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TO THE STIRRING STRAINS OF "THE MAPLE LEAF" OUR CANADIAN BOYS WHO HAVE FOUGHT THEIR WAY THROUGH FLANDERS SALUTE THEIR COMMANDER AS THEY MARCH ACROSS THE LINE TO GERMANY

Vivid Pen Picture of the Greatest Incident in Canada's History as a Unit of the Empire—General Currie Stands at Border Line to Take the Salute from Victorious Regiments as They Swing by in Their Hour of Triumph --- Canadian Corps' Commander Occupies Former Quarters of the German Crown Prince

(By J. F. B. L'Esperay, Canadian Press Correspondent)
When the Canadian Corps in Germany, Dec. 10, the Canadian troops crossed the German border today, the First Canadian Division at Potesan and another Canadian Division further back. It was raining and the rolling hills and forest of Ardennes, the home of the wild boar and stag, were swathed in mist.
At Potesan, a door hamlet on the Belgian side of the frontier, a group of Belgians cheered and waved the only flag they possessed as our men, which was otherwise unmarked, is a post, resembling, with its black and white stripes, a barber's pole. Besides this, the German customs house, where still its uniformed official presides.
Sir Arthur Currie, commander of the Canadian Corps, who crossed the frontier, unaccompanied yesterday, was accompanied by his staff, including Prince Arthur of Connaught who has returned to his duties with the Canadian Corps, and the general officer commanding our first division, with his staff.
The Canadian light horse furnished an escort to the infantry which was the first to pass the saluting point was the Third Battalion of Toronto, followed by the First Battalion of Western Ontario, and the Fourth and Second Canadian Batteries. The corps commander, whose fine, impressive figure is a rock of elemental strength and power, took the salute exactly on the boundary line. The first man to pass him marched to the tune of the Maple Leaf. It was a wonderful sight, the only time since the signs of victory, so hardly won after four years of battle. These battalions swung along in time, eager, confident, disciplined, had fought their way from Ypres to the Somme, from Vimy through Passchendaele, back to Amiens and then from Arras to Cambrai and Valenciennes to Mons. They began their long march through the Belgian plain and thence had climbed steadily up and over the height of land of the Ardennes patiently and cheerfully. They have suffered privation and discomfort, but they bring with them the same conquering spirit that carried them through bitter years of trench warfare. A cleaner, finer lot of men were never seen. One's heart thrilled to see them go by, Canada triumphant upon her march to the Rhine. One is sorrowed for that great army whose sacrifice had made this day possible, but who in spirit still march beside us.
The Canadian Engineer received instructions to lay out a defense line for the Canadians in front of our bridgeheads on the east bank of the Rhine. Some of our signallers who had penetrated deeper into German territory to take over the telegraph and telephone, report an almost obsequious disposition on the part of the enemy to put every convenience at our disposal. Vigilance, however, will not be relaxed one minute. We are taking no chances as was shown during the Dutch border, and if our infantry escorts accompanied the batteries.
In the self same chateau occupied tonight by the Canadian Corps commander, the German Crown Prince lay hid during the momentous days before the signing of the armistice. It was then that he was reported assassinating on the Dutch border, and it was only after the armistice was signed that he left and made good his getaway into Holland.

Italian Troops in Adriatic Had To Be Controlled By Allied Forces

London, Dec. 10.—The Manchester Guardian says it has received from a well informed Allied source the statement that "another very serious incident has been provoked by the forward action of Italy on the Adriatic coast." The newspaper's informant continues:
"Ten days ago, though perfect quiet reigned in that district and Serbian contingents from General Franchet D'Esperey's army already were in occupation of Ostia, the Malians insisted on landing 3,000 troops at Cattaro, in Dalmatia. Happily, to counterbalance this, the Allies secured the presence of an equal number of troops, including French and American soldiers."
"The Italians, however, showed signs of behaving as masters and proceeded to demand the lowering of the national flag. An armed conflict was avoided owing to the active intervention of the American commander. The national flags and emblems remain in position."

BALLANTYNE SAYS STORIES ARE FAKES

No Dispension of Any Nature in the Union Cabinet.
MEMBERS WORK IN PERFECT HARMONY
General Election Talk is All Rubbish and is Started by Opponents.
MANY PROBLEMS STILL TO BE SOLVED
And the Coalition is as Earnestly Engaged on These as on the War Work of Past Few Years.

Montreal, Dec. 10.—Echoes of reports about disunion in the Union Government have been given an emphatic denial by Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, minister of marine, in a report to the Toronto Sunday World, Mr. Ballantyne said in the course of an interview here: "You may say, as coming from me, that the columns of stuff wired to the Toronto Sunday World from Ottawa alleging disunion in the cabinet and forecasting a break up, together with rumors of a general election, is a tissue of falsehood and invention from beginning to end."
The minister of marine went on to say that never since the Union Government was first formed had there been a shadow of disunion amongst the members, all in fact of one man getting out and another one resigning is absolutely without foundation. The members of the cabinet, said the minister, were as one man in working out the problems of the war, and they would work together as one man in providing a satisfactory solution to the questions of peace, which were quite as important.
Hon. Mr. Ballantyne said that there was no question of a general election, and in fact, the matter had never been discussed or thought about. "There are many other things I might say, but as I am not the acting prime minister, I prefer to keep my remarks on matters of policy not within my province. I would state, however, that all these rumors of an election and alleged disunion are the product of men who failed this country in the hour of her trial, and if there are any friends of the government who give heed to any such foolishness the sooner their minds are disabused the better. We have worked harmoniously and patriotically together in the days of war and peril, and we will put the same energy and devotion into our peace efforts. I expect that when our past work is placed before the representatives of the people at the coming season, there will be little disappointment and a great deal of satisfaction."

ACADIA SUGAR LOOKING FOR INSURANCE

Thousands of Such Claims Pending in Halifax, But This is the First One to Come up.
AWAITING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION
Experts Now Find That Insurance Companies Should Pay Percentage of Claims on Fire Damage Alone.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 10.—Writs were issued in the Supreme Court here today requiring sixty-three insurance companies to show cause why they are not liable for damages aggregating \$400,000 sustained in the destruction of the Richmond plant of the Acadia Sugar Refining Company, as a direct result of the explosion of December 6th, 1917. There are thousands of such claims pending in Halifax, but so far this is the first one to get into the courts, and it is currently believed that the preparation of Canada's report against Germany may have something to do with the action. The liability of the insurance companies for losses by fire caused indirectly by the explosion has been under consideration for some time, and it has been agreed that no action should be brought against the companies pending an expert investigation as to the merits of their responsibility. It is understood in this connection that the investigators have decided upon a percentage which they feel the insurance companies should be called upon to pay in the settlement of all claims based on damage by fire alone, but the matter has yet to be finally disposed of. These claims are not to be confused with that brought to a head today through the action of the Acadia Sugar Refining Company.

McMULLEN CASE IN MONCTON COURT

Ex-Husband Sues Wife for Share of Profit He Made Out of Property Which She Owned.
Special to The Standard.
Moncton, Dec. 10.—The case of William McMullen vs. Melissa McMullen, which came up this morning before Mr. Justice Grimmer in the Chancery Court, is attracting considerable interest locally. The suit brought by the plaintiff for the recovery of \$20,000 as his interest in the Windsor hotel business is the result of the successful suit for divorce brought by Mrs. McMullen recently. The plaintiff alleges that after he married he built up a successful business on the premises owned by his wife, and greatly improved the property by his labor and money made from the business. When divorced after ten years of married life he was turned adrift without a monetary settlement and he now desires an accounting. The defendant sets up the defense that the business was built up with her money and that the plaintiff, besides spending more money than he earned, sported with women of ill-fame, drank to excess, frequently smashed up the furniture, and became a hindrance to the business. The plaintiff in his evidence today swore that the business was run in his name and he was recognized as the proprietor up to the time the break came in their relations. He admitted, how-

CANADIAN MISSION TO ENGLAND BUSILY AT WORK ON MANY PROBLEMS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE—MANY POINTS TO CONSIDER

70 PER CENT. WERE UNFIT FOR SERVICE

United States Urged to Take Action Towards Compulsory Physical Training.
MAN-POWER IS THE GREATEST ASSET
Special Vigilance Necessary to Prevent Support of Dangerous Epidemics.

INFLUENZA DEATHS ARE PREVENTABLE

Ninety Per Cent. of Total Deaths Might Have Been Prevented if Properly Prepared Vaccine Had Been Used.

HALIFAX WORRIED OVER PROPOSAL

Say Invalid Soldiers Can Be Handled Over There Very Nicely and no Need to go Elsewhere.
Halifax, N.S., Dec. 10.—D. MacGillivray, president of the Board of Trade, was asked if the council of the board which met in the afternoon, had taken any action regarding the statement that a change was proposed under which the hospital ships would be diverted from Halifax to Portland as reported, Mr. MacGillivray replied: "We know nothing with respect to this proposal, but at the council meeting cognizance was taken of the newspaper report, and a telegram was sent to Ottawa, asking if there was any truth in the story. The council had looked into the matter, and did not admit that there was any ground for complaint as to facilities at this port, regarding the prompt handling of returned men."
"The troops had been embarked here without accident and with no delay. The same results were possible in landing soldiers from hospital ships and transports. If there had been any delay with the Araguaia it was only temporary and through some lack of co-ordination between the military and the railway department which need not recur."

Premier is Engaged in Conference With Imperial Statesmen, Sir George Foster Has His Hands Full With Matters of Trade—Lloyd Harris and Frank P. Jones Dealing With Exports and Shipping; Sifton, Kemp and Biggar Are Handling Demobilization and Hon. Dr. Doherty is Studying Legal Aspects of International Questions.

London, Dec. 10. (Special Cable from John W. Daffoe)—The Canadian mission which is here to serve Canada's interests in the adjustments consequent upon peace has been engaged in a most important task. The most important of these have to do with the forthcoming inter-Allied conference which is to follow.
It is not possible yet to make definite announcements as to what is being arranged, but the Canadian public can be assured that there will be representatives from Canada upon all conferences of committees dealing with matters in which Canadian interests are involved. The Canadian ministers and their associates, with the staff, have been given suitable offices at No. 2 Whitehall Gardens, formerly occupied by war cabinet officials, and they are busily engaged there every day. Work which is to be done has been systematically sub-divided. The prime minister is occupied chiefly in conference with the public men of the Empire in preparation for the all-important Allied conference to be held shortly in Paris. Important imperial committees have been appointed by the colonial office and the board of trade, dealing with such matters as the importation of raw materials, control of exports, imports and the allocation of ships released from war work to trade routes.
A sub-committee of the Canadian mission, headed by Sir George Foster, has been discussing Canadian interests with these committees and Canadian representatives in the person of Mr. Lloyd Harris or Mr. Frank P. Jones will serve on each committee. Arrangements have been virtually completed for the release of ships for the Atlantic and Pacific trade routes. Canada is also to be represented on the international reconstruction committee which is to cooperate in rebuilding the devastated areas of France and Belgium and the participation of Canadian industry in this work is expected as a consequence.
Matters of immigration, including the transportation of soldiers' dependents are being dealt with by Hon. Arthur Sifton, Sir Edward Kemp and Colonel Biggar. They are also considering the problem of demobilization now, though the business of repatriating soldiers and their dependents will be completed in much less time than was formerly estimated.
Hon. Mr. Doherty is engaged in studying, for purposes of national defence, legal and international aspects of certain large questions that will come up at the conference, among them the proposed league of nations and the suggested modification of the present status of sea warfare, implied in the phrase "freedom of the seas." The agricultural interests of Canada are being looked after by Dr. Robertson, who is serving upon the British and Inter-Allied Food Committee, which are making plans for the feeding of the Allied nations during the coming year and giving such help as may be possible and desirable to the central peoples of Europe.
Trade matters are the special concern of Messrs. Lloyd Harris, Frank P. Jones and R. J. Young. Mr. Harris and Mr. Young will remain here to further Canadian trade interests, with an eye specially towards securing for Canada the best possible terms of the immense business that will result from the rebuilding of France and Belgium. Mr. Jones is meanwhile giving them assistance towards the end, but he can only give his services for a limited period.
Sir George Foster is serving on the special committee headed by Premier Lloyd Harris to investigate and report upon the question of indemnity to be demanded from Germany.
Semi-weekly conferences of the whole Canadian mission are held, at which reports of sub-committees are made and questions of policy fully discussed. Mr. P. M. Draper, representative of Canadian labor, attends these conferences. He is keeping in close touch with all matters affecting the interests of Canadian labor.

HOSPITAL SHIPS CAN DOCK HERE

Harbor Master Alward Says Berths at Long Wharf Are Suitable for Landing of Invalid Soldiers.
F. D. Alward, harbor master, was asked by The Standard yesterday if this port was in a position to handle hospital ships should it be decided by the government to land the sick at some other port than Halifax.
Mr. Alward replied that at the head of the harbor there were two berths that could be used for this class of ships, the Long Wharf, where it would be possible to handle any of the ships now being used to carry out cases. The car tracks run in through the shed, and all that would be necessary in the transferring of the men from the ship to the cars would be to convey them across the wharf and about one half the width of the shed. The berths on the eastern side of the wharf were 450 feet long, and that on the western side was 400 feet long, but a ship could project into the harbor if it were necessary. There was plenty of depth of water to dock the largest ships at these berths.

WANT AMENDMENTS TO PROHIBITORY LAW

Newcastle Social Service at Its First Meeting Suggests Important Changes.
Newcastle, Dec. 10.—A meeting of Newcastle Social Service Council was held in Newcastle Police Office last evening.
In case any delegate should be unable to attend, the President, and the Secretary were empowered to negotiate a substitute.
Temperance and educational subjects were vigorously discussed, many taking part.
On motion of H. H. Stuart, the following resolutions were recommended for a place on the agenda of the Annual Social Service Council of New Brunswick:
1.—That the Dominion and Provincial governments be asked to enact all present temporary restrictions on the liquor traffic, with needed strengthening amendments thereto, into permanent legislation, not to be repealed except on a direct vote of the majority of the people.
2.—That all drugs and liquors that can be used as substitutes for intoxicating liquors be taken into account in all prohibitory enactments.
3.—That intoxicating liquors and all harmful drugs be manufactured and sold only by the government, and sold through salaried government officials.

WILSON FAILS TO ANSWER INVITATION

British Government Has Invited Him to be Its Guest and so Far He Has Not Acknowledged the Invitation.
By Arthur S. Draper.
London, Dec. 10.—The divergence of statements issued in the past week regarding plans for the reception of President Wilson here, but has been absolutely unavoidable. The different reports arise from the fact that although the President has received a cordial invitation from the British government to come here, he has not found an opportunity yet to answer the invitation. This naturally obscures the making of settled arrangements.
1.—That not more than one such vendor be appointed for every ten thousand people, or fraction thereof, in any incorporated town or city.
2.—That compulsory attendance at school be enforced by the provincial authorities.
3.—That the government be asked to provide widows' pensions as in Manitoba, to make it impossible that any orphan child should be deprived of school privileges.
This first meeting of the local council since its organization on September 24th last, was a most enthusiastic and successful one, every point being discussed until the decision was unanimous.

MONTREAL COURT TO BE KEPT BUSY

Three Cases of Murder, Three of Manslaughter, and Scores of Others are on the Docket.
Montreal, Dec. 10.—Fifty true bills in the result of the deliberations of the Grand Jury here, which has been sitting since Monday, and the list includes three cases of murder, three of manslaughter and scores of others are on the docket of the Supreme Court now sitting. In addition there is a possibility that the famous Desjarlais and Lalumiere case in connection with the dynamiting of Lord Atholstan's house at Cartierville will come up again this term. The case was to have been placed on this list, but there has been a motion to postpone until later. The dynamiting of Lord Atholstan's place excited great interest when it took place in the summer of 1917, during the agitation which followed the passing of the conscription act by parliament.
Three true bills for manslaughter were also returned by the jurors, while a number of less serious cases are on the criminal docket of the Supreme Court now sitting. In addition there is a possibility that the famous Desjarlais and Lalumiere case in connection with the dynamiting of Lord Atholstan's house at Cartierville will come up again this term. The case was to have been placed on this list, but there has been a motion to postpone until later. The dynamiting of Lord Atholstan's place excited great interest when it took place in the summer of 1917, during the agitation which followed the passing of the conscription act by parliament.

NORWAY HAS THE SAME OPINION

Britain the Only Nation Fit to Talk About the Freedom of the Seas.
London, Dec. 10.—Professor Christian Collin of Christiania University, writing on "the freedom of the seas," in the Norwegian paper, Tidens Tegn, says:
"A voice is heard in Norway—a voice from Germany loudly pleading for freedom of the seas. No human being will deny that Germany has indeed done her best to free the seas, that is to say, free them from carrying living men and ships.
"Those who really liberated the seas from being a place of ceaseless agony, from whose depths rose, like bubbles, the last dying breath of those sunk 'without a trace' by the most destructive band of brigands ever known—those were not the Germans, but England and her colonies, France, Italy and the United States, and it is they alone who have the right to speak loudly of 'freedom of the seas.'"
"Those others, who have scattered broadcast the fruit of million labors, should be silent. The very seas themselves might well pray for deliverance from those hypocrites, who dare speak of the freedom of the seas."

STRIKE LIKELY AT NOON TODAY

Montreal May Make Another Offer to Police and Firemen—Military Will Assist if Required.
Montreal, Dec. 10.—Present indications are that at noon tomorrow, the Montreal policemen, firemen, and a number of others connected with civic departments will make good their threat to go on strike. Rumors of another offer by the city are heard tonight, however, and there is a possibility that the matter may be amicably adjusted, and the city saved from what promised to be a decidedly serious situation.
A report that the city was to be put under martial law in the event of the strike is given denial by Major Gen. Wilson, commanding officer of the military district. The military will be prepared, however, in an emergency to render what help they can, without undertaking to fill the places of either policemen or firemen which require men especially fitted for the task.

INFLUENZA OUTBREAK ON THE NORTH SHORE

Thirty Cases Reported in Parish of Nelson and Considerable Numbers in Other Sections.
Newcastle, Dec. 10.—There is a fresh outbreak of influenza on Seniwagan Ridge in the parish of Nelson, where Dr. Hayes reports 30 new cases the past week. This district had no cases before this month.
There are several new cases of influenza in Newcastle Town. Rev. E. A. Kinley, of the Baptist church, has been unable to preach for two Sundays. He has influenza and pleurisy. All of his family have influenza. Four or five more families have contracted the same disease this past week.
The schools all over Ludlow and Bissett parishes are still closed, as are many throughout the rest of the county.
Chief Health Officer Dr. Desmond made an inspection tour last week of Silligean, Caraquet, Grand Anse, Bathurst, Dalhousie, Campbellton, Charlo, Nash's Creek, New Mills, Jacques River and other places. He found considerable influenza and one or two cases of diphtheria.

TWO BAD FIRES IN CARLETON COUNTY

School House at Coldstream Destroyed—Also Two Barns Belonging to Harry Belyea at Ashland.
Hartland, N. B., Dec. 9.—A disastrous fire early this morning destroyed the school house at Coldstream. This was a pretty little building of two departments and was comparatively new, being built about three years ago. The loss to the community is therefore very great, especially since it is understood there is no insurance. It is believed the fire originated in the basement, from an overheated or defective pipe.
Harry Belyea of Ashland and Hill Bros. of Coldstream met with a serious loss on Friday afternoon, when a bursting gasoline engine destroyed by fire two barns containing a great quantity of hay and grain for Mr. Belyea and a new and valuable threshing machine for Hill Brothers.

THE PRESBYTERY MET YESTERDAY

Three Sessions Were Held—Closer Co-operation and Amalgamation With Methodist Body in Home Mission Work Discussed.

The St. John Presbytery held its quarterly meeting yesterday and several matters of interest were dealt with. The matter of closer co-operation and amalgamation with the Methodist body in home mission work was discussed and a committee will likely be appointed to draft a scheme of arranging for this. The forward movement of the church was given considerable prominence and strong addresses were given by Dr. Stewart, agent of that church in eastern Canada, and Dr. Scrimgeour, returned missionary.

At the morning session Rev. H. L. Blanton, who has been supplying at St. Matthew's, was licensed to carry on the work permanently in that church. Arrangements for ordination of D. MacGillivray, at the St. John's church, December 16 at 9 p.m., were made. Rev. G. Gough was appointed moderator of the St. George field up on the resignation of Mr. Morrison.

Rev. Dr. Steele, representing the Methodist conference made an appeal for closer co-operation. He suggested that a committee be appointed to look over the ground and suggest where doubling up could take place. An application from Sussex church for a grant and loan to enable the congregation to get a larger church building was approved.

At the afternoon session Rev. James Ross spoke on home mission problems, pointing out the great work there was for the church to do among the weak home congregations. A letter was read by the clerk from His Lordship Bishop Richardson, stating that he understood the Baptists were apparently opposed to the Bible in the school movement.

