by Mr. Caldwell

A special car conveyed the party to the city, everyone having voted the evening to be the best yet.

ST. PETER'S HIGH TEA.

Saint Peter's high tea and bazaar is proving a success in every feature, as last evening's seven hundred and sixty-five suppers were served under the capable management of Miss Sarah Lynch and her efficient band of workers. All the booths were well patronized by the crowds, which proved a record attendance. The City Cornet Band was in attendance and under the careful direction of Bandmaster Waddington rendered some excellent selections. Last evening's prize winners were as follows: Ladies' bean toss, prize pair of ladies' silk gloves, won by Mrs. Bernard Connors, Black's Harbor; William Carney of 10 Hanover street, carried off the box of Marguerite cigars as the gentleman's prize. The door prize was number 1151, held by Mrs. Howard, 609 Main street, and she carried off a bag of flour.

A perfect drink for children is Borden's Condensed Cocoa, contains milk and sugar. The Brand is "Reindeer."

Y. M. C. A. WORKERS WILL MEET HERE

Annual Sessions of N. B. Institute on January 28 and 29 — Other Association Notes.

On the 28th and 29th of this month there will meet in the city the New Brunswick Institute of Y. M. C. A. Workers, an annual meeting which will be addressed by Major Fred B. Smith, now national "Y" physical director for Canada, who has been overseas since hostilities commenced. He has done wonderful work in the war zone, in fact is one of the outstanding Red Triangle figures the war has produced and the message he will bring to the local gathering will be well worth hearing. There will also be present at this meeting the maritime division of the national council, and all phases of association work will be considered.

From February 10th to 17th Father and Son week will be celebrated throughout the entire continent of North America. This is the first time the week has been so observed; last year the United States and Canada observed different periods for the celebration. In St. John it is proposed to have a definite and broad programme for that week, including banquet, athletic meets and other entertainments, in which parent and son will take part, bringing them closer together in matters of mutual interest.

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING COMPANY

Annual Meeting Held Yesterday—T. H. Estabrooks Was Elected President.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade Building Company was held in the board rooms yesterday morning.

After the regular routine business was transacted, the following were elected to the directorate: T. H. Estabrooks, R .B. Emerson, H. C. Schofield, J. Hunter White, R. W. Frink and W. M. Angus.

The directors elected the following officers for the ensuing year: T. H Estabrooks, president; R. B. Emerson, vice-president, and R. E. Armstrong, secretary.

No other business of importance came up before the meeting.

SUPREME COURT FOR SETTLEMENT

Further Development in Recall Election — Messrs. Jones, Thornton and Common Clerk Served With Notice.

A further development took place yesterday in the recall election matter and the question as to the validity of the election will now come before the Supreme Court for settlement.

Yesterday afternoon W. R. Scott, solicitor for Jacob N. Tobin, served on Messrs. Thornton and Jones, and Common Clerk Wardroper, a copy of a Notice of Motion returnable on Tuesday next. It is understood the grounds of the application are, first, that the reasons set out in the petitions are not sufficient; second, that the ballot was not correct, and third, the act was not intended to provide for a dual recall. The progress of the case will be watched by citizens in general with a great deal of interest and it is admitted on all sides that the act in respect to the provisions for a recall are somewhat vague.

INSTALLATION AT CORINTHIAN LODGE

The following officers were installed last Friday night by the Corinthian Lodge No. 13 A. F. and A. M. The installation was conducted by Grand Master D. C. Clark, assisted by members of Grand Lodge:

John H. Marr, Worshipful Master.
F. S. Compton, Immediate Past Master.
Dr. S. S. King, Senior Warden.
A. M. Dann, Junior Warden.
P. M., Dr. Wetmore, Treasurer.
P. M., R. H. Smith, Secretary.
Rev. C. W. Lawrence, Senior Deacon.
H. L. Worden, Junior Deacon.
C. B. Belding, Steward.
R. M. Bovaird, Junior Steward.
Rev. Thos. Parker, Chaplain.
A. H. Chipman, Director of Ceremonies.
James Blair, Tyler.
Wm. B. Spragg, Inner Guard.

At the close of the installation a turkey supper was served.

EXHANGE SERVICE TO BE INSTITUTED

When the Boston night train was removed from the service, there also went with it the St. John-Halifax through postal car.

The Board of Trade has taken this matter up with the railway authorities with the result that there will be immediately instituted an exchange service to relieve the mail transport difficulty.