Dr. Scrimgeour spoke of the work in British Guiana and the great need for more helpers. Dr. Stewart in his address dwelt on the call for recruits for the ministry, and stated his belief that ministers in their sermons should emphasize this need from the pulpit and follow promising candidates through school. When the time came forth see young men to go to college the business men of the church should see to it that the necessary funds were forthcoming to put them through and give them the educational advantages needed in their calling.

At the evening session the moderator announced that session would be given up to the forward movement committee. Rev. J. A. MacKeigan, chairman of the committee announced that Dr. Stewart would be the chief speaker, after which a discussion would take place on the subject of the aim of the movement was the obtaining of 1,000 ministerial students in the next five years.

Dr. Stewart stated that the Presbytery was the strongest, numerically, of the Protestant churches in Canada, but she had failed to live up to her opportunity and had let the force in the life of the Dominion she should have been. The church had a glorious past, but her future depended on the action of the members of today. He did not mean this in connection with the war. He had no patience with the doctrine that if the church had been better she would have been no war. It might possibly be that if the Lutheran church of Germany had been true to her trust the war would not have come. He believed it was one of the greatest triumphs of organized Christianity that the British Empire went into this war in defence of the world.

The church had its part in bringing the war to an end, and the pulpit had been instrumental in getting many recruits for the armies of the Empire.

The three great requisites of the forward movement were: a quickening of the spiritual life; more recruits for the ministry and larger financial support. The two latter would come as a natural result of the first, and one of the things most needed in quickening the spiritual life of the church was a revival of the family altar.

He advocated as one means of bringing the whole country into harmony that every child should learn to speak both French and English a larger degree of religious training.

For the work on the foreign field there were needed more workers and more money. The things which would save the world from an even worse war than that just ended, one with China, was the spread of the Gospel in that heathen land.

The speaker expressed the hope that the activities of the men which had been enlisted during the war in patriotic work would now be turned to the church and the financial work taken of the shoulders of the minister who would be left free to attend to the spiritual part of the work.

Mr. MacKeigan then threw the meeting open for discussion and plans for the carrying on of the work in the various churches were talked over, a number of those taking part, among whom were Rev. Mr. Thompson, the new port chaplain and Judge Forbes.

The following ministers were present: F. Baird, M. S. Mackay, M. Townsend, W. M. Fraser, A. J. W. Back, E. E. Mowatt, G. Gough, E. S. Dowling, J. A. Scrimgeour, J.

INTERESTING STUFF ABOUT HEARST PAPERS

Berlin Correspondent Was Paid by German Gov't—Mysterious "Doctor" Talks of For pay.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Government copies of telegrams signed by William Randolph Hearst giving instructions regarding the policy of his newspapers and their correspondents during the war were read into the record at today's hearing of the senate committee investigating German propaganda.

In a message to the New York American on February 24, 1917, Mr. Hearst outlined instructions to be cable to William Bayard Hale, then a Hearst correspondent in Berlin, and who, according to evidence recently produced was on the German pay roll without Hearst's knowledge.

Mr. Hearst said he believed a vast majority of the people in America and Germany opposed the United States entering the war, and concluded: "We earnestly desire to employ the influence of our country, not for the extension and protraction of the war, but for the promotion of a just and lasting peace."

A message dated March 2, signed "Doctor," and addressed to S. S. Carvalho, New York American, declared that the famous Zimmerman note, in which Germany proposed an alliance with Mexico and Japan, and which the Associated Press revealed to the world, probably was a forgery prepared by the attorney-general.

The object of the "forgery" the message said: "Was to frighten congress into giving the president the powers he demanded and perhaps also into passing the espionage bill."

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DIED AS RESULT OF HER INJURIES

Miss Annie S. Berryman Was Thrown from a Sleigh Yesterday Afternoon—Died in the Hospital.

An accident which ended fatally occurred yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, when Miss Annie S. Berryman was thrown from a sleigh and injured so badly that she died less than an hour later at the General Public Hospital.

The accident happened near the corner of Sydney and Medford streets. Miss Berryman was taking an afternoon drive. In some manner the horse became frightened and bolted. Before the driver could regain control of the animal Miss Berryman was thrown out of the sleigh, sustaining a severe cut on the forehead and being rendered unconscious. She was picked up and hurried to the hospital, where everything possible was done for her, but she failed to rally from the shock, and passed away about a quarter to four.

Miss Berryman was well known in the city. She was a sister of the late Doctors John and Daniel E. Berryman. She is survived by one sister, Mrs. Reed, in Boston, and a number of nieces and nephews.

SALTS FINE FOR AGING KIDNEYS

We eat too much meat which clogs kidneys, then the Back hurts.

Most folks forget that the kidneys like the bowels, get sluggish and clogged and need a flushing occasionally, else we have backache and dull misery in the kidney region, severe headaches, rheumatic twinges, torpid liver, acid stomach, sleeplessness and all sorts of bladder disorders.

You simply must keep your kidneys active and clean, and the moment you feel an ache or pain in the kidney region, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good drug store here, take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine.

This famous salt keeps your kidneys clean, and stimulates them to normal activity. It also neutralizes the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders. This ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is harmless; inexpensive; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everybody should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean, thus avoiding serious complications.

A well-known local druggist says he sells lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.

LOCAL BOWLING.

THE SENIOR LEAGUE.

The Sparrows captured three points and the Hawks one in their game last night in the Senior League on the Y.M.C.A. alleys. Following is the score:

	Hawks.
Magee	77 90 73 239 792-3
McBride	81 87 117 285 95
Nixon	85 88 98 274 91-3
Harrington	76 81 85 242 80-2
Hanson	95

	Sparrows.
Smith	102 93 86 281 93-2
Harrington	96 85 107 288 96
Jones	76 81 87 244 81-3
Chisholm	85 86 85 256 81-3
Cosgrove	102 83 93 290 96-2

461 438 440 1359

VOLUNTEER WORKERS DESERVE CREDIT

Meeting of V. A. D. Last Evening at Stone Church—365 Families Supplied With Food.

A meeting of the V. A. D.'s and volunteer workers during the influenza epidemic was held last evening in the schoolroom of St. John's (Stone) Church, Mrs. G. A. Ehring, lady superintendent, presiding.

Reports were read of the work accomplished by the V. A. D., and their helpers which told of valuable assistance given to those afflicted.

Mrs. Ehring in her report of the nursing division told of 165 families to whom nurses were supplied and reported sending workers to two military hospitals as well as to the Park Isolation Hospital, and the hospital at Minto. Every V. A. D. was employed in some manner during the epidemic.

Twenty-two professional nurses and six nurses were employed with the relief money contributed.

Those who had given excellent service as volunteers were Mrs. A. McGeorge, Mrs. E. Harrison, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Willard Smith, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Pauline Powell, Miss Miriam Hathaway, Miss Frink, Miss Barry, Miss Edith Long, Mrs. A. Burdett, Mrs. Burdett, officers of the Salvation Army and others. V. A. D.'s doing district nursing were Misses Barbour, D. Jones, E. Cadlip, Nita Harrison and Miss Dick. Mrs. A. G. Blanton was of great assistance as a visitor, giving much time to this work.

Mrs. T. E. Glivan, who deserves the greatest credit for her management of the diet kitchen, read her report, showing that \$1,506.87 had been received including the receipts from sale of diets at cost, (\$44.97). The total expenditures were \$1,458.36, of which \$397.85 was spent in nurses' services, transportation, linen, and drugs, expenses of the diet kitchen, including the hiring of motors for the last four weeks. The expenditure also includes the donations of \$100 each from St. George's and St. Andrew's Societies which were expended in the purchase of groceries sent to families without money or food.

365 families were supplied with food, 30,000 packages of food were made up and delivered.

Mrs. A. M. Rowan reported the filling of 25,000 bottles with soup. Miss Dorothy Robson reported on the cooking, and Miss Dorothy Bullock on the packing.

The faithful work of Miss Kathleen Sturdee as secretary was spoken of in terms of praise.

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.

SMALLEY BUILDING PURCHASED.

William J. Wetmore, representative for Moira, Limited, Halifax, has purchased the Smalley building, 91 Prince William Street, from the George E. Fairweather estate, and will remove from Dock Street to his new premises.

CONFIRMATION AT ST. PAUL'S

His Lordship Bishop Richardson of Fredericton conducted confirmation service in Saint Paul's Church last evening when several of the members of the congregation were confirmed. His Lordship addressed the candidates after the services relative to the future duties of those confirmed.

Shortly afterwards he addressed the Boy Scouts of Saint Paul's Society. He exhorted the boys to be heart and soul in their work, and to participate in any of their sports which occasioned exercise, and that which goes to make up for strong healthy body and soul. His Lordship will return to the capital in the near future.

TOOK BRONCHITIS AFTER THE MEASLES

Measles is a disease that is very hard on children, and it generally leaves the system in such a debilitated condition that it is liable to attacks of some other trouble. One of the most common of these is bronchitis, which starts with a short, painful dry cough, a feeling of tightness through the chest and difficulty of breathing, accompanied by a wheezing sound from the lungs.

There is a raising of phlegm from the bronchial tubes which is very often streaked with blood.

Bronchitis although not really dangerous, should never be neglected as some serious lung trouble is most liable to follow if it is.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup will loosen the phlegm, soothe and heal the irritated bronchial tubes, and in a short time the bronchitis will disappear.

Mrs. Murdock McLean, Adanao Arts., Winnipeg, Man., writes: "About two years ago my little girl had bronchitis, took them after having the measles. I tried several cough remedies, and oils of all kinds, but they all failed. At last I got Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. After using three bottles she has never had any sign of it since. I can honestly recommend it as being a grand medicine."

The genuine Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25c and 50c. Manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

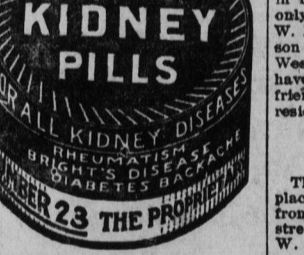
THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Moderate to fresh north and northeast winds, fair and cold. Washington, Dec. 10.—Northern New England: Fair Wednesday, snow at night and Thursday; moderate northeast winds.

Toronto, Dec. 10.—The disturbance which was over Iowa last night, is now centered on Lake Erie, causing strong easterly winds on the Great Lakes. The weather has been mostly fair and cold from Ontario eastward, while light snow has fallen in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan.

Victoria	Min.	Max.
Victoria	48	56
Vancouver	48	56
Calgary	20	30
Medicine Hat	19	27
Edmonton	22	32
Prince Albert	30	40
Moosajaw	30	33
Regina	35	38
Winnipeg	28	32
Parry Sound	24	34
London	23	34
Toronto	16	28
Kingston	12	20
Ottawa	6	18
Montreal	16	18
Quebec	10	20
St. John's	16	24
Halifax	24	30

Phoebe A. Hosford. Barnesville, Nov. 29.—Miss Phoebe A. Hosford, aged twenty-two years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hosford, died Friday morning. She contracted influenza two weeks ago and later erysipelas set in which caused her death. She leaves besides her parents two sisters to mourn the loss of a bright and intelligent young woman.



DO YOUR MASS SHOPPING EARLY



That is the request of the government, the earnest desire of every store and fond hope of every clerk, salesman, employee.

And it goes without saying when a customer can carry his own parcel, it adds to the kindly holiday spirit. If it's a present for a man wouldn't it be natural to buy it at a man's store where the tastes of men are continually considered?

Here's a list: Neckties, 50c. to \$2.50; Mufflers, \$1.50 up; Dress and Tuxedo Vests, better than the usual, \$5; Business Suits, Dress Suits, Fur Collar Overcoats.

GILMOUR'S - 68 King Street



A Happy Family

Your family should be that always, when can have placed on their table such delicious prime meats, poultry and game as they always secure at this store.

Our customers demand the best, and we carefully cater to their wishes. We have everything that a first class store carries and handle everything in a clean manner.

L. D. BROWN
256 Main Street Phone M. 456

WEDDINGS.

Adams-Best. At the home of the bride's parents, Prince street, West Side, last evening, in the presence of the immediate family and friends of the contracting couple, Rev. W. R. Robinson, united in marriage Miss Gladys Mead Best, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Best, and George William Adams, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Adams, of West Side. The young couple, who have the best wishes of a host of friends for a happy wedded life, will reside on the West Side.

FUNERALS.

The funeral of Robert S. Lee took place at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon from his late residence 50 Protection street, to St. George's church. Rev. W. H. Sampson officiated and interment was in the Cedar Hill cemetery.

The funeral of Mrs. Kenneth L. Blizard took place yesterday afternoon from her parents' residence. Services were conducted by Rev. Neil J. McLaughlin. Interment was made in Cedar Hill.

365 Happy Reminders of You

Give him a Gillette for Christmas.

It is a very difficult thing to determine exactly a man's fancy in the matter of cigars, neckwear, books, and other common gifts.

But you cannot go wrong if you give him a Gillette. It is the really useful gift, something that he would select if you consulted him.

Imagine what it means to a man to have a chin as smooth as you own, to have his shaving time reduced to 5 minutes, so that he can shave every day.

Imagine, too, how grateful he will feel to you 365 times in the year. Buy him a Gillette Safety Razor. It represents the most happy inspiration as a gift, and is five dollars well spent.

Sold at all jewelers, druggists and hardware dealers.

Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited, - Montreal.

The Ideal Christmas Expenditure

\$5.00

DIED.

HENDERSON—In this city, on the 13th instant, John A. Henderson, aged seventy-three, leaving his wife, two sons and two daughters to mourn.

BERRYMAN—Suddenly on the 10th inst., Miss Annie S. Berryman, sister of the late Dr. John and Dr. Daniel E. Berryman.

McCAVOUR—On December 10th at Lunenburg, of pneumonia, Samuel Wesley McCavour, son of John McCavour, aged 29 years, leaving his father, four brothers and three sisters to mourn.

STEWART—M. Hamilton Mountain, Queens County, on Nov. 28, Annie, wife of James A. Stewart, leaving her husband, three brothers and four sisters to mourn.

FO

CHRISTMAS

As regularly as we buy... This Christmas we... for four years and... will not seem the... the past. Remembering... it will be possible... world's family "A L... where that was not... one will still have... before one may "I... for that salutatio... remembrance to m... bestowed and celeb... is fitting that they... Speaking of gifts... rule is very import...

THE WORK BLUE

Mrs. P. R. W... How Y. W... Overseas Me... War Work... and England.

In the rooms of the... P. R. Warren spoke... of the local Y. W... splendid work of the... England and France.

(Mrs. John Mealy) briefly introduced... Warren was seen to... representative of the... work branch of the... C. A., with headqu... and her efforts in th... branch in the Unit... way of raising fund... preciated by that as...

In a bright and... Warren told of the... who had undertake... lives of the 48,000... those auxiliaries to... the W. A. C. C. the auxiliary to the... scribed the yards of... called for "the big... and bluer the bows... tan," the joys of o... coonies, plans, and... a Y. W. C. A. w... to be of help. Afte... camps the monoton... to the Blue Tri... meant to be a plac... they were found.

Mrs. Warren poi...

YO

W... d... Y... D... W... P... O...

BRING

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

Let's Talk It Over

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
As regularly as the season of Christmas comes around we hear the same admonition, "Shop early," and just as regularly we break this admonition—and so it is that perhaps the same advice which is given every year will be as it usually is disregarded but let us talk it over just for one minute anyway. The advice is this—Shop thought on your Christmas presents.

This Christmas will be more of a joyful celebration than we have seen for four years and peace on earth will not seem the mockery it did in the past. Regardings will be held and it will be possible to wish many a soldier's family "A Happy Christmas" where that was not possible before. One will still have to pause and think before one says "A Merry Christmas," for that salutation brings a sting of remembrance to many. Gifts will be bestowed and celebrations held as it is fitting that they should be.

Speaking of gifts, that shop early rule is very important in that it gives

the donor time to think of whether the present is really suitable for the recipient. The girl who boards, has the room for the gift you are planning to give her? Will Aunt Jane really like that shawl or has she a dozen packed away? The serious maiden as she opens the book which is her share, often longs for the pretty things presented to her more frivolous looking sister and if Tommy must be given something useful slip in a toy or some coins in his boots or mittens.

Of course the poor and the children are the ones who must be thought of and if we can tactfully and sympathetically give to the poor, whose pride will not let their poverty be known we will be doing a deed in accordance with the spirit of the day. After all it is not the gift, though that is very delightful but the kind thought which prompts the gift that makes it joy. When the present is "just what I wanted" given by one whom you love and whose gift because they "wanted" it then that is the perfect Christmas present.

THE WORK OF THE BLUE TRIANGLE

Mrs. P. R. Warren Tells of How Y. W. C. A. Women Overseas Made a Home for War Workers in France and England.

In the rooms of the Great War Veterans' Association last evening Mrs. P. R. Warren spoke under the auspices of the local Y. W. C. A. upon the splendid work of the Blue Triangle in England and France.

Mrs. John McAvity presided and briefly introduced the speaker. Mrs. Warren was sent to America as the representative of the Blue Triangle, the war work branch of the National Y. W. C. A., with headquarters in London and her efforts in the assistance of the branch in the United States in the way of raising funds were warmly appreciated by that association.

In a bright and clever way Mrs. Warren told of the class of workers who had undertaken to brighten the lives of the 48,000 women forming those auxiliaries to the army known as the W. A. C.'s, the Wrens, and the auxiliary to the R. A. F. She described the yards of chintz which were called for, "the bigger the pink roses and bluer the bows of ribbon the better," the joys of comfortable chairs, scooters, pianos, and a welcome from a Y. W. C. A. worker who is there to be of help. After the mad of the camps the monetary of long hours of toil, the Blue Triangle huts were meant to be a place of refuge and so they were found.

Mrs. Warren pointed out that the

chapels were built for places of rest and spiritual refreshment and that religion was made a part of the daily life. It was realized that healthful recreation was a necessity and plans were made for its inclusion in the life of every woman. The huts proved a most successful meeting place for the women workers in the army and the soldiers and many wedding breakfasts were celebrated in the Y. W. C. A. huts. How Y. W. C. A. women had helped women who were doing national service was well described.

At the close of the most interesting talk an unanimous vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Warren by a standing vote.

Miss Gertrude Perry, who is to be the Blue Triangle worker here, taking charge of the post work, said a few words telling of her experiences as agricultural secretary in British Columbia during the past season.

RED TRIANGLE CLUB.
Captain Corey, on behalf of the Red Triangle Club, acknowledges the gift of a pine bookcase for the new quarters, being a donation from H. A. Powell. Mr. Powell will also donate books to aid in filling up the case.

Last night Capt. Corey stated that the formal opening of the new quarters would be held early next week, and the club would also be glad to receive a further donation of books and a small second-hand safe.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE.
At the regular meeting of the Quarterly Board of the Portland Methodist church last evening an invitation was extended to the pastor, Rev. Neil McLaughlin to remain for the fourth year. The Rev. Mr. McLaughlin in a few short words accepted the invitation subject to the sanction of the stationing committee of the annual conference.

A THOUGHT FOR TODAY

Give only saving gifts
And in love take
Gladness the poor and sad
For Christ's dear sake.

ST. JOHN COUNTY W.C.T.U. SESSION

The St. John County W.C.T.U. met under the auspices of the St. John Union in the Orange Hall, Germantown Street, yesterday afternoon. Divine worship was led by Mrs. Seymour, and prayer was offered by Mrs. Reballoch. Mrs. Corbett and Mrs. Seymour, who the latter read from the 14th chapter of St. John.

Mrs. R. D. Christie occupied the chair, and after regular routine business reports were received from the secretaries of St. John, West St. John, Fairville, and St. John North.

Mrs. Seymour appealed to the unions for help to fill the comfort bags for the sailors.

The convention was then favored by a solo by Mrs. Corlum.

On motion of Mrs. Hipwell it was decided that the County W.C.T.U. cooperate with the Y. W. C. A. in the work of meeting the women and children relatives of soldiers returning to Canada, and that the secretary communicate with Miss Leas, of the Y. W. C. A. to this effect.

The election of officers resulted as follows:
Mrs. R. D. Christie—President.
Mrs. D. Hipwell—1st Vice-President.
Mrs. J. Scott—2nd Vice-President.
Mrs. Hanson—3rd Vice-President.
Mrs. Fullerton—4th Vice-President.
Mrs. H. Deamer—Secretary-Treasurer.

PLAY REPEATED.
The play, "What Happened to Jones?" staged by the Saint Peter's Y.M.A. was repeated last evening in Saint Peter's Hall, Elm street, and was crowned with the like success gained on the previous evening of the play.

ELECTION HEADQUARTERS.
Commissioners McElean and Hilliard have secured the large rooms on the corner of Charlotte street and north side of King Square, and these will be opened as their headquarters during the election campaign.

HAD FOOT INJURED.
One of the workmen at the McAvity plant, Robt. A. McAvity, suffered a bad bruise on one of his feet last Monday evening, when a shell dropped on his foot. The ambulance was called after the firm's nursing staff had rendered first aid, and the injured man was conveyed to his home.

LOCAL RED CROSS IS CARRYING ON

The regular meeting of the Local Red Cross Society was in its 46th week more interesting than usual by the presence of Miss Hazel Delstad, who dressed in her pretty French Red Cross costume gave a brief description of her time spent at a hospital in France. It was an English private hospital established to care for French wounded and Miss Delstad spoke over an hour again of the gratitude of the French soldiers and how the people in the villages could not seem to do enough to show their thankfulness to the nursing sisters. Some very human and pathetic incidents were related, and one could easily see that there were long hours of hard work spent by those who ministered to these wounded soldiers.

Miss Delstad told of the use to which she had put the money sent to her from the St. John branch of the Red Cross, and those present hearing of the comfort and pleasure the dollars have expended to show their sympathy were only too thankful that their donation had reached Miss Delstad safely.

Mrs. J. J. Harding presided and during the afternoon spoke on the continuation of the Red Cross work reading a very beautiful poem in which the Red Cross was described as a "mother of all."

Miss Edith Skinner read a report of the campaign fund, showing that \$14,800 had been collected. This fund is now closed, but it is felt that subscriptions will be renewed if the need is felt in the future.

Mrs. J. J. Harding's report on the surgical dressings contained an account of the visit of the Governor-General to the rooms, and his interest in this branch of the work.

For the needlework committee Mrs. George F. Smith read a report showing 5,658 articles for October and November.

For the knitting committee Mrs. G. K. McLeod reported 2,206 pairs of socks, and for the C. W. C. A. 303 pairs of socks and 99 knitted articles.

It was reported that 432 garments and patterns had been made and distributed for the Serbian Relief work.

Miss Frances Stetson reported 106 boxes packed and expressed her thanks to several men who had assisted during the packing of the shipments.

The secretary, Miss Alice Walker, told of many donations of money received from all over the province, some few large amounts, but many small donations, all of which are gratefully received.

FINE TRAVELOGUE GIVEN LAST NIGHT

Mrs. E. Atherton Smith Delights Large Audience With Descriptive Talk of California Trip.

Very well attended was the lecture given last evening by Mrs. E. Atherton Smith in the Art Club rooms on Park street. The evening was in charge of the St. John branch of the Local Council of Women and the proceeds are for the finances of that organization.

Introduced by James H. Frink, who was the chairman, Mrs. E. Atherton Smith, in a very bright, amusing and instructive way, proceeded to carry her audience to Southern California, taking in the interestingly historical city of Santa Fe and the painted desert of Arizona. This, the lecturer described as "rugged and grand, arid and treeless but with a riot of color which defies description."

The beauties of California were dwelt upon and its wealth of flowers and fruits impressed upon the minds of her hearers. An interesting part of the trip was the visit paid to the Mission Inn at Riverside where scenes of beauty and of great antiquity were told of in a wonderfully picturesque way.

Mr. Smith's personal touches made this trip a very entertaining one as she told of incidents of her travels to the people she and Mr. Smith met, and introduced several appropriately amusing stories.

The lecture was illustrated with a large number of beautiful views, showing the scenery, weird and magnificent, the strange coloring of the desert and the Valley of the Yosemite, the stories of southern flowers and foliage, and the peculiar habits and customs of the Indians, the original inhabitants of the country.

During the lecture Mrs. Smith spoke of Rosebud Day which is to be held this week and the purpose for which the funds will be used—the furnishing

of the Children's Aid home on Garden street.

A vote of thanks for the most enjoyable lecture was moved by Wilbur Smith, seconded by Colonel Anderson, and heartily endorsed by the audience. C. H. Flowering was in charge of the lanterns.

THE PROBATE COURT.

H. O. McInerney, Judge of probate, presiding.

In the estate of John Hargreaves, deceased, letters of administration were granted to Geo. A. Chamberlain, Scott E. Morrill, proctor.

In the estate of William Abers, deceased, letters of administration were granted to his brother, John Abers. Hon. John R. M. Baxter, K. G., proctor.

In the estate of John Chetley, deceased, letters of administration were granted to his wife, Mrs. Edith Mildred Chetley. Kenneth A. Wilson, proctor.

In the estate of Miss Mary Coughlin, deceased, letters of administration were granted to her brother, Thomas Coughlin. Hon. J. B. Baxter, K. G., proctor.

In the estate of Mrs. Sarah Bodall Garrie, deceased, letters testamentary were granted to John A. Malman, J. Starr Tait, proctor.

UNITS DEMOBILIZING.

The Jewish units at Camp Fort Edward are being demobilized and daily the members of this unit are passing through the city en route homeward.

The members of this unit were American citizens, recruited in the United States, and forwarded to Nova Scotia.

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

Hurry, Mother! Remove poisons from little stomach, liver, bowels.

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



Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing once. When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of the little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

Your needle's coat children to take this harmless "fruit laxative"; they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid.

Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeiters sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.

PUT CREAM IN NOSE AND STOP CATARRH

Tells How To Open Clogged Nostrils and End Head-Colds.

You feel fine in a few moments. Your cold in head or catarrh will be gone. Your clogged nostrils will open. The sin passages of your head will clear and you can breathe freely. No more dullness, headache; no hawking, sniffling, mucous discharges or dryness; a struggling for breath at night.

Tell your druggist you want a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic cream in your nostrils; let it penetrate through every air passage of the head; soothe and heal the swollen, inflamed mucous membrane, and relief comes instantly.

It is just what every cold and catarrh sufferer needs. Don't stay stuff-ed-up and miserable.

of the Depot Quartermaster at the Barracks. The members of the Depot Quartermaster will be removed from West St. John quarters today.

IMPERIAL

St. John Press and Public Lavish Their Praise Upon D. W. Griffith's Absolute Masterpiece



THE GREATEST FILM DRAMA IN EXISTENCE
An Epic Story of the War
GRAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
MAT. 50c, 25c. EVE. 50c, 75c, \$1.00
SEATS AT BOX OFFICE

OPERA HOUSE VAUDEVILLE

ARTHUR DEMING
The Merry Minstrel Man in a lively comedy act.

WRIGHT and ANDERSON
The "Fatty Arbuckle" and "Mary Pickford" of Vaudeville.

McDonald and Cleveland
Comedy Musical Skit.

Chas. and Mayme Sullivan
Variety Novelty Feature

MARIA
Dainty Acrobats

Chapter Three
THE WOMAN in the WEB

UNIQUE THEATRE

MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNESDAY
MATINEES 2 and 3:30
EVENING 7 and 8:30

"Her Head Was Trained Over There, But Her Heart Remained Over Here."

"AN ALIEN ENEMY"
Dealing with a phase of this country's foreign relations which has been little touched upon.
With **LOUISE GLAUM**
as the American-born but German-bred girl who is sent to America as a member of the German Secret Service.

LYRIC THEATRE

MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNESDAY
MATINEE AT 3
EVENING 7:30 and 9

"THE HOUSE OF MUSICAL COMEDY"

"LITTLE MISS MIX-UP"
WITH IZZEY AS THE BUTLER
(Izzy or Izzy Not)
A MUSICAL FARCE SCREAM
Cast of Characters
MISS KING The College Girl
MISS ELDRIE Mrs. Dunn
J. D. MACK Mr. Donegan
JOE DONOVAN The College Boy
AIDED AND ABETTED BY THE BEAUTY CHORUS

YOU WILL HAVE TO "CARRY ON"
While the "Hohenzollerns" are being disposed of you will have to "carry on." Your job is to work and save and serve. Don't waste food or fuel. When you eat wheat be sure it is the whole wheat.

Shredded Wheat
is a whole wheat food. In making Shredded Wheat no particle of the wheat berry is wasted or thrown away. Always clean pure and wholesome. No sugar is required—just milk and a dash of salt.

BRINGING UP FAT HER.



—By GEORGE McMANUS.

The St. John Standard

Published by The Standard Limited 23 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B., Canada. H. V. MACKINNON, Manager and Editor.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1914.

USE ST. JOHN.

There is something really refreshing in the various statements from Ottawa touching on the bungling at Halifax in connection with the handling of troops. Evidently the government department interested want to the trouble of issuing these statements for the particular purpose of reminding the people of Canada that there are but two Atlantic winter ports—St. John and Halifax. The rest of the explanation dealt at length with the congestion at Halifax and the failure of the military and railway authorities to act in harmony in the transfer and transport of troops from vessels to their respective homes. There was not the faintest whisper of a suggestion that St. John might be used—merely the statement that there are but two Atlantic ports.

But there was as well the cheerful intimation that at some future date the congestion about which so much complaint has been heard may be relieved when the plans which the government now has for the extension of harbor facilities at Halifax are carried out. Are we to take from this that the bungling which has so far characterized disembarkation of returned soldiers is to be permitted to continue until contractors at Halifax manage to put up new piers, warehouses, landing platforms, trackways, etc., while accommodation in St. John for thousands upon thousands of men remains practically idle. Is it so embedded in the minds of the powers that be at Ottawa that Halifax is the great passenger port, so much so that St. John can be given the go-by, or is it the same old game that has been worked for years whereby Halifax with everything against it in comparison with St. John has secured the lion's share of passenger traffic? Not that we are really disposed to complain, for records of the department of trade and commerce show that St. John has handled seven hundred per cent. more business than has Halifax in the past year, and has put it through with greater despatch. There is no congestion in St. John freight yards. There is no congestion in St. John harbor. There is ample accommodation for all vessels that come in here and we have handled a greater proportion of overseas trade this year than ever before. And while all this is going on our passenger accommodation is almost useless in that it is taking up space which might otherwise be used for freight while the passenger traffic for which it was designed is being denied it. We do not wish to let Halifax off the little consolation it enjoys through the memory of bygone days of military and naval records. Nor do we desire to take away from the sister city even a small share of the benefit accruing to it through the transfer of passengers. St. John pays through two hundred and twenty million dollars worth of exports last season with the greatest ease, and we have handled twice as much, while Halifax was heavily burdened in handling thirty millions, and as freight traffic is the kind of business that brings money to a port we are content to enjoy what we are getting and, from a financial standpoint, let Halifax have what it can obtain in the way of passenger trade. But naturally St. John feels that it is many hours nearer Upper Canadian points than is Halifax, which contention has been conclusively proven time after time in this and other seasons. And St. John also feels that returning soldiers are desirous of reaching their homes with as little delay as possible. Consequently it is our wish in this, Canada's greatest winter port, that the men returning from overseas should be forwarded to their destinations through the port which will give them the greatest despatch in order that they and their friends may feel satisfied that everything possible is being done. In view of conditions as they exist at St. John it is not urging too much upon the military authorities, and whatever other authorities happen to be involved, the advisability of diverting to this port at least half of the transports bringing our men from overseas.

GERMANY'S FOOD.

What a contrast between the Germany of today and its victims of the past four years. Correspondents of the British armies of occupation are writing home very interesting reports with the better class of German they report that these people condemn the Kaiser, but still cling tenaciously to the Prussian doctrine of militarism. They exercise towards the newcomers the same politeness as characterized them before the war, the same politeness with which they devastated Belgium and France, shot Edith Cavell, sank the Lusitania and starved and tortured prisoners. These Germans whine about the starvation of Germany, while seated at their hotel tables with the choicest foods that any country can produce, and with those foods in the greatest abundance. They mourn the loss of their industries, the scarcity of fabrics for clothing, while their store windows are filled with the finest costumes, the latest of dresses and the most luxurious of shoes. They regret the "throw out"

of their children through hard times at the Christmas season, and yet their windows display toys, fancy gifts of all sorts, lace, embroideries, etc., all more fascinating than ever before. They complain of the lack of delicacies while every bakery—very different even from those of Canada—displays frosted cakes, plum puddings, candied fruits and the like, indicating that the German people do not yet know what privation means. British soldiers, who have gone through Belgium and through France have seen women and children worn to skeletons through starvation and ill-treatment, have found thousands upon thousands of homes utterly ruined, families separated, and want everywhere, are not the ones to appreciate the attitude taken by the Germans today. Nor when Allied prisoners, met by armies of occupation, are found in destitute circumstances, and scarcely strong enough to trudge along the roads those prisoners often escorted by well fed and well clothed Germans, is the sympathy of the advancing soldiers aroused.

RESTRICTIONS ON SUGAR.

Certain restrictions imposed by the Canadian Food Controller have been removed since the cessation of hostilities. There are numerous ridiculous regulations still in effect which should be repealed at once. It was quite the correct thing for Canadians to restrict the use and abuse of many food products while our Allies were in need, but it is difficult to persuade ourselves of the wisdom of such a course when the saving of delicacies, luxuries and even of necessities is for the benefit of enemies. Take for example the restrictions governing the use of sugar. In private homes these restrictions have been removed, but the lid has remained on in so far as hotels, boarding houses and restaurants are concerned. This was an absolutely silly restriction from the very start. More sugar is wasted in a private family in one day than is wasted in a restaurant in a week. In private homes everyone takes as much sugar as he or she wishes, and private baking is responsible for the consumption of a much greater proportion of sugar than is used in the ordinary hotel and restaurant fare. For table use it is clear that the restaurant or hotel proprietor who has an eye to the main chance serves just as little sugar as he can possibly get away with, and the waste in this respect is not worth bothering about. One result of this sugar restriction is that it results in restaurants having their pantries stocked up with coarse brown sugar which they cannot get rid of through table use, and which, in most instances, is not suitable for cooking, but which would be used by certain classes of purchasers if it were now back in the stores from which it was obtained. As matters stand now, scores of tons of it will become mummy through lying in the bins of those who have been compelled to purchase it.

WHAT THEY SAY

A Heritage Worth While.
Buffalo News—An education is the only legacy most fathers are able to leave their children. This education should be the best.

Too Much Junk in His Locker.
The Manchester Union—Better coast suit old Neptune before consigning that captive fleet to Davy Jones' locker. We're betting that the old salt wouldn't feel complimented by having a lot of surrendered warships turned over to him.

Who Speaks for the Penell Men?
The National Republican—No one has had more to do with winning the war than the newspaper men of the United States. Who is to be their representative on the peace commission assuming that the commission is intended to represent elements and not the whole people?

Turn Back the Pages.
Christian Science Monitor—Chile is reported to have called out her army reserves. Peru and Bolivia are said to be prepared for war and even dreams of it. Before they go any farther, however, it would pay those nations to send commissions to the nations of Europe that were prepared for and desirous of war in July, 1914, with the view of finding out how they feel about it now.

Lid Not Off for Keeps.
Boston Globe—The lid isn't off in the pantry yet. We may be forgiven an armistice blowout; a day of meals with uncamouflaged white bread that tasted so strange, coffee cups with sugar that really stirred, thick juicy sirloins dripping butter gravy—if we had the price. And no one denied us properly bounteous Thanksgiving tables; that is, no one except the turkey price fixers.

A Gay Young Spark.
London Observer—At the annual meeting of the National Temperance League, the Dean of Hereford (himself aged 80) mentioned that the League had an octogenarian meeting 22 years ago, presided over by Dr. Lees at the age of 81 and attended by 45 octogenarians. It was no doubt, of one of the 43 that the tale is told, in lonely corners and whispered testatorial confidences of how he took to drink at the age of 22.

The New Recruiting Offices.
New Orleans Times-Picayune—The

recruiting boards, used in drafting the men into the army, might be similarly employed in drafting them back to civil life. In view of the fact that these boards know the status, the conditions and qualities of the men sent to the army or navy, they are presumed to know what trade or employment these are best suited for, and could act as labor agencies to place them properly in suitable employment.

Poor Teachers.

Mississippi News—Geography teachers are vitally interested in the peace conference. We suggest that they also demand a special representative at Versailles. At best the teachers will have rather a harder mental" was the call of the day for the Great American Traveller on his home railways. Those were the times of the serial sandwich, the delusive doughnut, the perilous pie, the coffee left by one hapless passenger to cool for his successor at the counter. The national joke-book filled itself from the old depot lunch-stands. The specialists in dyspepsia grew visibly rich on the ill imparted to hungry, hurrying tourists.

When Was It Changed?

New York World—It requires no long memory to hark back to the times when "Fifteen minutes for refreshment" was the call of the day for the Great American Traveller on his home railways. Those were the times of the serial sandwich, the delusive doughnut, the perilous pie, the coffee left by one hapless passenger to cool for his successor at the counter. The national joke-book filled itself from the old depot lunch-stands. The specialists in dyspepsia grew visibly rich on the ill imparted to hungry, hurrying tourists.

A BIT OF VERSE

RED-ROBED FRANGE.
The Huns stripped of my own green gown
And left me stark and bare;
My sons, they awoke a red robe down
And wrapped me in it there.

The garb they brought was red as blood—
The robe was red as flame;
They rolled me in it where I stood
And took away my shame.

Was ever web so costly wove
Or warp so glorious spun?
I'll wear that scarlet prize above
That wide and scarlet one.

Though younger sons, some happler day,
Wave me a fair green gown
Anew, or bid me don array
Of corn-ripe gold and brown.

The names (like beads, told one by one)
My heart will still repeat;
Will call, with tears, each dear, dear son
Whose red robe wrapped my feet!

—Charles Barton Going,
in Everybody's Magazine.

A BIT OF FUN

Expensive Place.
"Did you stay long in New York?"
"No, I got short very quickly."

Treasure.
Grocer's Sign—"We will not deliver eggs alone." Quite right. Should have a corporal's guard, at least.

Sorry She Spoke.
She—My father is very good at cards.
He—In that case I suppose I'd better not print any kisses there.

Should Have a Larg. Practice.
"If you think there's something wrong with your heart, why don't you consult the specialist?"
"I'm afraid he'd say it is something fatal."
"Oh, nonsense; He wouldn't; he's an awfully good sort."

As Usual.
Hobbs—I suppose when you married, your wife seemed the only woman in the world.
Dobbs—Oh, yes. Then there began to be a rapid increase in the female population.

The Sporting Instinct.
The shabby looking man slouched into the silversmiths shop and halted before some fine silver caps.
"They're good specimens," he observed to the shopman.
"Yes, sir," answered that worthy. "They are to be given as prizes for races."
"Ha," ejaculated the starchy one as he grabbed the largest and made for the door, "then suppose we race for this one."

Odd.

Here are two facts as singular as well as odd as desired; East colors do not run at all. And wheels run best when tired.

Positive Proof.

"Yes, I'm getting old."
"Why, you're looking younger than ever."
"That's it. You may be sure you're getting old when your friends tell you you're looking younger than ever."
"Only Left it a Comb."
"Mamma," said Bobby, "when you told the new cook to dress the chicken, she started to undress it."
"Shoot."
Guest—Noodle soup, veal with tomato sauce and a cream puff.
Waiter (who has been at the front)—Bowl of submarine, camouflage calf, hard me a custard granoude.

THE EDITOR'S MAIL

THE HARTLAND BRIDGE.

Woodstock, N. B., Dec. 10th, 1914
Editor of The Standard:
Sir—I notice that the Honorable Peter Veniot, during his verbal activity at least—by a few remarks from Hartland concerning the unstable structure across the river at that place, Mr. Hartland of the bridge, used in drafting the

Little Benny's Note Book.

By LEE PAPP.

Me and Mary Watkins was taking a walk last Sunday and we started to walk through the cemetery street, with the cemetery on both sides of us, me saying, Do you like cemeteries much?
No, in too tender hearted, you nussent ask about such things, sed Mary Watkins.
And we kapp on walking past it, and I sed, Just think of all those dead people laying there ded wife us 2 are walking along young tender Benny Fetta, Im going rite home. I told you how tender harted I was, sed Mary Watkins. And she turned around and started to go back, me running after her, thinking G, maybe I better apologize. And I sed, Wate a minnit, Mary, its all rite, its a old cemetery and I couldn't be surprised but wat theyve all moved out long ago.
How could they, youre perfectly dreddid, sed Mary Watkins keeping on going. Its probert having made it worse, and I sed, Well do you know wat I herd? I herd that, all those gravestones and things was jest put there for a advertisement and nobody wasent ever under them.
O Benny, how nice of you, sed Mary Watkins. And she turned around agen, and all the time we was walking through the cemetery I kapp her mind off of it by telling her how my mother makes ketchup.

of the Hartland bridge and his own administration.
Although the Telegraph in typical Telegraph headlines processes to exaggerate what it says, a slight misrepresentation, it is to be noticed, however, that Mr. Veniot does not contradict a single allegation contained in the Hartland article, but the statement that the people made a mistake when they put Mr. Veniot in power, which is after all a mere matter of opinion, in referring to which Mr. Veniot is inclined to be somewhat prejudiced.
For instance, Mr. Veniot does not claim that the Hartland bridge is not a necessary structure, or that some public work on the North Shore is far more deserving of public funds. As a matter of fact Mr. Veniot knows, or should know that there is probably not a bridge across the river above St. John on which there is any more travel, or which is more of general public convenience than the Hartland bridge. While as loyal to my own town as the average citizen, I must admit that from my knowledge of Canadian history there is more travel in the run of a year over the Hartland bridge than over the Woodstock bridge.