This exchange service will be centrally operated at Sackville, the mail cars from St. John and from Halifax using that station as their terminals, exchanging mails and returning to their respective destinations from that point.

The new change of vaudeville programme at the Opera House this afternoon and evening offers Bob Tenney and Esther Estelle in a comedy musical novelty; Jack Martin and Co., in spectacular dancing offering; Sammie Duncan, Scotch comedian; Ryan and Moore, in comedy skit with songs and music; Stanley, upside down equilibrist; and a good Vitagraph comedy picture. This afternoon at 2.30, evening at 7.30 and 9. This programme is here for today and tomorrow only. Popular prices.

An event to look forward to, Racey at the Imperial on the 23rd.

REORGANIZING PAY OFFICES

Complete Reorganization of All Such Offices in Every Military District — Large Number of Appointments Necessary.

An interesting announcement reached local military headquarters yesterday to the effect that the military authorities in Ottawa, are in the near future completely reorganizing the pay officers in all military districts throughout the Dominion. The offices in each particular district will be formed as one office with headquarters at Ottawa and such only follows, the recent organizations in every other line of military work. The new office to be created at Ottawa (in which will be assimilated the several throughout the Dominion), calls for many officials among whom are mentioned the following:—Five colonels, ten lieutenants, and six hundred of other ranks.

The new office when organized will, it is believed, require all those as mentioned above, in order to expedite the work, relative to the payment of soldiers and their dependents. With the general demobilization, which daily brings men home again from overseas, this line of work in the pay offices of the several military districts was becoming a great burden; and with a view of expiditing the work, comparatively as the men reached home, and allow them to return to civil employment as soon as was possible, the Ottawa authorities decided on the action mentioned above.

Incidentally the new reorganization will create a sort of scale for those officers, who have in the past been in charge of the pay offices in each military district, and it is expected that they will be granted promotion to the Otawa offices. Capain Scarfe, officer in charge of the pay office in this district, it is rumored, may receive promotion, as his past services merit some tangible token of acknowledgment by the Ottawa authorities.

ANNUAL MEETING LAST EVENING

Reports Showed St. George's Society to Have Had Prosperous Year—T. H. Estabrooks the New President.

The annual meeting of St. George's Society was held last night in their hall, Germain street. The reports submitted showed that the year had been a prosperous one, and the outlook for the coming year was exceedingly bright. Since the outbreak of the war the Society has raised and contributed for patriotic purposes $7,500. A feature of the meeting was the presentation to the immediate past president R. W. W. Frink, a past president's badge.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—T. H. Estabrooks.
1st vice-pres.—Mr. Justice Grimmer.
2nd vice-pres.—E. L. Rising.
Secretary—J. U. Thomas.
Treasurer—H. W. Rising.
Historian—Col. E. T. Sturdee.
Chaplain—Rev. Archdeacon Crowfoot.
Assist. Sec—R. H. L. Skinner.

THE EASTERN LINE TO RESUME SERVICE

The month of February will probably see a resumption of the waterways traffic between this port and Boston.

The Eastern Steamship Company is having returned to it from time to time by the shipping board their vessels which were requisitioned for war service and it is probable that early in February the Northland or the North Star will start a Boston-to-Yarmuth service, with St. John as a port of call.

A direct service between Boston and this port is not assured before the first of May, when probably one of the larger boats will be put on the old international route.

ST. JOHN POWER BOAT CLUB

The annual meeting of the St. John Power Boat Club was held last evening in the club house, Commodore J. C. Chesley presiding. The reports presented show the club in a flourishing condition in all branches. After the routine business had been transacted the election of officers resulted as follows:

J. C. Chesley, Commodore.
J. G. Sullivan, Vice-Commodore.
Sergeant Lake, Rear Commodore.
R. A. Jamieson, Secretary.
William Edgett, Treasurer.
Executive Committee—S. G. McMulkin, H. L. Belyea, George Palmer, H. C. Lemon, R. J. Adams.
R. S. Carson, Fleet Captain.
Dr. T. E. Bishop, Fleet Surgeon.
Rev. Craig W. Nicholls, Fleet Chaplain.

CHAPLIN AT IMPERIAL TODAY.

Nearly everybody who makes a special visit to the Imperial today and tomorrow will be doubtless attracted by Charlie Chaplin's absolutely funniest comedy, "Shoulder Arms"—which is well worth the price of admission alone—but a surprise is in store for all in the remainder of the programme, a superb Metro production, "The Silent Woman," featuring Edith Storey, Frank Mills, Joseph Kilgour, and Baby Ivy Ward. The two film features, the Imperial avers, is the best picture programme presented in St. John for many a long day. The public's verdict is confidently awaited. Same hours, same prices, but be early.