Neither does Mr. Veniot deny that the bridge is in bad condition, and if he does, the Hartland Observer, one of his leading journalistic supporters in the province, has already contradicted him.

Again, Mr. Veniot does not deny that Mr. D. A. Campbell, the local bridge inspector, such an efficient and public spirited official that one wonders how he ever got his appointment, has repeatedly urged the government to do something in reference to the matter, and that nothing has been done.

True, the Telegraph makes Mr. Veniot say that he inspected the bridge, that the chief engineer made a thorough examination of it and submitted his report nearly a year ago, and in order to check the matter Mr. Veniot says that on the engineer's report he ordered as follows: "Approved for a survey with view to concrete piers, with wooden superstructure, and in the meantime have close attention given to its present condition, and let the survey now has been going on and all soundings have been made for foundation of piers."

Surely this should satisfy the exacting island people and should be a great comfort to any farmer on the western side of the river who has to risk his produce, team and life in crossing to do something in reference to the matter, and that nothing has been done.

Mr. Veniot, however, does set up a defence, namely, that the bridge is in a bad state, but that the old government is responsible—they are the fellows who let the bridge get in a bad state, and when Mr. Veniot let it get worse he was simply following in the footsteps of the old administration and they are to blame. That is, if the old party let the bridge get out of repair, that would justify Mr. Veniot in letting it fall down.

Why sure, how simple it all is, if a man goes into the river with a \$400 team and a ton of hay worth \$100, the caretaker the caretaker simply tells him:
"There now, son, dont splash—dont say a word now,—its all Flemming's fault. If he'd fixed the bridge seven years ago you wouldn't have

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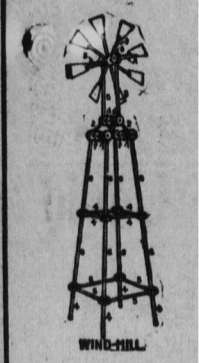
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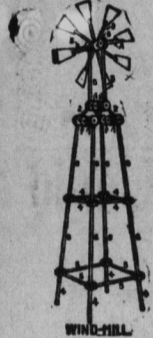
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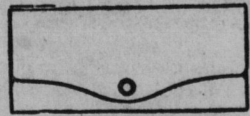
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BRITISH PEOPLE ARE NOT SAYING MUCH BUT ARE THINKING A LOT

Wilson's Failure to Give Britain's Navy Credit for Work During the War—His Reference to U. S. Casualties Being Due to Sinking of British Transport and U. S. Announcement of Naval Program Have Created a Lot of Comment.

By Arthur S. Draper.
(Special Cable to The N. Y. Tribune and The St. John Standard.)

London, Dec. 10.—The Tribune's editorial on Winston Churchill's speech which demanded the maintenance of Britain's naval supremacy is featured on the front pages of the newspapers and comes as a timely reassurance to the minds of the large proportion of the population. Although there is a friendly conspiracy of reticence among members of America's best friends here, some are somewhat perturbed over the recent naval developments of the United States. Two things have largely contributed to this. First, Wilson's address to Congress, as called here, contained 29 words of reference to the British navy, which were taken up wholly with allusion to the fact that 630 of the 758 American naval casualties have occurred on account of the sinking of a British transport off the Orinoco. People here are naturally proud of the navy's war achievements and expected some acknowledgment of the part it played in carrying the American army to Europe, but found no word of it. On top of this announcement arrived the news of America's program of naval extension, with the splendor that America's naval power would soon equal Great Britain's and that the peace conditions will not affect this program. In order to appreciate the attitude of the mind of the ordinary British citizen towards this announcement, it is necessary to realize that during the past 200 years Britain cheerfully paid the high price of the

upkeep of the supremacy of her navy without assistance until recently even she believed the sole guardian of the island's integrity, although public sentiment always opposed its use as a weapon of aggression. The immediate effect of the new American naval program was to recall to the minds of all that Germany's plans for world domination—which only the British navy prevented—began twenty years ago with what seemed to be an enormous construction of battleships. Many Englishmen strongly believed that if Britain had taken a decisive stand then and insisted that Germany cease building ten years ago, the report war might have been prevented. Believing this, they are genuinely sorry that America appears to be about to enter a race for naval supremacy. It can safely be said that what ever happens elsewhere, Great Britain will maintain her naval strength to the last penny she possesses, because she regards it as essential to safeguard her existence, which cannot be placed at the mercy of any international arrangement. Although the country is ready to agree to any concerted diminution of building which will leave the present standard of supremacy untouched or even lend her ships as a police force to the League of Nations, if any country but America desisted the latter's program, it would be regarded as a menace to Great Britain equal to that of Germany in the years past. The whole country desires the race for naval supremacy ended and, therefore, it is unfortunate at this juncture that statements like some of those called in the past week should be issued.

OBITUARY

Many friends will learn with regret of the sudden death, at her home, on November 29th, of Mrs. Annie Sterritt, wife of James A. Sterritt, of Hamilton Mountain, Queens County. Although not enjoying the best of health for some time, she was always able to attend to her household duties. Mrs. Sterritt rose on Thursday morning seemingly in her usual health, but was soon after stricken with an attack of heart failure from which she did not rally, remaining unconscious until she passed away about two hours later. Having a kindly disposition she made many friends, and was always willing to nurse the sick and to do what she could for those in trouble. She was twice married—her first husband being the late Abner M. Bramen of Kars, Kings Co. Mrs. Sterritt, who was sixty-seven years of age, was a daughter of the late Alfred G. and Susan Yastewart, and leaves to mourn, besides her husband, three brothers and four sisters. Funeral was held on Saturday. Services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Whiteside, and interment was made in the Sterritt burying ground, Hamilton Mountain.

The death of Daniel Culligan occurred at his home, Culligan, N. B., after a lengthy illness which was borne with true Christian resignation to the Divine Will. The deceased was in his 78th year and was one of the most respected and oldest citizens of the North Shore and the last member of the old Culligan family. He was a retired employe of the C. G. R., retiring from service fourteen years ago. He leaves to mourn his wife, who was formerly Miss Mary A. Fitzpatrick of Chatham, three sons, Stanley of Jacques River, Lieutenant H. J. overseas, Daniel at home, also five daughters, Mrs. J. S. Byron, St. John, Misses Mabel and Clara, graduate nurses of St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., who cared for him during his illness, Annie and Sue, at home.

The funeral took place Saturday, Dec. 7th, at the home of St. John Evangelist, Bellefleur, and was largely attended. Requiem high mass was celebrated by the pastor, Rev. Van de Mortel. The officiating were D. A. Stewart, Fredericton; P. J. Doyle, P. S. Salter, J. Culligan, J. Lawler and J. McGovern.

J. J. Rodgers. Barnsville, Dec. 10.—The community of Barnsville, Kings County, were greatly shocked when they learned of the death of one of their highly respected residents, John James Rodgers, on October 18th, 1918, at the age of sixty years. Mr. Rodgers suffered for some time with cancer and although his death was not unexpected it was regretted by all. Mr. Rodgers was for many years a member of the Orange Lodge. He is survived by his wife and five sons, Joseph, William, Robert, and Thomas, at home, and Samuel of Hammond, and four sisters, three in New London, Conn., and one a resident of Barnsville.

The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Mr. McLaren and interment took place in the Church of England burying ground. A very sad feature of his death was that his youngest son, George, aged thirteen, was shot two days before Mr. Rodgers' death and was conveyed to the General Public Hospital, St. John. The wound proved fatal and he died three weeks later, November 6th, 1918. Thomas R. Kingston.

The death of Thomas R. Kingston occurred early yesterday morning in the East St. John County Hospital after a lingering illness. Mr. Kingston was well known and his death will be learned with regret. He was thirty years of age and prior to taking ill was employed as chief engineer on H. M. S. Acadia. Besides his wife he leaves his father, Donald Kingston, of this city; one brother, William, overseas, a member of the 26th Battalion, and two sisters, Annie in Yarmouth, N. S., and Ellen in St. John. The funeral will take place on Thursday.

Philip Garrick. Many friends in this city will learn with regret of the death of Philip Garrick, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Philip Garrick of St. John. He died in Fawcett, E. I. He was

about forty years old and leaves his wife and daughter, two brothers and four sisters. The brothers are James and John of this city, and the sisters Mrs. Chisholm, Mrs. J. Dawson, Mrs. William Davis and Mrs. T. Brown. The body will be interred in Rhode Island.

Mrs. Phoebe A. Dykeman. Mrs. Phoebe A. Dykeman, of St. John, died on Monday in Boston, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Cecelia J. Traffon. Besides her daughter, Mrs. Dykeman is survived by three sons, Frederick A. and H. W., in St. John, and W. H. at Sydney, N. S. The remains will be brought from Boston and will be interred at Tusville on Monday next.

George Scammell. George Scammell of Bay Shore died Monday evening at his residence. He was a native of Southampton, England. Mr. Scammell was forty-four years of age and was employed as a longshoreman. He leaves three children. The funeral will take place this afternoon.

Specks Floating Before His Eyes

When specks start to float before the eyes, when everything turns black for a few seconds and you feel as if you were going to faint, you may rest assured that your liver is not working properly. The essential thing to do in all cases where the liver is slow, lazy or torpid, is to stir it up by the use of a medicine that will clear away all the waste and poisonous matter from the system, and prevent as well as cure all the troubles arising from this accumulated mass which has collected in the system.

Keep the bowels open by using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills and you will have no liver trouble of any kind. They will clear away all the waste and effete matter which has collected and make the liver active and working properly. Mr. John R. Morrison, Grand River Falls, N. S., writes: "Several months ago I was troubled with a sour stomach, and had specks floating before my eyes. I took five pills of Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills which cured me and cleaned my blood before any length of time. I told my friends about it and they got some, and they, too, find themselves different since they took them. I recommend your pills very highly."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a vial at all drug stores or mailed direct on receipt of 25c to T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

NUXATED IRONED Now

To Help Make Strong, Keen Red-Blooded Americans

Being used by over three million people annually, it will increase the strength of the nervous system, rouse folks in two weeks' time in many instances. Ask your Doctor or drug list about it.

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Built of the finest rubber and cotton—inspected and tested at every stage. A standard of perfection that practically eliminates adjustments—10,000 miles is not extraordinary for Partridge Tires.

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1917 and 1918

Prices as given below:

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Bonds due 1923, 100 and interest
Bonds due 1927, 100 1-4 and interest
Bonds due 1933, 100 1-4 and interest
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These prices are subject to change without further notice.

We solicit your order.

Eastern Securities Company, Limited
JAMES MACMURRAY
Mun. Director
St. John, N. B.

N. Y. QUOTATIONS.

Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Close. Lists various commodities like Steel, Flour, and other goods.

MONTREAL SALES.

Table listing Montreal sales for various commodities including Steel, Flour, and other goods.

MONTREAL PRODUCE.

Table listing Montreal produce prices for items like Flour, Oats, and other foodstuffs.

N. Y. COTTON MARKET.

Table listing New York Cotton Market prices for various cotton grades.

STEEL'S STAND STEADIES STREET

Attitude of U. S. Steel Corporation Adds Strength to the Market—Gains in Several Lines.

New York, Dec. 10.—Predicted largely on the sanguine views of the chairman of the United States Steel Corporation...

MAKING IT WARM FOR HERR BARTH

Mob Called at His Residence in Berlin Monday Night and Abused Him to Their Hearts' Content, But Went Away Without Doing Damage.

Berlin, Monday, Dec. 9.—A group of Spartacus party adherents, headed by Dr. Karl Liebknecht...

PAPER BOUGHT BY GERMAN GOLD

Dr. Rumsky, Who Purchased New York Evening Mail, is Arrested in New York.

New York, Dec. 10.—Dr. Edward A. Rumsky, who bought the New York Evening Mail with money said to have been furnished by the German government...

SMELT FISHING HAS GONE TO THE BAY

Nothing at All Doing Around Chatham—Only Five Pounds to the Catch.

Chatham, Dec. 10.—Smelt fishing has fallen off almost to nothing, some nets taking as low as only five pounds to a catch...

SCOTIA COMES BACK ON DOMINION COAL

With a Counter Proposition to Take Over Certain Coal Areas Which Have Been the Subject of Dispute.

Sydney, N.S., Dec. 10.—Another development has come in connection with the dispute concerning the operation of submarine coal areas at Sydney Mines...

GOV'T IS SITTING ON A POWDER KEG

Philip Scheidemann Declares German Government is Supported by the People, But He is Sick of His Job.

Berlin, Monday, Dec. 9.—I will not put up with these conditions another week; I will get out, declared Philip Scheidemann...

MILLIONS OF TONS OF UNFILED ORDERS

Steel Corporation Shows Slight Falling Off Owing to Better Shipments.

New York, Dec. 10.—Unfiled orders of the United States Steel Corporation on November 30 were 5,124,822 tons...

DUST IS A DANGEROUS HAZARD

It carries deadly germs. It affects the throat and lungs. It causes headaches and eye diseases.

It is used in Hospitals and Schools everywhere. Order a tin today. All Grocers.

CHICAGO PRODUCE.

Table listing Chicago produce prices for items like Corn, Flour, and other goods.

TRAVELLING?

Passage Tickets By All Ocean Steamship Lines.

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On and after July 1st, 1918, a steamer of this company leaves St. John every Saturday...

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Commencing October 1st and until further notice, steamer will sail as follows: Leave Grand Manan Mondays...

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We offer "Matheson" steam boilers for immediate shipment from stock as follows:

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LAKE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

MINIATURE ALMANAC. December—Phase of the Moon. New Moon, 1st 12h 52m a.m. First Quarter, 10th 10h 51m p.m. Full Moon, 17th 2h 18m p.m. Last Quarter, 25th 2h 51m a.m.

Table with columns: Date, D. of W., Sun. Rise, Sun. Set, M. Water, A. Water, L. Water, P. Water. Rows for Dec 11-18.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, N.B. December 11, 1918. Arrived Tuesday. Am. ship Lucy Evelyn, 307 tons, Capt. Lindsay, from Perth Amboy, N.J. City Fuel Co., anthracite coal. Am. ship Annie Lord, 346 tons, Capt. Merrill, from Perth Amboy, N.J. R.P. & W. F. Starr, anthracite coal. Tug J. A. Mumford, 9 tons, Captain Clayton, from Boston, R. C. Elkin, Ltd., bal. Cleared. 686 Pensiva, 2714 tons, Capt. Roberts, for United Kingdom, sealed orders, Wm. Thomson & Co. 8th Ada A. McIntyre, 428 tons, Captain Anderson, for Durban, South Africa, Geo. McKean & Co., Ltd., lumber. 88 Grand Manan, 180 tons, Captain Hanney, for Wilkes Beach, India. Barge Plymouth, 1312 tons, Captain Card, for Windsor, N.S., bal. Tug J. A. Mumford, 9 tons, Captain Clayton, for Hantsport, N.B. Foreign Ports. Cleared. Her Maiden Voyage. The new four masted schooner Ada N. McIntyre, cleared yesterday for Durban, South Africa and may sail today. Captain Thomas Anderson is in command and expects to make a quick voyage with his cargo of lumber. Quebec, Dec. 10.—Captain Goulet appeared again today before a court martial in connection with the military exemption scandal. The case was adjourned in order that certain documents be obtained from the adjutant-general at Ottawa.

AUTOMOBILES WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY SERVICE STATION Winter Storage a Specialty O. S. MCINTYRE 54 Sydney St. Phone Main 2185-21.

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HOTELS CLIFTON HOUSE THE CENTRAL STAY HOME Corner Germain and Princess Sts. REYNOLDS & FRITCH "THE PRINCE WILLIAM" A comfortable homelike hotel. Cozy lounge room and smoking room. Private lawn overlooking harbor. Transients and permanent guests. Special rates for guests remaining week or over. F. St. J. Beard, Manager, Prince William Street.

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WANTED - Nurses, Graduate, also under-graduate, who have some hospital training. St. John County Hospital, East St. John, N.B. WANTED - Experienced sprinkler fitters. Apply F. St. Pierre, Sprinkler Foreman, Robb Engineering Works, Amherst, N.S. WANTED - Teacher for District No. 8, Parish of Hampstead for next term. Apply salary to Seth DeLong, Secy., Teachers, Ur. r. Hibernia, Queens County, N.B. EXPERT BRUSH MAKER wanted to take full charge of factory at Montreal, making hair floor brooms, and other solid back brushes. Only capable party need apply. Applications strictly confidential. Advertiser, 2554 Mance Street, Montreal. 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. WANTED - Second hand Perfection kerosene oil stove with two burners and without oven. Call 276 - Main Street, St. John. TEACHER WANTED - Teacher for District No. 4, parish of Eldon, for next term. Apply stating salary to David J. Wyse, Secretary to Trustees, Wyse Brook, Rest. Co., N.B. WANTED - A teacher for School District No. 6, Upham. Apply stating salary, to Albert E. Weststead, Secretary, Starkey's, Queens Co., N.B. THE SUREST WAY TO BE DULL IS TO SAY IT ALL. SO I WILL CUT IT SHORT. Typewrite the Remington way and you will typewrite the Shortest way. A. Milne Fraser, Jas. A. Little, Mgr., 37 Dock St., St. John, N.B. AGENTS WANTED - Agents \$8 a day selling menudets, which mend graniteware, hot water bags, rubber boots, reservoirs, boilers, metal tabs and tinware without cement or solder. Sample ten cents. Collette Mig Company, Collingwood, Ontario. FOR SALE - A light driving horse, 12 years old, a good smart roader, sound in wind and limb, a very kind animal and afraid of nothing. Reason for selling scarcity of feed. If interested write N. C. Belding, Chance Harbor, N. B. TO LET - Furnished rooms. West Side. Apply Box XYZ. FEMALE 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. 3c stamp. Auto-Knitter Co., Dept. C53, 607 College Street, Toronto. IT IS ALWAYS SAFE TO SEND A Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents. White's Express Business. Good Will, Signed Contracts, 13 Horsecross, Expresses, etc. BY AUCTION I am instructed to sell by Public Auction, on Thursday morning, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, the entire equipment of the White's Express Co., consisting in part: 13 horses and harness, about 30 expresses, sleighs, sleds and sleds, 1 very fine double seated carriage, 1 single seated carriage, together with other equipment usually found in a stable. Terms if desired on all purchases over \$20.00, 3 months' approved notes with interest. This is one of the oldest and best established businesses in St. John and can be purchased on reasonable terms as it stands before sale if desired. F. L. POTTS, Auctioneer.

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WANTED Exceptional Opportunity for Several Salesmen Only those who have good appearance and address and who have enough confidence in themselves to work on a Commission basis need apply. Preference will be given Returned Soldiers who have the necessary qualifications. Apply in confidence by letter stating qualifications and for interview to BOX H M B, STANDARD

The St. John Standard

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1918.

Christmas Edition



CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

Merry Christmas, Canadians! We have occasion today to be humbly grateful for many bounties, the greatest of which is Freedom. We are masters of our own destinies. Our sons, our fathers, our husbands, our brothers, have fought that we may retain that priceless privilege.

Let us look upon our fields, our granaries, our shipyards, our treasury, our people, and be thankful. Let us cry "Merry Christmas" as of old; let us make it such a gladsome cry that its echoes will be heard and gladden those for whose sake we are "carrying on."

Let us turn our faces toward the East and await with a firm faith the coming of the Victorious Ones.

To those of us who have passed the first rosy days of youth, this Christmastime will mean mostly a great hope for the future, coupled with innumerable memories from the past. Indeed, even the proud little sisters and brothers of the boys in khaki and blue will have a



few memories of their own to recall,—happy rides on shiny new tricycles, when big brother guided the handlebar; petulant complaint when he teasingly pulled the new dolly's curls, or untied one's best hair ribbon. Tears of tender thoughts will tremble on the heels of every smile; merry laughter will mask many a sigh.

Far from denying ourselves all pleasures at this season of rejoicing, we must on the contrary plan for celebration; we must for the morale of our own brave hearts at home insist on as normal a Christmas day as we are able to plan and carry out. We can put aside our moneys which we have pledged to our Government, and then keep what we can spare for our needed recreation, for whatever means recreation for us in the real sense.

What a great privilege it is to be able to return to the old joys, the unaffected pleasures and simple sports which were good enough for our grandparents. We have been prone to drop them, in pretending that we are too sensible for superstitions, and too reasonable and analytical for imagination. The poetical has given way to the prosaic until we have very nearly lost the vital spark of Christmas; the skeleton only has remained. In careless giving, selfish pleasures and lavish entertainments we have come to disregard the old customs which make for real happiness. We should be very grateful to have once more within our hearts the real kernel of Christmas, the gaining of happiness by its diffusion. The more joy we distribute the more reason we shall have for joys of our own.

The Standard Extends To All, Its Best Wishes For A Merry Christmas and A Happy and Prosperous New Year.

WHAT WILL BECOME OF THE KAISER'S ART TREASURES?

The former German Emperor owned hundreds of paintings, coming from the brush of the world's greatest masters, which hang upon the walls of the sixty-five palaces that belonged to him. What will become of these masterpieces?

In view of the claims against Germany, amounting to many billions of dollars, it has been assumed by many that the government now in control will look around to see where the money is coming from to pay this colossal bill. It has been assumed that a democracy will conclude that one of the first sources of revenue might well come from the seizure of the various properties formerly belonging to the Hohenzollerns, to the nobility and junkers.

One of the most valuable assets of the royal family is the paintings which hang upon the walls of the castles and palaces, some of which were gathered by Frederick the Great, and others by the Kings of Prussia and Emperors of Germany since his day. The present William Hohenzollern has posed as a great patron of art ever since he ascended the throne more than thirty years ago, and as was to be expected, he has gathered many of the old masters and much of the best modern art—along with many examples of art not highly prized.

If these pictures are now thrown upon the market it is the firm belief of many that the larger number of them will come to the United States, for under present conditions we are the only great nation with sufficient ready money to buy the pictures, the value of which will run up to many millions.

He has no less than nineteen undoubtedly genuine paintings by Peter Paul Rubens, acknowledged as the greatest of Flemish painters. Two million dollars would not purchase these pictures under ordinary conditions, and their price may run to five millions, for among them is that won-

derful "Holy Family," now on the walls of the palace of Sans Souci, near Berlin, and the "Mars and Venus," which hangs in the palace of Koenigsberg. Besides these there is the "Bird of Venus," the "Reverent Magdalen," and many others.

All of the galleries are rich in examples of the French romantic school of painting, Watteau, Lancret, Pater, Chardin, Nattier, Boucher, Peano and De Troy. These wonderful groups, the harmonious coloring, the enticing atmosphere, are all fully represented. Many of these undoubtedly go back to the time and taste of Frederick the Great, who was so deep a lover of everything French, from art to philosophy.

There are at least fifty of the finest of this French school, and their price might run to almost any figure. Some rare examples of the older German art, and many of the Netherlands masters fill out the spaces on the walls of the many palaces.

The ancient Italian schools have given some of their best, and the Flemish school has many other contributors besides Rubens, such as Van Dyck and Willebrords.

If we stop to think that no palace is complete without its picture gallery and that Wilhelm had sixty-five palaces, we may begin to guess at the number of fine pictures which may soon come upon the market.

"American collectors and museums," says one authority, "are already on the qui vive, and when peace is established they expect that one of the first proofs which Germany will give of her democracy will be the seizure of all these art-treasures and the selling of them to satisfy importunate creditors. Out of the misfortunes of the Emperor will come a great boon to mankind, the boon that pictures which none save a favored few have been able to study and admire will now be given to the world, that the poorest may enjoy them in our public museums of art."

WHEN SCIENCE STUDIES THE ANTIQUITY OF DISEASE

The immense antiquity of disease is shown by scars and malformations on the fossilized remains of animals that lived hundreds of millions of years ago. Evidence would seem to indicate that living things did not suffer from disease until the carboniferous age, according to Prof. Roy L. Moore, writing in the Scientific Monthly. In that period of rampant life, when the enormous quantities of vegetable matter were being deposited on the earth to become our coal beds, disease seemingly began its melancholy career. The oldest known evidence of pathological conditions among animals are to be found in the remains of a very primitive worm-like type of the coal

age. During this age there was a widespread development of bacteria, which doubtless had its meaning in the origin of disease. Germ diseases are indicated; teeth of fossil fishes show evidences of gregarious conditions. The period immediately succeeding the carboniferous age was marked by the great development of huge and curious reptiles. Fossils of these reptiles show widespread disease conditions and give the first evidences of injuries as they prevailed among the early forms of life.

The fore leg bone of a very primitive reptile, *Troas*, that is the island of Madagascar, which attacked them.

marked fracture with considerable thickening of the bone, such as is characteristic in mended fractures among men. The break runs directly across the bone, as do all the early cases.

During succeeding ages various disease conditions are evidenced—cerebro-spinal infection, bone tuberculosis, osteomyelitis, various other bacterial diseases of the bone, tumors and the disease of the teeth familiar among us, pyorrhea. The conditions of this disease are identical in modern and in ancient bones.

The prevalence of disease reached a height during the age of huge reptiles, and their extinction apparently brought about the disappearance of many diseases which attacked them.

At any rate, the incidence of diseases went down sharply with the disappearance of the reptiles and remained low until the rise of our own mammalian type, when it reached a very high point, which still continues.

Scientists know from research that certain diseases become extinct, and doubtless many of the maladies from which prehistoric animals suffered are now extinct, while many that man suffers from did not exist among them.

TWO CHRISTMAS DAYS.

There is only one spot in the whole world where Christmas is celebrated twice each year and that is the island of Madagascar, off the eastern coast

of the southern end of Africa, and which dominates that part of the Indian ocean.

Marco Polo, the great traveller, first made this island known to medieval Europe in 1282. It was nearly two hundred years later when a Portuguese traveler obtained the first authentic information about the island, in 1497. From that time on there were attempts by the Portuguese, French and English to settle the island, and they met with defeat at the hands of the wild and savage Hovas, who controlled the island, and many died from Malagasy fever in the lowlands of the coast. On Christmas eve in 1672 all the Frenchmen at Port Dauphin were murdered by the natives. In 1816 a Hova chief, Radama I, a young man,

allowed the Christian missionaries to teach their Bible doctrines in the island, and by 1820 Protestant Christianity was effectively introduced among the Hovas.

To Keep From Drowning.

It is not necessary that a person quite ignorant of the art of swimming should drown if he will depend upon the powers of self-preservation with which Nature has endowed him.

When one of the inferior animals takes to the water, falls or is thrown in, it instantly begins to walk as it does when out of the water. But when a man who cannot swim gets into the water, he makes a few spasmodic struggles, throws up his arms

and drowns. The brute, on the other hand, treads water, remains on the surface, and generally escapes death.

In order, then, to escape drowning, it is necessary to do as the brute does and that is to tread or walk water. The brute has no advantage as to its relative weight in respect to the water over man and yet the man who cannot swim perishes, while the brute lives.

Nevertheless, any man or child who can walk on the land may also walk in the water just as readily as the animal does, and that without any previous instruction or drilling whatever. Throw a dog in the water and he treads for walks, the water instinctively whereas man has to be told.

XMAS GOODS AT XMAS PRICES

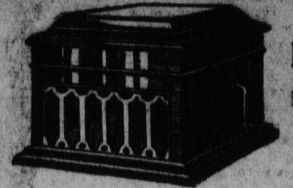
No Gift Would Be So Much Appreciated as a Nice Piano or Player Piano.

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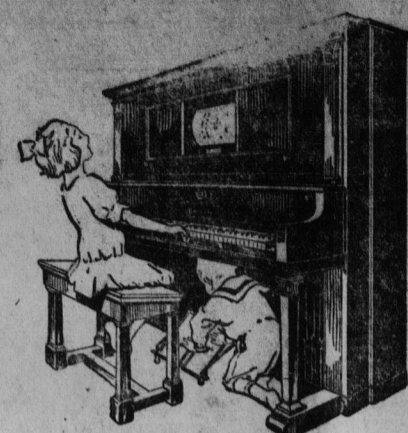
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More Than Ever Before Gifts This Year Should Be Practical, And Our Store is Ready

Christmas this year will be unique among all that have gone before. With the greatest of all world conflicts a thing of history, with trenches lined with mute guns and our great statesmen seeing to it that never again will such a catastrophe befall mankind, it will appeal more strongly than ever before that Christmas giving shall not be merely an opportunity for the giving of use less gifts—but gifts of permanence.

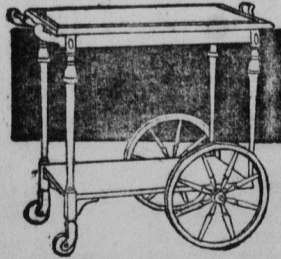
This Furniture house is more than prepared to meet all demands for the most practical of gifts. The listings below do not do this store justice, as scarcely the surface has been touched. Everything that will appeal to all is here. Toy Furniture for the little tots, Vacuum Cleaners, Sewing Machines, Writing Tables, Desks and Secretaries, Tea Tables, Serving Trays, Work Baskets, Music Cabinets, Dressing Tables, etc. for the women folk; and Library Tables, Chairs and Sectional Book Cases, etc. for the men—all are here waiting your inspection.

Gladly store anything you choose until desired. Come in and inspect the great Christmas stock of this popular furniture house.

A. ERNEST EVERETT 91 CHARLOTTE ST.

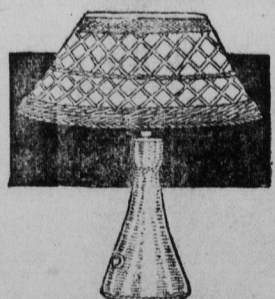
A Tea Wagon is Not Limited To Social Events

The Tea Wagon is daily becoming recognized as an essential part of the well equipped home. Nothing can quite take its place as a serviceable piece of dinner equipment. You will find a well chosen line here. Some Mahogany, some Walnut and some Fumed Oak. Have removable trays and convenient silver drawer. Rubber tired and easy running. Prices start at \$20.



A Glowing Yuletide Gift

Truly nothing can brighten the Christmas period like a well made table or piano lamp, such as our stock includes. The assortment is wide and comprises Mahogany with silk shade of quiet colors. Reed Lamps also with silk shades. Japanese Hand Woven Metal Lamps. Metal Cut Outs in varied patterns. The Price range is from \$4.50 to \$13.00.



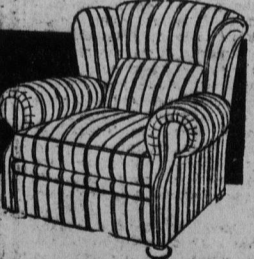
Reed Furniture—Odd Pieces or Sets

Either singly or in suite this popular Reed Furniture may be had. Removable cushions, and the chairs have spring bottoms. Upholstered in tapestry or Cretonne. The finish is either fumed or the beautiful Old Ivory. Ideal for setting one room apart from the others and at the same time highly serviceable and restful.



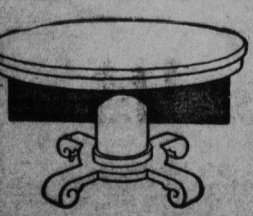
Big, Generous, Roomy Easy Chairs—The Complete Gift

Here we have a gift of excellence. Our assortment of Easy Chairs is wide and includes Rockers, Morris Chairs, also Easy Chairs as illustrated. Richly upholstered and the deep, inviting springs simply take one wholly away from one's self—forgetting the hard grind of busy competition. This might well be called complete gift.



Complete Dining Sets or Odd Pieces

From the Period idea to the latest-price surface Oak Dining Set our stock represents the last word in Furniture making. Possibly dining seen the thought that sometime a new set has bet would be purchased. What better time than Christmas could be selected, especially in a family of several persons, each chipping in on a set? Always safe to buy the standard designs in case only one piece at a time is bought. A 11 popular woods and designs are here—Mahogany, Golden Oak, Fumed Oak, Walnut, etc., and a wide price range.



A Telephone Table and Chair Always in Demand

How many times have you wished that you could sit down in quiet over a telephone message—especially when a message is to be taken that required jotting down? Always a lack of paper and no pencil within miles? The telephone table will do away with all this—everything at hand. Prices around \$20 including chair.



Pictures Are Ever Appropriate

For the person at a loss as to what to give, a picture or a piece of bronze statuary is always acceptable and appropriate. Our stock of pictures includes a most complete variety—from the pondered masterpiece to the light and laughfull don adornments. All are well executed and the frames are well in harmony with the subject covered.

Baby Has Been Remembered

Nor have we forgotten the baby in choosing things suitable as gifts. Such things as Kiddie Koops and High Chairs—things that are for the exclusive use of those who are celebrating their first Christmas. Chair illustrated may be made to serve as a high chair or as a rocker by a simple adjustment. Why not have baby sit in at the Christmas dinner?



Essentially a Man's Gift—The Smoker's Stand

What smoker would turn away from receiving a smoker's stand or cabinet. Matches always at hand, cigar ashes go in a proper tray and not surreptitiously in wife's flower pot! A wide, line is here awaiting the giver of this practical gift. From the simple all-metal stand priced at \$1, to the more pretentious stand with removable and washable ash trays, and cigar humidors releasing a cigar at a time as desired. Priced around \$10.00.



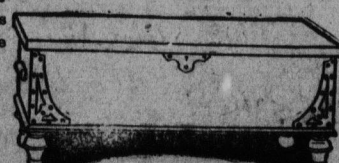
Dolly Simply Must Take the Air

The idea of expecting a well behaved dolly to stay in the house these days! They simply must take the air—no doubt about it. We have here the very carriage the little lady would want. Priced from \$2.75 up to \$18.00. Built every bit like the big ones—some even to the rubber tired wheels and old Ivory finished Reed.



Here a Permanent Gift—The Cedar Chest

A gift of this nature will forever rid the winter clothing of the disagreeable moth ball odor. Keeps the clothes in a fresh clean cedar odor. The chests are beautifully executed. Some are massive with copper trimmings and copper studded—ornamental as well as decidedly useful. Prices range from \$19.00 to \$38.00.



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MARIE CELESTE, A SHIP BUILT AT ADVOCATE

A Mystery of the Deep.

The "Marie Celeste" is one of the many mystery ships. What has been written concerning it would fill books. Many are the tales told concerning it and many the theories given why it was abandoned. The "Nautical Magazine" some years ago advanced the following story:

The "Nautical Gazette" some years ago presented a full account of the facts concerning the famous case of the brigantine "Marie Celeste," which was picked up derelict but in perfect condition in December, 1872, while bound from New York for the Mediterranean. Extracts from the files of this paper of that date thoroughly demonstrate that the alleged explanation of writers in the "Strand" magazine and other papers were wholly fiction. Now comes the real explanation. It so happens that the man who was managing owner of the "Marie Celeste," Capt. J. H. Winchester, only died last January and the man who had been for many years in his office still retains a vivid recollection of his statements about the vessel. Everybody in the shipping trade knows the firm of J. H. Winchester and Co., with offices for many years past in the Produce Exchange building, New York, on the floors below those of the "Nautical Gazette." The business was established in 1866 by the late Capt. Winchester who had quit the sea in 1865. Being not only owner of the "Marie Celeste" but also an experienced shipmaster himself and having seen the vessel both before she left New York and after she was taken into quarantine, who would be better qualified than he to express an opinion as to the cause of her abandonment? This, then, is the theory always held by Captain Winchester and now repeated in the "Nautical Gazette" by his grandson, Mr. Winchester Noyes:

"The 'Marie Celeste' was an American brigantine of 236 tons, built at Bath, Me. She loaded oil and spirits at one of the East River piers for the Mediterranean. After leaving port there is no doubt she encountered considerable rough weather, although when picked up it was fine and calm. When boarded by the crew of the 'Del Gracia' one of her hatch covers was found to have been overturned, but the cargo was perfectly intact. This disposes of the theory that the cargo had been broached by the crew for the sake of the spirits. One of the crew's boots was missing, and one only. Captain Winchester went across to Spain after the vessel was found in order to attend the proceedings for salvage and he thoroughly investigated the matter as far as was possible. He always held the theory that the cargo had generated vapor and gas, as was entirely probable, from the oil and spirits, during the warm weather voyage particularly. This gas, after a spell of rough weather, caused spontaneous combustion, which one morning suddenly blew off the hatch cover. Seeing the smoke, with the report, and perhaps a flash of flame, and knowing the highly combustible nature of the cargo, the crew made a mad rush for a boat and all hands got safely away, the captain of course taking his chronometer with him. But the vessel did not burn and there were no more explosions. When the ventilation got to the cargo it cooled off and the 'Marie Celeste' kept on her way. She sailed so well alone in fact with a fair breeze filling her square sails that she ran away from the boat containing the captain and his wife and child and crew. They unfortunately found themselves unable to reach the shore and became the victims of another sea tragedy. The newspapers of the day, then as now, eager for sensationalism, hatched up all sorts of stories about piracy, etc., but there was nothing in the evidence to warrant any presumption of anything having happened except what Capt. Winchester intimated. If there was blood on part of the deck, it may have been from injuries to one of the crew when the hatch blew off. The 'Marie Celeste' simply ran away from the boat and its passengers were never heard from."

"Picturing the actuality of Captain Winchester's theory, the final scene on board the 'Marie Celeste' can be readily imagined and found most natural. It has come a fine clear morning with a fair breeze and very little sea. The vessel is running free under all plain sail and the morning meal has been eaten in breakfast. It is just about 8 bells and breakfast is in progress also. The mate remarks to the captain:

"I don't like that gassy smell about the hatches, sir. Don't you think it would be a good idea to lift them a bit today and ventilate the cargo?"

"All right," says Capt. Briggs, after a moment's consideration. "Suppose you try it when you get on deck. Only be careful when you get at it. We don't want any danger of an explosion, you know."

"Very good, sir," says the mate, who finishes his coffee and leaves the cabin, the captain and his wife and child continuing at the meal.

"A few minutes later there is a roar and an explosion that shakes the vessel. The instant that the hatch was partly free all the pent-up gas below went off with a bang. One of the men was badly injured and the deck splattered with his blood. The fumes from the cargo were overpowering and the smoke and vapor coming from the hatch made it look as if the vessel were doomed. An old sword which the cook had started to scour and which he kept for meat-handling operations, was thrown out of his hands and put him."

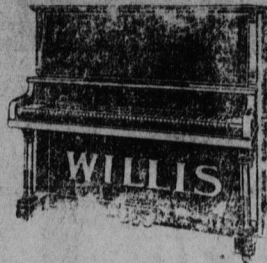
"The captain rushes on deck and, knowing the very inflammable nature of his cargo of oil and spirits, orders a box to be got ready at once. In it are placed the wounded man, the captain's wife and child, some water and provisions. The captain grabs his chronometer and sextant and others of the crew tumble in and the boat hurriedly pushes off. Fearful of the vessel blowing up altogether they row to a little distance, and when they suddenly realize that they cannot overtake her again, some of the crew would be frightened to go aboard again anyway, so the effort to row as fast as the brigantine sails is somewhat half-hearted. Thus they watch for the next explosion but it never comes. The 'Marie Celeste'

The "Peace Xmas Gift"

A WILLIS PIANO

"CANADA'S BEST"

In previous years the stress of war made it hard to celebrate at Yuletide. Now as "Peace Christmas" presents itself bright and rosy, our thoughts take a more joyous trend.



The WILLIS Piano — "Canada's Best" — fills every desire for a fitting and enduring gift, embodying dignity — attractiveness — and unmistakable musical quality. Years of patient and expert effort have resulted in an instrument that ranks high in the world of piano construction.

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TOILET WATERS All grades and quantities, from 50c. to \$3.00. Always acceptable.	PICTURE FRAMES Sterilum picture frames are warranted not to tarnish. Looks like silver. Prices 35c. to 70c.	THERMOS BOTTLES One of the most useful presents a person could give. Prices from \$2.00 to \$9.00
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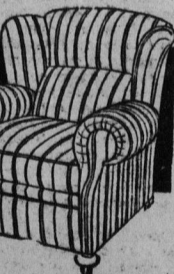
Moncton, N. B.

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Gift smoker's Stand





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WORTH WH

Lives there a woman
large number of na
Christmas list who ha
at the eleventh hour o
twenty-fourth that she
has a little more tim
needle, and had to show
dainty remembrance
cheer up some few of
for whom she had not
time to such a degree
as this let her pass
article by and his hers
her well-earned niche
name. She has it co
These hints are given
fish virgins who must at
be original and at
quick about it. They la
give a few simple twist
with a little ingenuity,
material, and the nec
ments. The results will
trouble that may have
for these descriptions
tried, and have met w
testing expressions of
artistry. (No names a
how much more fitting
than the extravagant, on
ness cards which have
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years were primarily so
of happiness, and were
ate within the heart of
feeling of great joy.
has grown to such an
foolishly extravagant
that the foremost feel
be changed to one of
where we will put the
the postman brings; a
saying anything about
man must feel about
it seems much more
these days of sensibili
eschew the unnecessary
war stamps, while we
make for our intimates
many useful and attract
which may be evolved
ly, and mean so much
ness.