WERE ON THE RHINE.

Recent letters show that Nursing Sister S. E. Calhoun, of this city, is a member of No. 1 Casualty Clearing Station, now at Bonn, with the army of occupation.

Brig.-General Frank Magee, D.S.O., is now located at Coblenz, on the Rhine.

ROBERT BORDEN'S HANDS ARE CLEAN

Rev. Kennedy Palmer Spoke Last Night to Large Audience—Told of Raid on the Jesuit Novitiate in Guelph.

The service at the Brussels street church last night was unusually well attended, large crowds coming from all parts of the city to hear Rev. Kennedy Palmer, of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, uelph, speak on "The byterian church, Guelph, speak on "The occurred in his city some time ago.

He stated that General Mewburn, who apologized for the raid afterwards was the man who had ordered the raid in the first place. Capt McAulay who led the raid, he said, acted upon direct orders received from General Mewburn.

Dealing with Hon. C. J. Doherty and the Hansard report covering the M. S. A. investigations, the preacher said:

"When the matter is sifted we will find that Sir Robert Borden's hands are clean, and if anyone has played a crooked game, he at least has played it straight. The Hon. C. H. Doherty was cross-examined by Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the question, and this is one of the answers he gave: 'A theological student from the moment he gets his tonsure or minor order, which he does at the end of the first year—not at the beginning of the year—thus showing that the students were eligible under the act until after their first year.'

"I wanted to face General Mewburn on this Novitiate matter," said the preacher, "I played the game straight and fair I am not fighting against any particular power. I am fighting for justice, and not against any one, and I want to tell you that the fight has only started."

Throughout the address Rev. Mr. Palmer frequently referred and quoted from the pamphlet issued by the Novitiate order regarding the raid.

His address which was listened to with rapt attention, broken frequently by sustained applause, has been delivered in a number of Canadian cities. It is his intention to place his side of the story in every Canadian city from coast to coast.

BOY SCOUTS' ENTERTAINMENT

St. Jude's Troop Delighted Large Audience in West End Last Evening.

An entertainment in the City Hall, West St. John, last evening was given by the St. Jude's Boy Scout Troop No. 5, and proved a grand success.

The programme opened with the bugle call and was followed by an address from Scoutmaster Stanley G. Olive. The boys then gave the scout motto, the laws and the oath, and this was followed by the Carleton brothers in a comic sketch. Miss Hilda Walton delighted with a recitation. During the intermission a collection was taken up to cover the expenses, as there was no admission taken at the door.

District Commissioner Captain Ingleton presented the troop with a basket ball as a reward for their services in procuring the greatest number of subscriptions for the Canadian Boy, the Scout official organ for the Maritime Provinces.

After the presentation an exhibition of first aid to the injured was given, presuming three accidents to have happened—a broken leg, a broken shoulder, and a broken jaw. The boys then exhibited their efficiency in rendering first aid to such as might meet with the above accidents.

Some other drills consisting of a signal drill, and an exercise in calisthenics which drew much applause were given. The staff drill was also given by the lads, for which they were given unlimited applause. Some bugle and drum selections elicited much favorable comment. At the close of the entertainment the bugle call, First Post, was given, all the scouts standing at attention and giving the salute. The singing of the National Anthem closed the entertainment.

WEDNESDAY BARGAIN DAY BRINGS VERY ATTRACTIVE SAVING IN DYKEMAN'S JANUARY WHITEWEAR SALE.

Just the clearance numbers given mention here are numerous and important enough to arouse keenest enthusiasm and interest. Taken in conjunction with the sale values which abound at every counter and table they emphasize this January event as one of the most profitable sources of economy women were ever invited to share.

Dykeman's special Corset Covers value, comprising embroidery or lace yokes of extra fine quality cotton, sizes 34 to 44. Regular 85c. each, January Clearance price 55c. each.

Fashionable Corset Models, made of splendid quality White Coutil, elastic hose supporters, January Clearance Sale, $1.59 per pair.

Three other lines in broken sizes, 79c, 98c and $1.25.

Hamburg and lace trimmed Underskirts, neatly finished with insertion, and pink or sky silk ribbons, regular $1.75 each, January Clearance Sale, $1.35.