**WORTH WHILE GIFTS
AT SMALL EXPENSE**

Lives there a woman with an average number of names to her Christmas list who has not wished at the eleventh hour on December twenty-fourth that she had spent just a little more time with her needle, and had to show for it some dainty remembrances which would cheer up some few of these people for whom she has not provided? If there is such a paragon of virtues as this let her pass this helpful article by and let herself at once to her well-earned niche in the hall of fame. She has it coming to her. These hints are given for the foolish virgins who must at the last minute be original and at the same time quick about it. They tell how to combine a few simple twists of the wrist with a little ingenuity, more or less material, and the necessary implements. The results will be worth any trouble that may have been caused, for these descriptions have all been tried, and have met with many flattering expressions of the designer's artistry. (No names given!) And how much more fitting they will be than the extravagant, embossed Christmas cards which have been so in demand the past few years. These cards were primarily sent as thoughts of happiness, and were meant to create within the heart of the recipient a feeling of great joy. The custom has grown to such enormous and foolishly extravagant proportions that the aforesaid feeling is apt to be changed to one of wonder as to where we will put the next batch the postman brings; and that isn't saying anything about how the postman must feel about it. However, it seems much more appropriate, in these days of our thoughts of things to eschew the unnecessary and buy war stamps, while we can easily make for our intimates some of the many useful and attractive little gifts which may be evolved at small outlay, and mean so much in thoughtfulness.

For the woman who is even a little dexterous with her paintbrush, the field is practically unlimited for original ideas in gift-making. In a little side street shop I found some unfinished wooden candlesticks—a whole tableful of them, at five cents each. What an orgy one might have with some colored enamels, square candles to top the finished products, and a resulting gift which would grace any mantelpiece or boudoir. Ordinary chip baskets, the old-fashioned affairs made of oak withes, are taking perky airs unto themselves. An artistic girl I know was in a rather tight place the other day, and her originality was put to a hard test. She emerged triumphant, with the kindling basket painted a wild-rose pink, and ornamented with a cluster of common clay fruit, painted in natural colorings. An oak tray is left unpainted except in the center, where a stencil is done in bright yellows and blues. The handle is enameled in the two colors, and two wooden beads painted like apples are attached with a purple cord. Tomato cans, metal shears, solder and patience are the required ingredients for a number of unusual ideas in tin. Painted nose-gays are the regular decorations for these scenes, candle sticks, flower pots, etc. Pipettes ordinarily used in laboratory work are not half bad lemonade straws when they are all dressed in bands of enamel. For needleworkers there are many dainty affairs which can be made from remnants and rag-tags. One of the most novel and easily made laundry bags I have seen in a long time was made from nothing less than a cretonne lambrequin. A strip two and one-half yards long was folded together, and seamed down each side, the extra half yard being left on one side. This flap was braid-bound, and snapped up

onto the bag proper. The fold of the bag was lined with brass rings, so that it might hang flat against one's chest door. The front side had a vertical opening, which was also braid-bound. The principal advantage of this bag is that it never has to be removed from its hooks. Simply unsnap the flap, and your laundry emerges in a neat pile.

Lambrequin sets of colored lines or near lines are quite the vogue. Most of them are plotted along the edges. Cross-stitching would be much preferable if one had the time. Stunning mules for the boudoir are made of velvet in soft tones, with a rhinestone buckle or a tight little

bouquet of flowers on the toe. Knitting bags of brilliant color are evolved from bits of satin, trimmed with old-fashioned flowers, or simply attached to the top of the old silver purses. Nothing is nicer than the small gift which may be tucked into a letter and mailed at the last minute.

Handmade handkerchiefs, spats made in by poisoned candy given to children, with a warning man described as "foreign-looking."

Almo—Wasn't it sweet of your husband to send you a kiss by wire? Agnes—I haven't decided yet. I am suspicious that the telegraph operator was a woman.

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At Ye Old Reliable Firm, 84 King Street

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Boys' Own, Chatterbox,
Bibles, Prayer Books,
Testaments,
INSPECTION INVITED

DOLLS
Canadian Princess,
Canadian Knockabout.
See Them.
Toys, as usual, full assortment.

LEATHER GOODS
Purses, Hand Bags, etc.

XMAS CARDS
Calendars, etc.

D. McARTHUR

SANTA CLAUS WEEK

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Our Exhibit of Christmas Footwear is Without Doubt the Largest and Finest Array of Up-to-date Styles Ever Shown East of Montreal. The Values Also Compare Favorably with any Shoe House. On Account of Being in a Position to BUY RIGHT We Never Fail to Give Our Customer Advantage of it. We Have an Assortment Pleasing to the Eye and Falling in Line with the Taste of the Most Critical Buyer. Permit us to Assist You with the following Suggestions of Useful Christmas Gifts:

 <p>For Mothers, Wives and Sisters</p> <p>Warm House Slippers. All Kinds of Pumps and Leather Slippers. Beautiful Boudoir Slippers. Skating or Hockey Boots. Felt Boots. All Up-to-date Gaiters. (Full Stock Now In.) Snowshoes and Moccasins. Dressy Boots, All Styles. Rubber Boots. Rubbers and Gaiters. Overshoes.</p>	 <p>Make this a Patriotic CHRISTMAS</p>	<p>For Fathers, Husbands and Brothers</p> <p>Comfortable Kid House Slippers. Warm Felt Slippers. Waterproof Boots. W. & R. Special Boots. (All Modern Styles). Skating and Hockey Boots. Rubber Boots. Rubbers or Overshoes. Snowshoes and Moccasins. Felt Soled Boots. Evening Pumps. Felt Soled Boots. Felt Boots or Felt Lined Boots. Oil Tanned Larrigans.</p>
 <p>For the Boys</p> <p>Larrigans, Moccasins, Snowshoes, Overshoes, Rubbers, Sneakers, School Boots, Warm Slippers, Waterproof Boots, Kid Slippers, Skating and Hockey Boots.</p>	<p>For the Girls</p> <p>Dress Boots, Warm Leggins, Pretty Slippers, Rubbers, Moccasins, Overshoes, Snowshoes, Boudoir Slippers, Skating Boots, Romper Footwear.</p>	<p>For the Children</p> <p>The finest line of Children's Footwear, East of Montreal, including Boots, Slippers, Rubber Footwear and All Other Conceivable Lines. In Infants' Soft Soles we will surprise you in new and up-to-date lines. Dolls' Footwear and Stockings.</p>

Sole agents for The Famous "Dorothy Dodd" Footwear—The "J. & T. Bell" celebrated Footwear for Men and Women—The "Winnie Walker" Shoe for Women—The "W. & R. Special" (which comprises a choice of the leading manufacturers of High Grade Footwear)—The "Romper" Shoe for the Boys and Girls—The "Vogue" Shoe (a good all around shoe for Men, Women and Children)—The "Maltese Cross" Rubber Footwear (positively the Best made and sold in all parts of the World). The fact of the matter is—we handle every line of shoes worth while.

"Headquarters for Reliable Footwear"—Proved by forty years of shoe selling.

Waterbury & Rising, Ltd.
61 KING ST. 212 UNION ST. 677 MAIN ST.

SHIPBUILDING—A WAR-TIME INDUSTRY AND ITS PEACE-TIME FUTURE

Activities of the German Submarines Responsible for Revival of Hundreds of Shipyards in Canada — Tonnage Will Continue Scarce for Considerable Period After Hostilities Have Ceased—A Good Start—Can be Kept Going.

(By T. H. Fenner, Associate Editor Marine Engineering.)
The old saying that "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good," has been well exemplified in the case of Germany's submarine policy. It has resulted in Canada's case in a revival of an old industry which had practically died out. In the old wooden ship days the shores of the St. Lawrence had quite a large industry in the shipbuilding line, but with the passing of the wooden vessel and the introduction of steel, the trade had practically died out. There was of course a certain amount of shipbuilding carried on, but mostly on the Great Lakes, and it was confined to the light type of steamer. There was also some building done of small craft at Quebec, and in the Maritime Provinces, but the industry formed a very small part of Canada's industrial life. Some time before the war the necessity of having repair facilities on the St. Lawrence had resulted in Messrs. Vickers Maxims establishing a large dry dock of the floating type at Montreal, and an extensive plant was put down, with a view to eventually building ships, and there were also fairly large establishments on the Pacific coast, Yarrow, Ltd., being the English representatives in that district.

Before the war the existing shipyards in the United Kingdom and on the Continent of Europe were able to supply practically all the demand for shipping, and there were at times many more ships than cargoes could be found for, as anyone who has seen the ships laid up at various ports in the United Kingdom can testify. The writer has seen at slack times on the north-east coast ships moored together three deep all the way up the River Tyne, and the same conditions prevailed at many other shipping centres, and these ships represented nothing more than a source of expense to their owners. There is nothing that deteriorates more quickly than a ship when not in use, besides which depreciation, dues for berths have to be paid, and a watchman kept on board.

Demands of War.

With the coming of war there arose an enormous demand for shipping, and when the German pirates started their indiscriminate sinking of merchant vessels the world was suddenly faced with a serious shortage of tonnage. This opened the way for the establishment of a shipbuilding industry for Canada under conditions which made the financing of the various yards a matter easily taken care of. Canada before the war could not hope to compete with British shipbuilders on anything like even terms owing to the greater cost of the various yards, a matter easily taken care of. Canada before the war could not hope to compete with British shipbuilders on anything like even terms owing to the greater cost of the various yards, a matter easily taken care of. Canada before the war could not hope to compete with British shipbuilders on anything like even terms owing to the greater cost of the various yards, a matter easily taken care of.

Two Hundred Builders.

Such has been the response to the call for ships that today there are no less than two hundred firms building vessels in Canada and Newfoundland. They are divided among the different provinces in the following manner: Five in Newfoundland, ten in New Brunswick, one hundred and twenty in Nova Scotia, one in P. E. I., two in Ontario, twenty-two in Quebec and twenty-eight in British Columbia. The types of vessels range from wooden schooners of from 200 to 1,000 tons to steel steamers of 8,800 tons, a fairly wide range. The motive power is mostly of the steam reciprocating type, but some of the vessels are being fitted with oil engines of the hot bulb, Diesel and semi-Diesel variety. Many of these vessels are being built for undisclosed interests, while a large proportion are for the French, British and Canadian governments. Not many are for purely Canadian private owners, and this leads one to wonder at the probable state of the industry after peace is declared.

Looking to the Future.

It seems certain that for probably two years after the close of hostilities shipping will be scarce and freight high, which means that ships will be a profitable investment, but with a gradual return to normal conditions competition will once more become an ever-increasing factor. That shipbuilding will become a permanent industry is sincerely to be hoped, and there are good reasons to believe that it will, though not on the scale that it is at present. It is unlikely that the wooden vessel will be built after the present abnormal demand for ships has passed, and the same may be said for the concrete hull. The establishment of steel plate mills in Canada will tend to bring down the price of material, and it is most probable that wage scales in the United Kingdom in the future will approximate nearer the Canadian scale both for ship workers and the men who operate the ships. The opening up of new markets for Canadian products abroad will give reasonable assurance for employment of Canadian bottoms, and there is a large coastwise trade in Canada that should be open to Canadian ships only. The large fleet employed in carrying coal from Nova Scotia to the St. Lawrence, which has been practically all Norwegian owned, should certainly be in the hands of Canada. The United States allow no coastwise traffic to be carried on except by vessels under the United States flag, and this rule

should be carried into effect by our own government. Canada is not, and can hardly ever be a maritime country in the same sense that Great Britain is, but she should have a proportionate part in the carrying trade of the world to that of her commerce, and this should be achieved if possible without the aid of government subsidies, excepting in the initial stages, which has been given.

The building of a ship calls into use practically every trade known, and the shipbuilding industry should provide profitable employment for both capital and labor in ever-increasing proportions, as the population and wealth of the country grows. The industry has got a good start, and it is up to the business ability and far-sightedness of Canadians to keep it going and make it stand on its own legs.

Christmas in Hawaii and Samoa

Christmas in its true meaning is commemorated by almost the entire world; and in all Canada it is kept in the manner we keep it here, from frigid northland to southern border, from Atlantic to Pacific and westward to the gateway of the Orient. It is interesting to know how the season is spent in those delightful islands in the Pacific, where snows never blanket the earth in immaculate silence, nor wintry blasts provide whistling accompaniments to jingling sleigh-bells.

In Hawaii and Samoa, Christmas day is observed just as it is in the states, insofar as the contrast in climate and customs allows it. Only perhaps in remote parts of the Philippines are there a few spots whose inhabitants have not been reached and taught the Christian way of keeping Christmas; only a very few places where a homesick girl teacher throws herself amid the lacy ferns in some sunlit glade, and adds to the lazy chatter of a little brook her tearful remembrance of plum pudding, turkey and cranberry sauce.

The natives of Hawaii have long since adopted, in a measure, the English customs of celebrating Christmas. They go to their lovely, picturesque churches in the morning, and the afternoon is given over to visits among neighbors and friends, costume parties, and giving of gifts, the latter being confined mostly to simple presents for the children, a practice which might well be adopted by the mother country.

In one city, Hilo, one may have the unique pleasure of having Hawaii and England at the same time.

For directly above the town stands the real mountain, Mauna Kea, 14,000 feet high, and which is perpetually snow-covered. With a little persuasion and much obvious clinking of silver, the natives will go up and return with a cart load of honest-to-goodness snow. These ones may have a lively (and necessarily speedy) snowball fight, and retire to the shade of a sheltering palm to cool off! No prettier sight can be imagined than Mauna Kea at dawn on Christmas morning. One's first impression is of a balmy June day, then the starting contrast of the snow-covered mountain directly above, and the swiftly morning hand of dawn changing the sunrise tints from purple to blue, pink and finally to gold, as the sun appears in blinding brilliance.

In Samoa the day has more of an European air, as have most of the civilized customs adopted by these islanders. Every city of three or four thousand has a queen, unmarried, who has a retinue and holds court in a primitive fashion, but she is the least uninteresting. She is the official hostess to visitors within the gates, and presides at all civil functions. At court people are

seated according to rank, and their cases are heard with dignity and great ceremony. Christmas is one of the red letter days, and is a gala affair indeed, consisting of a continuous round of concerts, dancing, "tum-tumming" and feasting. Usually the afternoon is devoted to the exchange of gifts, this occasion being under the personal supervision of the queen, who sees that everybody is satisfied, and not infrequently she confers a gift that is not in keeping with the donor's means or her own idea of the fitness of things. The day is one of many pleasures crowded together in riotous confusion, but it is very doubtful if the natives get the real significance of the occasion which they are commemorating. This is a falling much in evidence in more civilized communities, however, so one cannot be too hard on Samoa.

The Suffering Poor.

"I see you keep a mite box—all the pennies and small coins for the helpless and improvident, I suppose?" "Exactly. My husband must have some place to which he can turn for car-fares and luncheon money."

XMAS CIGARS

No Christmas gift will please a smoker more than a box of finely flavored cigars. All the comforts of Christmas are not complete without the after-dinner smoke for the men.

When it comes to buying cigars for gifts or for the after-dinner smoke, we are prepared to give you the necessary service. The ladies are particularly invited to come here. We will render the necessary help, for we are familiar with the tastes of this city's smokers, and carry a stock of the best selected brands.

We also have a full line of pipes, cigarettes and smoking tobaccos.

And, best of all, every dollar spent in this store reaches the limit of its purchasing power.

Charles Baillie
70 King Street, St. John, N. B.

HIGH GRADE JAPANESE CHINA

Now Leads the World for MODERATE PRICED CHINA
See Our Christmas Show

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|
| | Cups and Saucers, 20c. to 75c | |
| | Whip Cream Sets, 35c to 85c | |
| | Children's Tea Sets - 60c | |
| | Lunch Sets - - \$1.00 | |
| | Butter Dishes - - - 35c | |
| | Smoke Sets - - - \$1.50 | |
| | Tea Strainers - 35c to 75c | |
| | Sugar and Cream Sets, 40c to 80c | |

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OPEN EVENINGS Filled With the BEST XMAS GIFTS FOR MEN! OPEN EVENINGS

This store is ready for the Christmas demand with a stock of Men's Furnishings that is positively unique in its extent, its variety and its values.

Both women and men will find it easy to secure just what they want in gifts for men.

This list is merely suggestive.

Handkerchiefs Every man likes to have plenty of Handkerchiefs. We have them in Lawn, Linen and Silk 25c. up	Neckwear This store is noted for its refined Neckwear. Hundreds of designs to choose from 50c. to \$3.00
Gloves You'll find all the best makes here; all sizes \$1.50 up	Scarfs and Mufflers Of Wool, Fibre, Silk and Pure Silk. Priced at \$1.50 to \$7.50
Shirts We have a big range of beautiful patterns from \$1.50 to \$7.50	Pyjamas In all qualities from Fine Wool to Pure Silk \$2.00 up

W. E. WARD,
53 KING STREET—SEMI-READY STORE. STORE OPEN EVENINGS TILL CHRISTMAS

By Prof. J. G. Himm...

These problems which are... with the receipts and... of the nation are commo... ed under the term Public... In Canada, the financial ar... both of the Dominion and... governments are so const... is generally agreed that... line of cleavage separates... financial operations from... concern the private indivi... the corporation. Doubt... some purpose it is well... should be done, and yet I... the differences—such as... have been unduly emphas... that too little stress has... on the great and commo... which is applicable alike... governed state, the well... poration and the well or... vidual. When Micawber... young friend Copperfield... plus, however small meant... a delicate—nearly, he faid... rule applicable alike to... individual and the corpora... which transcends all other... nces. It is quite true th... himself transgressed his... tum whenever he found t... tantly, at the same time... the validity. Our... the other hand are often... agree that this rule has... in public finance, and th... ate state of affairs is an... many of our financial p... More important perhaps... point—that the necessity... is more pressing in the... Dominion Government. T... system of taxation is... and unjust than is the... province, city or town... method of expenditure... ion is in greater need... than is that of any provin... It is unfortunate that... are aware of the financial... bear, and it is equally... that here are inclined... reckless and dishonest... a necessary accompanim... ocratic and party system... ment.

In this and later articles... scribe the methods by whic... orment obtains its reven... purpose for which the rev... tained is spent. It will... to my readers at this po... cepts and expenditures do... balance. This is not... private life, and is ver... the differences in tax... vote individual should fee... unhappy if he cannot... surplus, while governmen... erally content to report d... natural and inevitable r... sort to borrowing, and... the result of borrowing is... recognition of this state... necessitate a description... tional debt, how it has... the purpose for which it... spent, what attempts have... being made to repay it... There can be no doubt th... times necessary, sometime... for governments as well... to borrow money—necessa... have to provide for an... misfortune or contingency... when we use the money for... purposes. The problem o... debt is a comparatively... one concerning whic... considerable difference o... the debt itself. After the... shall we attempt to pay of... of the debt incurred for... or shall we rather look... the development of our r... to an increase in our po... lighten the burden of the... All of the revenue acc... Dominion Government is... what is known as the C... Fund. In times gone by... tinary in England to... items received to differen... system proving awkward... cided to place all receipts... and our so-called Consolida... one of many relics... which have taken place in... country for good and su... sons, but for which no... ches is found in our... looking over the rec... Dominion Government str... ation, one is naturally st... increase in the amount... During the fiscal year 19... ense was \$12,600,000, whi... fiscal year 1916-17, the... \$222,600,000. It is hardl... to add that a part of th... a natural result of the w... apart from this, the incre... very pronounced, as is... figures for the fiscal ye... when over \$168,600,000 w... the Dominion Treasury. M... increase has been out of... to the increase in populat... per capita receipts in 19... \$5.35, while in 1912-13... \$3.40, and in 1916-17... \$7.52. This means th... age Canadian family o... pays to the Dominion go... alone nearly \$140.00. No... that is involved, for... rendered of the non-app... which is a result of our... tariff.

Our most important sou... ense are customs and ex... the postal receipts, the... railways, and the soca... taxes. We may omit any... erence to postal and railw... save for incidental purpos... post offices and the gover... cost more than they... which may be taken to... well in so far as the p... concerned, by those who... that the expenditure for... buildings is borne by the... of public works, while... at the receipts credited... service should be placed... at the stamp taxes.

CANADIAN PUBLIC FINANCE

By PROF. J. C. HEMMEON.

These problems which are concerned with the receipts and expenditure of the nation are commonly considered under the term Public Finance. In Canada, the financial arrangements both of the Dominion and provincial governments are so considered, and it is generally agreed that a distinct line of cleavage separates government financial operations from those which concern the private individual and the corporation. Doubtless, for some purposes it is well that this should be done, and yet I feel sure that the differences—such as they are—have been unduly emphasized, and that too little stress has been laid upon the great and common principle which is applicable alike to the well governed state, the well managed corporation and the well ordered individual. When Micawber advised his young friend Copperfield that a surplus, however small meant prosperity, a deficit—misery, he laid down a rule applicable alike to the state, the individual and the corporation, a rule which transcends all others in importance. It is quite true that Micawber himself transgressed his famous dictum whenever he found the opportunity, at the same time that he recognized its validity. Our statement on the other hand are often unwilling to agree that this rule has any standing in public finance, and this unfortunate state of affairs is sanctioned by many of our financial philosophers. In the present article, and in those which follow, I propose to confine my observations wholly to the financial affairs of the Dominion Government, and this for various reasons which it may not be out of place to mention at this point. The taxes and other financial burdens imposed upon us by the federal government are much heavier than our provincial and municipal financial obligations. I need hardly add that the federal expenditures are also much greater. More important perhaps is my second point—that the necessity for reform is more pressing in the case of the Dominion Government. The Federal system of taxation is far more odious and unjust than is the system of any province, city or town, while the method of expenditure of the Dominion is in greater need of reformation than is that of any province or city. It is unfortunate that so few of us are aware of the financial burdens we bear, and it is equally unfortunate that we are inclined to look upon reckless and dishonest expenditure as a necessary accompaniment of a democratic and party system of government.

In this and later articles, I shall describe the methods by which our government obtains its revenue, and the purpose for which the revenue so obtained is spent. It will perhaps occur to my readers at this point that receipts and expenditures do not always balance. This is not uncommon in private life, and is very common in the lives of governments. The private individual should feel, and does feel, unhappy if he cannot show a surplus, while governments are generally content to report deficits. The natural and inevitable result is a resort to borrowing, and the natural result of borrowing is indebtedness. The recognition of this simple fact will necessitate a description of our national debt, how it has been raised, the purpose for which it has been spent, what attempts have been made to being made to repay it, and so on. There can be no doubt that it is sometimes necessary, sometimes advisable, for governments as well as people to borrow money—necessary when we have to provide for an unexpected misfortune or contingency, advisable when we use the money for productive purposes. The problem of a public debt is a comparatively recent one, and one concerning which there is considerable difference of opinion in the debt itself. After the war is over, shall we attempt to pay off all or part of the debt incurred for war purposes, or shall we rather look forward to the development of our resources and to an increase in our population to lighten the burden?

All of the revenue accruing to the Dominion Government is paid into what is known as the Consolidated Fund. In times gone by, it was customary in England to allocate the items received to different funds. This system proving awkward, it was decided to place all receipts in one fund, and our so-called Consolidated Fund is one of the many relics of changes which have taken place in the mother country for good and sufficient reasons, but for which no explanatory clue is found in our own history.

Looking over the receipts of the Dominion Government since Confederation, one is naturally struck by the increase in the amount of revenue. During the fiscal year 1867-68 the revenue was \$13,600,000, while for the fiscal year 1916-17, the amount was \$282,500,000. It is hardly necessary to add that a part of this increase is a natural result of the war taxes, but apart from this, the increase has been very pronounced, as is shown by the figures for the fiscal year 1912-13, when over \$148,600,000 was paid into the Dominion Treasury. Moreover, the increase has been out of all proportion to the increase in population, for the per capita receipts in 1867-68 were \$5.35, while in 1912-13 they were \$23.40, and in 1916-17 they were \$27.82. This means that the average Canadian family of five people pays to the Dominion Government alone nearly \$140.00. Nor is this all that is involved, for no account is rendered of the non-apparent charge which is a result of our protective tariff.

Our most important sources of revenue are customs and excise duties, the postal receipts, and the government railways, and the so-called direct taxes. We may omit any further reference to postal and railway receipts, save for incidental purposes, since the post office and the government railroads cost more than they produce. Objection may be taken to this statement, in so far as the post office is concerned, by those who are not aware that the expenditure for post office buildings is borne by the department of public works, while a large part of the receipts credited to the postal service should be placed to the credit of the stamp laws.

THE PASSING OF THE YULE LOG

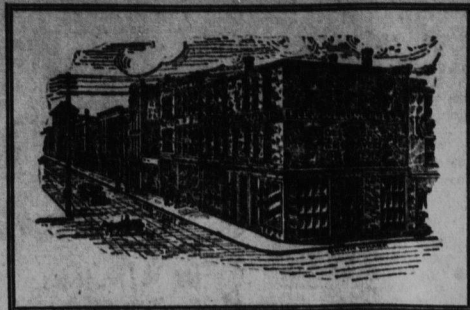
It is to be regretted that so many of our oldest and prettiest superstitions are fast going out of usage. We of course attribute this in a great measure to the hustling, busy age in which we are living—an age which is intolerant of too many customs which gave our predecessors such pleasure. We call ourselves too sensible for superstitions, yet in our hearts we yearn for them and the magic they cast about the seasons we love to celebrate. Modernism isn't entirely at fault, however, in all cases. For instance, we may lay to climatic changes the passing of one of the most graceful and physically satisfying among the old English customs—that of burning the Yule log; for our Christmas season has changed imperceptibly but surely as regards blustery winds and hoary snowy vistas. One cannot plan to burn the log with any great amount of will enthusiasm when one is apt to wake up to a heavy breeze coming in one's window, and a loitering robin chirping "Merry Christmas." Nor is it easy to give to the hearth its former and rightful seat, when the doors and windows are wide open and the whistling wind so necessary to coziness is sadly missing. There is no getting around the fact that we are having more and more Christmas of the balmy variety, which is excellent for the Fuel Administration, but hard on the old time holiday spirit. It is perhaps timely to brief by again the interesting points in connection with the Yule log, and save them for dispensation to future generations.

According to historians, the Guel or Yule was originally a Pagan festival among the Saxons. When they became converted, they continued the custom of celebrating the day, as it fell also on the same day as the Nativity. When the Normans came to England and feast of Noel was adopted—Noel being the French Christmas. The idea of setting fire to a block of wood is explained by the fact that Noel is called the Feast of Lights, as it is the day on which the Light of Lights came into the world. And since logs were made before candles, they were used as a means of illumination as well as heat, thus starting a pretty custom. In some of the mining districts great blocks of coal were saved for weeks to burn on Christmas day.

Of course we are all familiar with the superstition that in burning a Yule log, it must not be entirely consumed, but the ends must be carefully saved to start the next year's log to burning brightly, and also serve as talismen against evil spirits, and ill luck. In certain provinces the saying goes that pieces of charred

log placed in the cloths of fruit trees will insure a beautiful yield the coming year. One of the prettiest thoughts on the Yule log is contained in the following stanza by Herrick:

"Kindly the Christmas brand, and then
Till smoke-set let it burn,
Which quencht, then lay it up again,
Till Christmas next returns,
Part must be kept therewith to tend
The Christmas log next year;
And where 'tis safely kept, the hand
Can do no mischief there."



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- AND -
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OUR PRINTING BUSINESS has kept moving steadily during the last war year. We are better equipped than ever to give your orders prompt attention.

The Copperplate Line has been appreciated and we trust our customers have had satisfaction.

Our Art Department has produced some Brass Memorial Tablets well spoken of as Art Work. A number of Church and Society Honor Rolls, each of a special design have won favorable comment.

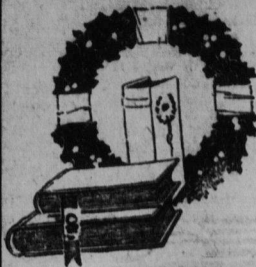
We invite your inspection of our facilities.



Wood
Cuts
Half
Tones

Calendars
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Cards

**Christmas Suggestions
Books for Everybody**



You can make your Christmas gift problem an easy one by merely deciding to give books. We have a very large assortment suitable for all ages.

New Fiction, standard publications.
Reprint Editions, Juveniles.
Bibles and Hymn Books.

STATIONERY in Christmas boxes at prices from 35c. to \$4.50 each

KODAKS and BROWNIE CAMERAS from \$1.75 up.

The Kodak Electric Printer, \$6.00.

Waterman Self-Filling Fountain Pens, \$2.50 to \$12.00 each.

Christmas Cards and Calendars

E. G. NELSON & CO.
56 KING STREET



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50c. to \$3.00
Mufflers
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INGS TILL CHRISTMAS

**HAWKER'S
Nerve and Stomach
TONIC**

The Great Invigorator. Builds up the System. Try it.

**HAWKER'S
Little Liver Pills**

Cures All Stomach Ills

**HAWKER'S
Tolu and Cherry Balsam**
For Coughs and Colds

TESTIMONIALS

Hon. H. A. McKeown,
Chief Justice, St. John, says:
"I take great pleasure in stating that I have used Hawker's Tolu and Cherry Balsam for the last eight years and consider it the best cough cure I ever used. I find Hawker's Liver Pills an excellent Liver regulator."

Thomas McAvity, Esq., St. John, N. B., says:
"I take great pleasure in stating that I have used Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam in my family for years and find it an excellent remedy for coughs and colds."

None genuine without the name of

Canadian Drug Co., Ltd.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.



**Buy Him Something
Sensible This Xmas**

Our Store is Brimful of
Useful Things for
Men and Boys

"Here's a Partial List"

- Men's Overcoats . . . \$18.00 to \$30.00
- Men's Reefers \$13.50
- Men's Mackinaws \$13.50
- Men's Suits \$18.00 to \$35.00
- Men's Pants \$2.00 to \$7.75 pair
- Men's Sweater Coats . . . \$4.50 to \$11.00
- Men's Pull-over Sweaters \$2.75 to \$4.00
- Men's Lined Mocha Gloves, \$2.00 pair
- Men's Lined Tan Cape Gloves, \$2.25 and \$3.00 pair
- Men's Unlined Grey Suede Gloves, \$2.00 and \$2.50 pair
- Men's Unlined Tan Cape Gloves, \$2.00 pair
- Men's Lined Jersey Knit Gloves, 60c. to \$1.25 pair
- Men's Wool Gloves, \$1 and \$1.25 pair
- Men's Leather Working Gloves, \$1.25 to \$2.50 pair
- Men's Leather Working Mitts, \$1.00 to \$2.50 pair
- Men's Silk Mufflers, \$1.75 and \$3.00
- Men's Black Ribbed Worsted Sox, 40c. to 75c. pair
- Men's Black Cashmere Sox, 75c. pair
- Men's Heavy Wool Sox, in Grey and Khaki, 40c. to 75c. pair
- Men's Black Cashmerette Sox, 40c. pair
- Men's Silk Sox, in assorted colors, 75c. pair
- Men's Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers \$1.00 garment
- Men's Wool Shirts and Drawers, \$1.50 to \$3.00 garment
- Men's Combination Underwear, \$3.00 to \$5.50 suit
- Men's Negligee Shirts, . . \$1.00 to \$2.50
- Men's Braces 35c. to \$1.50 pair
- Men's Armlets, 15c. to 75c. pair
- Men's Silk Ties, . . . 35c. to \$1.50 each
- Boys' Overcoats . . . \$6.50 to \$18.00
- Boys' Suits \$4.50 to \$15.00
- Boys' Pants \$1.00 to \$2.50 pair
- Boys' Sweater Coats, . . \$1.75 to \$4.75
- Boys' Pull-over Sweaters, \$1.25 to \$2.00
- Boys' Stockings 45c. to \$1.00 pair
- Boys' Braces 25c. pair
- Boys' Leather Mitts, 60c. and 65c. pair
- Boys' Winter Caps . . . 75c. and \$1.00
- Boys' Negligee Shirts . . . 75c. to \$1.00

Splendid assortment of Silk Handkerchiefs, Linen Handkerchiefs, Combination Sets, Umbrellas, Garters, etc.

WE'RE PARTICULARLY STRONG ON TRUNKS, BAGS AND SUIT CASES

H. N. DeMille

199-201 UNION ST. OPERA HOUSE BLOCK

HOW SANTA CLAUS MAKES DOLLS

For months Santa has been busy superintending his many workshops, keeping a strict eye to business that every boy and girl may have the things desired. He will be a pretty tired old gentleman when Christmas morning comes, but he will be happy for he has overcome the difficulties confronting him when toys stopped coming over from Europe. The dear old fellow determined that his boys and girls should have a happy Christmas this year and to this he has bent his every effort.

It was to see just how his magic worked that a trip was made through one of his many, many shops. It is indeed magic, boys and girls, for in this particular shop you can see ugly, sticky, green liquid turned into a beautiful, lifelike baby doll. When you watch up Christmas morning and find one of these dolls smiling up at you waiting to be loved, remember that many willing hands have contributed to its making.

When you first enter this shop where dolls are made you find a peculiar odor of glue, chemicals and dyes an odor that always clings slightly to new toys and is associated with no other time save that of Christmas. After you wait a minute in the office a door is opened and you are taken into a large place where the wonderful picture of the making of the doll is spread before you.

Think of it, before a doll reaches you it must pass through at least 28 persons' hands, each an expert in his or her time, all working for the happiness of children.

Theories about dolls are all right, but actual experiment has proved that dolls that look like real babies are preferred. And so "real baby" dolls have multiplied. Mrs. Georgene Hendron, who has a little girl of her own, is among those who have had particular success in designing the lifelike variety of doll. It is this sort of doll, and many others, that come to a stage of final beauty from the great, ugly melting pot in the back of the shop I am speaking of.

The Melting Pot.

In a small room stand four great, steaming cauldrons over which one of Santa Claus's able aides presides. He mixes and stirs and manipulates a clay-colored liquid that must be boiled just long enough. It is not exactly a pleasant occupation, for the liquid does not smell very sweet, and still less so when it is passed on in a heavy form to a mixing table where it looks like a great lot of dough, green in color, and is there sprinkled with white powder and kneaded and kneaded until it is just the right consistency. Then it is cut into smaller loaves, just as mother cuts the bread dough for the oven, and is passed on to other hands that dolly put and turn the dough and move it over metal dies that are then placed in a heavy press, when out comes the baby face or hands or feet. Again they go through another set of hands, a young boy moves the "core" as the mold is then called, and leaves the head hollow.

Making the Doll "Safe."

Not only do these toymakers believe in having the baby doll look lifelike but they believe also in protecting the

child to whom the doll is to go by making the toys as sanitary as possible, and so the next step is the dipping of the green composition heads in a white sanitary solution that completely covers the green surface and makes the little head sweet and clean. Here the doll heads has passed through seven pairs of hands already and still the features have not been painted. The dolls' heads are already two weeks old, for it takes that length of time in a drying box to make them unbreakable, and from there they must go to a filling man who takes off all the rough edges. After this it takes twelve hours for the sanitary solution to dry before they can be sent to still another man who uses an air brush to give the dainty color to the cheeks.

Now at last the model is beginning to show some likeness to a baby head and it travels again across the work shop to the artist who paints in the eyes. Then back again by another man with an air brush who sprays on the hair, once again the heads are placed on a drying rack, where they remain for a couple of hours, and are then taken by a boy who wraps them in tissue paper and packs them in boxes.

All of this is done by well practiced hands, and at last the head of the doll is ready to be used in another and separate department where all this time men, women and girls have been working hard to keep up the supply of bodies demanded by the heads.

A wonderful story could be written about the dolls, if there were space, and by the time it was finished boys and girls would be taken on trips to the cotton fields, to the cotton mills of the South for the body cloth, to the tropics where the cork filling comes from, to the mines where the metal for the wire is brought forth from the earth, into rolling mills where the wire is produced, into regions whence come the materials from which dyes are made, and at last again into the shops where the materials are assembled and worked into the dolls.

And then the "Body Room."

Going into the "body room" the cloth first must be unpacked, then cut. The cloth being laid in layers, the cutter produces a hundred patterns for legs, arms and bodies with a swift turn of his knife. These cuttings are passed on to pretty girls at sewing machines, who sew them up, and then to a young woman who turns them right side out on an iron rod placed in a table. From here they are passed to the man who ties on the hands that stand beside him in a large basket; then legs are stuffed by a man who sits at the side of a large box in the floor filled with ground cork. From this man they go to one who puts in "washers" at the arms to make them move around and then to one who finishes the body after the washer has been placed.

Here we have the little body empty in the main part, but with legs and arms stuffed, and so there is nothing to do but send it back to the stuffer who fills the body. Here are all the little bodies in a pile, looking rather pitiful without heads; they are then carried to the woman who sews on the heads and here is dolly at last ready to be dressed. In another de-

partment women have been at work all of this time making the most adorable baby clothes and they are in great waiting to be put on the dolls. At last the pretty baby sits before you dressed from head to toe, and one must work her imagination well to ever suspect this pretty baby with the ugly melting pot in the back room, or with the stamps and stuffer.

The process of filling by cork is foreign and is followed in some cases for special dolls, but for the lifelike baby American stuffing process has been developed and it is all of a color that has been treated so that it is absolutely sanitary when it is placed in the cotton body. It is a high consideration among these dollmakers to produce first a sanitary doll and then a beautiful one.

VULETIDE IN MANY CLIMES.

In Great Britain.

Yule customs in the homeland are too familiar to need much description. It is not generally known, however, that even to this day that very ancient dish a boar's head appears on several dinner-tables at Christmas time.

First and foremost, it graces the Queen's table, and forms part of the dinner at several of our great public schools and universities.

In France.

Christmas in France is much less of an indoor festival than with ourselves. There is more churchgoing and, unlike the weather forbes, the people throng the boulevards and cafes, where much of the merrymaking is carried on.

Many of the features which mark the Christmas celebrations are absent, but the jollity is not less general.

In Italy.

In the land of music Christmas comes in with much playing of guitars, mandolines, and other instruments, and a great deal of beautiful singing. Christmas candles and lamps shine in the Venetian palaces, and the magnificent old churches are decorated in a way that perhaps no other country could excel.

In Spain.

As in France and Italy, a great part of the Christmas celebrations is of a religious character. Cathedrals and churches are thronged, but during the festival a tremendous amount of merrymaking goes on in the squares and public gardens. There is a great deal of dancing, music and singing.

In Seville the students and other young men vie with each other in ringing the church bells, and some of them are very expert bellringers. But, although Christmas gifts are freely bestowed, Santa Claus plays a very small part in the children's Christmas.

In Australia.

Although our kinsmen at the Antipodes have to keep their Christmas at what with them is mid-summer, old customs are kept up as much as possible. The houses are made gay with greenery, and plum-pudding appears on the Christmas dinner-table. It may be added, too, that the Australian has one decoration for Christmas which we do not possess. It is called the "Christmas bush," and is a shrub bearing red flowers which bloom only at Yuletide.

Performed With Coins.

Here are two simple little feasts

with coins. Place a coin—a heavy one, for choice—on a strip of paper, and draw the latter away without apparently moving the coin. Let the end of the paper overlap the table, seize it between the thumb and finger of the left hand, and give the strip a sharp blow with the first finger of the

right hand—and the thing is done. Can a boy tell when he possesses a sixpence or not? Have ready a coin to which a little cobbler's wax has been attached. Place it on a child's palm, and press hard on it, so that at the same time your finger will stick to the coin. Ask your friend to cover

the coin with his finger, and directly you move away your hand to continue the pressure. Keep the victim busy until you have disengaged of the coin (which you withdraw by means of the wax with your finger), and then ask him for the money. He will hardly believe he hasn't it.

The Houndey.
A kind old gentleman, seeing a small boy who was carrying a lot of newspapers under his arm, said: "Don't all these papers make you tired, my boy?"
"No; I don't read 'em," replied the lad.

What To Get For Him

Regardless of what they say, men are comfort-loving creatures and when you give him something that adds to his comfort you earn his hearty commendation of your good judgment, so we suggest a gift of

SOMETHING TO WEAR

- SWEATERS \$2.00 to \$15.00
- SHIRTS 1.00 to 6.00
- GLOVES 50c. to 4.00
- NECKTIES 35c. to 2.50
- CAPS 75c. to 3.00
- HATS 3.00 to 6.00
- BOOTS 6.50 to 10.00
- BRACE SETS 75c. to 1.50
- MUFFLERS 50c. to 5.00
- HOSE 50c. to \$ 2.00
- UMBRELLAS \$1.50 to 6.00
- PYJAMAS 2.00 to 4.50
- COLLAR BAGS 75c. to 1.50
- OVERCOATS 15.00 to 35.00
- SUITS 15.00 to 35.00
- TRAVELLING BAGS 5.00 to 20.00
- BRACES 50c. to 1.00
- HANDKERCHIEFS 10c. to 1.00

We furnish Gift Boxes with all the smaller articles such as Neckties, Gloves, Hosiery, Mufflers, etc., and make no charge at all for them.