Splendid Cotton Gowns, with square or V neck, lace or Hamburg trimmed, January Clearance Sale, 95c. each.

An extra special value is this all-over Apron, made of good quality print, white binding, pocket and belt. Regular $1.50 and $1.75 for $1.00 ea.

NOTICE

The name of J. H. Prichard, a local employe of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd., at St. John, N. B., having been prominently associated with a protest against the election of two of St. John's Commissioners, I wish to take this public opportunity of stating most emphatically that Mr. Prichard's action was purely that of a private citizen, and the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, or its Local Office at St. John, was not associated in any way, directly or indirectly, with his action.

H. G. WEEKES,
Maritime Agent for
Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.

MAJESTIC ELECTRIC HEATERS

give Pure, Clean, Odorless Heat,—healthful as the sun's rays.

No Kindling, no Coal, no Wood, no Ashes, no Dirt, no Labor, but

QUICK, ABUNDANT HEAT, AT LITTLE COST for current.

There are several styles of Majestic Heaters, from the desk or table type, to the grate and gas log kinds.

Priced from $7.50 up.

SEE OUR MARKET SQUARE WINDOW

W. H. THORNE & CO., LIMITED

A NO-STOP SCHEDULE

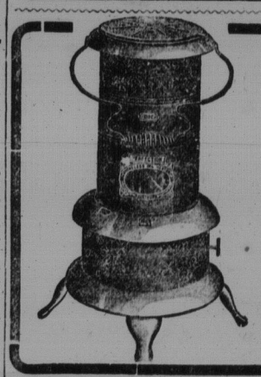
Our exclusively Millinery Store knows no period of waiting—its activities present a continuous performance. The programme for 1918 completed, without intermission we gaily and with the confidence born of knowing how, present the opening of the 1919 programme. The different millinery styles have their exits and entrances in the light of the season's requirements and fashions, and January has its own attractions in our yearly plan, as truly as early springtime and Easter.

FEATURING——NOW——CLEARING

Satin Hats Winter Hats

Marr Millinery Co., Limited

Distributors of Correct Millinery for Over Fifty Years.



WARMTH ALL OVER THE HOUSE

Get instant, steadily sustained warmth that's smokeless, odorless and inexpensive with the

PERFECTION OIL HEATER

A cozy bedroom to dress the kiddies in these chilly mornings is a great comfort. Through the day you can carry it from room to room, driving out cold and substituting cheery, economical warmth.

No Dust, no Smoke, no Smell, no trouble to clean or light.

Closed Saturdays one o'clock during January, February and March.

Emerson & Fisher Ltd.

STORES OPEN AT 9 A.M. CLOSE AT 6 P.M.

Three Special Bargains

In Connection With the Free Hemming Sale of Household Linens and Cottons

MRA

A Good Quality Heavy Bleached Sheeting, 72 in. wide, will be on sale for one day only. Present value 83c. yd. Sale price 75c. yd, making a saving of from 20 to 25 cents on each sheet. No charge for hemming.

A Good Heavy Bleached Mercerized or Linen Finished Damask in two attractive designs. Regular value $1.10 yd. Sale price 95c. yd.

Heavy Close Weave Roller Crash, with red stripe border, 17 in. wide. Present value 40c. yd. Sale price 33c. yd.

Sale in Linen Section Wednesday.

Children's Dainty White Dresses

(In Costume Section.)

Many pretty models suitable for CONFIRMATION DRESSES, Party Frocks, or Everyday wear.

VERY SPECIALLY PRICED—$1.50, $2.00, $3.00, $4.75 and $5.75. Sizes 6, 18, 10, 12 and 14 years.

These Dresses are made of sheer Voiles and Muslins and are daintily trimmed with fine laces, embroideries, insertions, tucks, and ribbons. Empire styles and dropped wait lines are both among them. Some have fancy Berthas on waist and others are plainer but attractive and neat. A good assortment of sizes and kinds to select a dress from.

Bargins in Men's Seasonable Furnishings in Men's Furnishing Department, Ground Floor.

Manchester Robertson Allison Limited

KING STREET · GERMAIN STREET · MARKET SQUARE ·

For $127.50

You may select your choice, Madam, of any one of the $165.00 Natural Muskrat Coats in our Fur Parlor. These garments are sold with our special guarantee.

This special price applies for two days — Wednesday and Thursday.

D. MAGEE'S SONS, LTD.

OVER HALF A CENTURY

63 King Street, St. John, N. B.