Hunt's Clothing Store

17-19 Charlotte Street



DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING AT:-

F. A. JOHNSON'S, - - 38 DOCK STREET

SPECIAL PRICES ON Suits Serge, Tweeds, Broad-cloths \$18.00, \$20.00, \$23.00 \$25.00 to \$45.00	SPECIAL PRICES ON Coats Tweeds, Velours and Plushes \$20.00, \$24.00, \$25.00 \$28.00 to \$38.00	PRICES ON Skirts Serges and Tweeds from \$3.50 to \$9.00	Silk Hose All Shades 75c., 85c. and \$1.25 Cotton Hose 25c. and 35c.	Pongee Blouses from \$2.00 to \$3.50	PRICES ON White Jap Silk Blouses \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.25 and \$4.50
Sweaters All Shades from \$5.00 to \$13.75	SPECIAL PRICES ON Silk Underskirts All Shades Only \$8.00	PRICES ON Voile Blouses from \$1.25 to \$3.50	Brown Lisle Black and White Cashmere Hose 50c. to 95c.	Handkerchiefs in Christmas Boxes 35c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 85c.	
Boudoir Caps in Christmas Boxes 50c., 60c., 75c., 85c., \$1.25 to \$2.25	Camisoles in Christmas Boxes \$1.35, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.25	Prices on Crepe de Chene and Georgette Blouses \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$10.00 and \$14.00.		Scarfs and Caps and Skating Sets \$1.00 to \$3.50	Collars in Christmas Boxes All the new styles from 50c. to \$2.50

F. A. JOHNSON- 38 DOCK STREET

Presents People Like

Only a Few Days More Remain for Christmas Shopping, and a visit to our spacious and well arranged show-rooms will reveal to you almost limitless suggestions of appropriate Holiday Gifts for relatives and friends of all ages, from Grandpa down to the wee members of the family.

Our vast displays embrace a most comprehensive range of Skates, Sleds, Skis, Toboggans, Snowshoes, Athletic Supplies. Also Toys, Games, Puzzles, Dolls, etc.

Here also you will find a very select line of useful remembrances such as Sterling and Silver Plated Tableware, Nickeled and Copper Cooking Utensils for the Dining Table, Choice Cut Glass, Silver Art Deposit Ware.

Then there is a wide assortment of Fancy Leather Goods.

Especially popular this year are the Practical Gifts for Housewives, of which you will find an attractive exhibit in our Household Department.

Only a Personal Inspection of our Splendid Holiday Displays can convey to you an adequate idea of their immense possibilities to the gift-seeker. Here, however, we can offer you just a few suggestions.



Read This Partial List, Then Pay Us An Early Visit



Nickeled and Copper Cooking Ware

Nickeled and Copper Coffee Percolators and Coffee Machines, either electrically or alcohol heated; Nickeled Tea and Coffee Pots.

Electric Toasters, Grills, Grill Stoves, Disc Stoves, Chafing Dishes, Immersion Heaters, Heating Bags, Curling Irons, "Majestic" Electric Heaters. Also Chafing Dishes, alcohol heated.

Serving Trays, Crumb Trays, Brass Hot Water Kettles, with and without stands.

Skates



STARR SKATES

"Acme," \$1.00; Hockey (plain), \$1.45; Hockey (nickeled), \$1.65; "Bulldog" (nickeled), \$1.85; "Climax" (plain), \$2.25; "Climax" (nickeled), \$2.75; "Scotia" (nickeled), \$3.75; "Mickmack" Featherweight (nickeled), \$5.00; "Regal" Featherweight (nickeled), \$5.00; "Velox" (nickeled), \$6.50; Tube Hockey, \$6.00; Tube Racer, \$8.00; Ladies' "Regis," \$3.25; Ladies' "Glasier," \$3.75. Double Runner Skates, 65c.

SKATING BOOTS

Boys' and Men's, \$3.65, \$4.00, \$4.25, \$4.35. Ladies', Black, \$4.35; Tan, \$4.65.

Sporting Department—2nd Floor.

A Useful Gift for the Housewife



A Bissell Carpet Sweeper will save many an hour of labor, keeping carpets and rugs bright and cleanly.

The Bissell, especially the Cyclo Ball Bearing Bissell, is light, runs smoothly, confines all the dust, and will last almost a lifetime.

There are many styles of Bissells, at a wide range of prices, awaiting your inspection in our

Household Department—First Floor.

Sterling and Plated Tableware



Practical economy in Holiday Gifts finds happiest expressions in Sterling Silver and Plated Tableware, our select showing of which presents a very wide range of extremely artistic effects in

STERLING SILVER

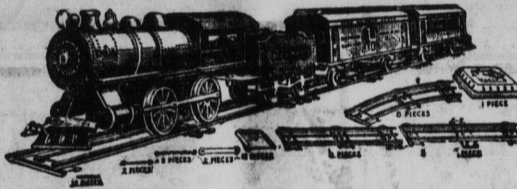
Coffee Services, Tea Services, Fruit Dishes, Creams, Sugars, Toast Racks, Sandwich Plates, Tea Caddies, Bon-Bon Dishes, Candelabra, Children's Mugs, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE

Coffee Urns, Sandwich Plates, Serving Trays, Sauce Boats, Casserole Dishes, Salad Sets, Tea Services, Hot Water Kettles, Flower Vases, Epergnes, etc.

Silverware Dept.—King Street Store

Toys



In our Toy Department you will find an imposing array of the Latest Playtime Novelties of every description, including Electric Trains at \$5.25, \$7.00, \$8.50, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$14.00, \$16.00.

Clock-work Trains at \$2.25, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.25, \$7.25, \$8.00. Electric Trolley Car at \$6.50.

"Sandy Andy" Sand Toy, either dumping or hoisting car style at 75c., Cyclone Wind Mill at \$1.10; Panama Pile Driver at \$1.40; Skyscraper Elevator at \$2.00. In these we offer special values.

Toy Pianos, upright, at 65c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.50; Table Pianos at \$3.50 and \$4.50; Baby Grand Pianos at \$10.00.

Doll Houses at \$1.75, \$2.25, \$3.50, \$9.00 and \$16.00. Mirrosopes—Better than magic lanterns—\$9.00, \$13.50, \$19.00.

Noah's Arks,—Special Values,—60c. and \$1.20. Live Stock Cars,—Special Values,—60c. and \$1.20.

Toy Farm Houses at \$2.50; Miss Tilly Tinker, Balancing Dancer Toy at 90c.; Toy Tinker Blocks at 60c.; Tinker Toy—Develops structural ingenuity—75c.; Tinker Pins at \$1.25.

Dolls—25c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.50 and upwards. Sleeping Dolls at \$1.25, \$6.00 and \$7.50.

Baby Dolls at \$2.50, \$4.00, \$6.50; Mamma Dolls ("Squeeze me easy and I'll say Mamma") \$1.00.

Horses on Wheels at \$1.00, \$1.75, \$2.25, \$3.00.

Doll Carriages at \$1.00, \$1.75, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$3.75, \$4.25.

Wicker Doll Carriages at \$4.75 and \$5.75.

Battleships, Drums, Iron Toys, Rocking Horses, Tree Trimmings, Erector, "the Toy-like Structural steel."

Games of Every Description

Toy Department—Second Floor.

Vacuum Bottles and Lunch Sets

Universal Vacuum Bottles

Useful not only at the time of giving, but invaluable in every household all the year round. They keep drinks hot for 24 hours—Keep drinks cold 72 hours.

In Brown Enamel Finish: Pints each \$2.60; Quarts each \$4.25.

In Green Enamel Finish: Pints each \$3.00; Quarts each \$4.50.

In Green Enamel Finish, corrugated: Pints each \$3.25; Quarts each \$4.80.

Nickeled, corrugated: Pints each \$3.85; Quarts each \$5.75.

Nickeled, plain: Pints each \$4.25; Quarts each \$6.50.

Refills—For Pints each \$2.00; For Quarts each \$3.25.

"Sun" Vacuum Bottles

Black Enamel Finish: Pints each \$1.45; Quarts each \$2.35.

Flat, with Leather Carrying Strap, each \$2.40.

Universal Individual Lunch Sets \$4.00, \$4.25, \$6.00 and \$6.50 each.

Automobile Lunch Sets, Universal: For 4 persons, \$58.00; for 6 persons \$67.00.

Auto Lunch Sets, other makes: for 4 persons \$20.50; for 6 persons \$34.80.

Also Vacuum Bottle Carrying Cases in large variety.

Sporting Dept.—Second Floor.

SLEDS

Sleds are nearly always among the items on Holiday Shopping Lists. In our Sporting Department you'll find the better kinds in both quality and finish.

Sporting Dept.—Second Floor.



SLEDS

Safety Sleds, with Self-Steering Gear, \$1.40, \$1.60, \$1.80, \$2.25, \$2.90.

"Paris" Frame Sleds, \$1.35, \$2.10, \$3.00.

Regular Framers, \$1.35 and \$2.10.

MARKET SQUARE

W. H. THORNE & CO., LTD.

KING STREET

DECISIVE BATTLES

It was on Saturday, July 20, 1588, that the English fleet under Lord Howard of Effingham, Lord High Admiral of England, first came in sight of the mighty Spanish Armada that had set sail from the ports of Philip's kingdom with banners flying and men cheering, intent upon destroying whatever English vessels came its way and opening up the English coast to military invasion by Spanish troops, who stood ready upon the other side of the English Channel.

For months the English captains have been awaiting the approach of the Spaniards, confident of their own superiority, though they knew well that their own ships were far smaller and more lightly armed than those preparing by the enemy.

The Kingdom of the Spanish King was indeed a mighty one; and well could the English people have been excused had they shaken with fear, as news came to them that Philip had determined to bring all England under his sway.

Besides the Spanish crown, Philip succeeded to the kingdom of Naples and Sicily, the duchy of Milan, Franche-Comte, and the Netherlands. In Africa he possessed Tunis, Oran, the Cape Verde, and the Canary Islands; and in Asia, the Philippine and Sunda islands, and a part of the Moluccas. Beyond the Atlantic he was lord of the most splendid portions of the New World, which Columbus found "for Castile and Leon." The empire of Peru with their abundant mines of the precious metals, Hispaniola and Cuba, and many other of the American Islands, were provinces of the sovereign of Spain.

Philip had, indeed, experienced the mortification of seeing the inhabitants of the Netherlands revolt against his authority, nor could he succeed in bringing back beneath the Spanish scepter all the possessions which his father had bequeathed to him. But he had reconquered a large number of the towns and districts that originally took up arms against him. Belgium was brought more thoroughly into implicit obedience to Spain than she had been before her insurrection, and it was only Holland and the six Northern States that still held out against his arms.

One Nation only had been his active, his persevering, and his successful foe. England had encouraged his revolted subjects in Flanders against him, and given them the aid in men and money, without which they must soon have been humbled in the dust. English ships had plundered his colonies; had defied his supremacy in the New World as well as the Old; they had inflicted ignominious defeats on his squadrons; they had captured his cities, and burned his arsenals on the very coasts of Spain. The English had made Philip himself the object of personal insult. He was held up to the ridicule in their stage-plays and masks, and these scoffs at the man had (as is not unusual in such cases) excited the anger of the absolute King even more vehemently than the injuries inflicted on his power. Personal as well as political revenge urged him to attack England. Were she once subdued, the Dutch must submit; France could not cope with him; the Empire would not oppose him; and universal dominion seemed sure to be the result of the conquest of that malignant island.

To that end preparations for the sending of the Armada were rushed, and the fleet which eventually sailed off the English coast numbered about 150 sail. The English fleet that had been hastily gathered to meet it was much larger, but the English vessels averaged scarcely half the size of the enemy and carried fewer and lighter guns.

The English ships numbered 191, totaling about 32,000 tons, and manned by 17,472 men.

Of the Spaniards, an old account tells: "The number of mariners in said fleets were above 8,000, of slaves 2,088, of soldiers 20,000 (besides noblemen, and gentlemen volunteers), of great cast pieces 2,600. The aforesaid ships were of an huge and incredible capacity and receipts for the whole fleet was large enough to contain the burden of 60,000 tonnes."

But the men who manned the English fleet were a fighting lot, numbering such notables as Sir Francis Drake, the first English circumnavigator of the globe, the terror of the Spaniards. The crews, too, were sturdy seamen, who could handle their craft with a speed that amazed the sailors of other countries.

It was this skilful seamanship that was to win the battle for England. After several early brushes in which many of the largest Spanish vessels were sunk or captured by the smaller and more rapidly maneuvered English craft, the Spanish Admiral, the Duke de Medina-Sidonia, brought his fleet to anchor in Calais Roads on the French coast.

The Armada lay off Calais with its largest ships ranged outside, "like strong castles fearing no assault, the lesser placed in the middleward." The English admiral could not attack them in their position without great disadvantage, but on the night of the 29th he sent eight fire-ships against them, with almost equal effect to that of the fire-ships which the Greeks so often employed against the Turkish fleets in their late war of independence.

The Spaniards cut their cables and put to sea in confusion. One of the largest galleasses ran foul of another vessel and was stranded. The rest of the fleet was scattered about the Flemish coast, and when the morning broke, it was with difficulty and delay that they obeyed their admiral's signal to range themselves round him near Gravelines. Now was the golden opportunity for the English to assail them. The Spaniards only thought of forming and keeping close together, and were driven by the English past Dunkirk. This was indeed the last and the decisive battle between the two fleets. It is, perhaps, best described in the very words of the contemporary writer, as we may read them in Hak-

luyt. "And albeit there were many excellent and warlike ships in the English fleet, yet scarce were there 25 or 30 among them all which matched 90 of the Spanish ships in the bigness, or could conveniently assail them. Wherefore the English ships, using their prerogative of nimble steering, whereby they could turn and wield themselves with the wind which way they listed, came often times very near upon the Spaniards, and charged them

so sore, that now and then they were but a pike's length asunder; and so continually giving them one broadside after another, they discharged all their shot, both great and small, upon them, spending one whole day, from morning till night, in that violent kind of combat until such time as powder and bullets failed them.

"The Spaniards that day sustained great loss and damage, having many of their ships shot through and through, and they discharged likewise great store of ordnance against the English, who, indeed, sustained some hin-

drance, but not comparable to the Spaniards' loss, for they lost not any one ship or person of account; but very diligent inquiries being made, the Englishmen all that time wherein the Spanish Navy sailed upon their seas, are not found to have about one hundred of their people; albeit Sir Francis Drake's ship was pierced with shot about forty times, and his very cabin was twice shot through, and about the conclusion of the fight, the bed of a certain gentleman lying weary thereupon, was taken quite from under him with the force of a bullet. Likewise, as the Earle of Northumberland and Sir Charles Blunt were at dinner upon a time, the bullet of a demy-culvering broke through the middle of their cabin, touched their feet, and

struck down two of the standers-by, with many such accidents befalling the English ships, which if were tedious to rehearse."

Many of the largest Spanish ships were sunk or captured in the action of this day. And at length the Spanish Admiral, despairing of success, fled northward with a southern kind, in the hope of rounding Scotland, and so return to Spain without further encounter with the British fleet.

The sufferings and losses which the unhappy Spaniards sustained in their flight round Scotland and Ireland are well known. Of their whole armada only 53 shattered vessels brought back their beaten and wasted crews to the Spanish coast, which they had quitted in such pageantry and pride.

Brighten up the Home For Our Returning Heroes!

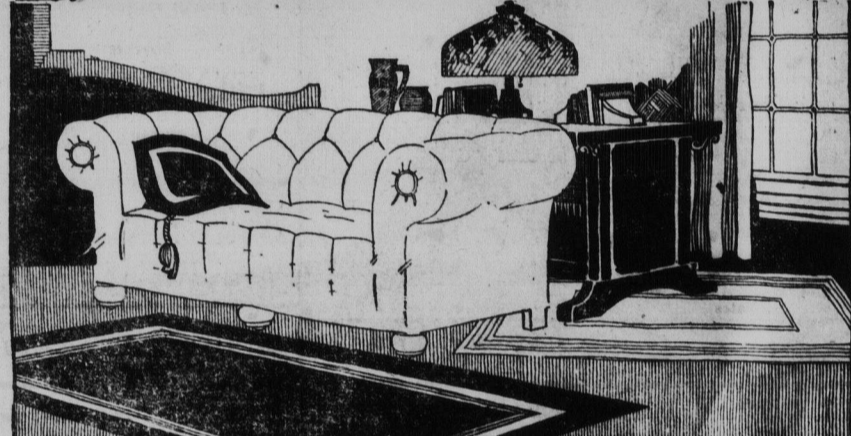
Thousands of homes will be happier this Christmas by the presence of a returned soldier lad. Show how really glad you are by having your home bright and cheerful as a marked contrast to their life in the trenches. Fix up their rooms with comfortable chairs and furnishings as part of their welcome.

Wake up to the needs of your home and you'll be able to purchase what you require at MARCUS' for far less money than you'd think possible.

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FOUNDED 1800

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Special facilities for preparing young men and women for Grammar School License, qualifying for the highest teaching positions in the Province.

Affiliated Courses in Law and Medicine. The Secretary of the Rhodes Trust writes: "We have become accustomed to getting thoroughly good men from the University."

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Our school of Engineering is acknowledged to be one of the very best in Canada. Scores of young men have been prepared for responsible posts in the Engineering Profession.

The School of Forestry is splendidly located for thoroughly practical instruction in Forestry. Our graduates are leaders in Forestry work in Canada.

THE NEW CALENDAR FOR 1919 WILL BE READY BY JANUARY FIRST

A copy will be cheerfully sent on request.

CECIL C. JONES, Chancellor.

GANONG'S HARD CENTERS

-AND-

NUT GOODS

Packed in 1/2 lb., 1 lb. and 2 lb. Boxes.

A Particularly Good Assortment of Chocolates in an Attractive Package.

GANONG BROS. LTD., ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

The Present High Cost of Living

forces every one of us to use the utmost care in the purchasing of our daily necessities, by spending our money where the greatest value can be secured for every dollar.

Our stock in trade is COAL, one of the first necessities these days.

By dealing with us you can take advantage of:

PRICE: Buying in large quantities and being careful of overhead expenses, our prices are most reasonable.

QUALITY: Many years' experience in the coal trade has taught us the value of handling only the best grades.

DELIVERY: Although the busy season is now at its height, our service is prompt, and orders can be filled at short notice.

We now have PETROLEUM COKE, really better than Hard Coal; and BEST QUALITY SOFT COAL.

McGIVERN COAL CO.

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1 MILL STREET

LABOR SH...
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(By James G. Merritt,
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...Forests ... 42,700,000...
...Animals, etc. ... 62,340,000...
...Agriculture ... 190,000,000

SHORTAGE OF MAN-POWER HAS BEEN PRIME FACTOR IN LABOR MARKET

Caused by Excessive Wage Demands and Unreliability of Much of the Labor, Cost of All Work is Unreasonably High, Guarantees of Delivery Are Impossible to Maintain and Production is Much Less Than it Should Be.

(By James G. Merrick, Secretary Toronto Employers' Association.)

The labor situation in Canada since the last report in 1917 has followed practically the same lines as were noted during that year. There has been, however, an expansion of business with a consequent increase in the supply of skilled workers. Many of these skilled workers have been claimed by the army while a certain proportion have deserted their regular employment for other kinds of work, which, in their estimation, are more profitable. At the same time there has been a certain wastage through death and retirement. Manufacturing enterprises have been very hard put to it to keep their labor contented and all industries are working short-handed. There has been no dearth of orders, but great difficulty in producing goods, mainly on account of shortage of man-power.

Female help has been more extensively used during 1918 than was shown in employment during 1917. Many industries have trained girls for lighter employments and the experiment has proved on the whole very satisfactory although the same proportion has not been reached through female help. Employers in all lines have been faced with many perplexing problems in their estimates on tendering, entirely through their inability to gauge what the demands of labor will be in the more or less immediate future. Wages have been mounting with almost incredible rapidity and contracts undertaken six months ago with indications of material profits have been reduced to a loss before completion. Many manufacturers, particularly in the metal trades, have been faced with such incessant demands, individually and collectively, that they have been compelled to face strikes in order to reduce the wage-increase to within reasonable limits. During the latter part of the year, both manufacturers and employers have been appealing to the government to fix, if possible, stable conditions under which it will be possible to estimate on contracts. So far no solution of the problem has been reached. As a makeshift both sides have appealed to arbitration boards to settle outstanding differences. The awards made by these boards are, however, liable to cause and have caused great complications in individual establishments where awards in connection with one branch of employment are at variance with the awards made in other branches. Relief through appeal to the War Labor Board has not yet been made apparent owing to the fact that there are only two precedents established by this Board governing industries.

The situation so far as the manufacturer is concerned at present is as follows: Largely through excessive wage demands and unreliability of labor, the cost of all work is unreasonably high, guarantees of delivery are impossible to maintain, production is much less than it should be, branches of labor refuse to be satisfied with wages or conditions, efficiency of labor is considerably diminished, a large number of men do not work fairly or honestly, a very large number of men, owing to high wages, do not work full time and many more move about from shop to shop without the slightest consideration for the work they leave suddenly before it is finished. Strikes of men working on most vitally important war contracts occur at frequent intervals. Proper discipline in shops is extremely low because any attempt at correction results in men instantly leaving.

In many shops where a common class of foreign labor is employed very serious delay, inconvenience and loss is constantly occurring because these men come and go in droves, looking for the highest pay and easiest job and with sublime indifference to the vital needs of production. There are shops in Toronto where these men change their situation between 20 and 30 per cent. a day. There are paid agitators working in all the different trades who are taking the fullest advantage of the situation to organize their men in making constant demands and in threatening strikes and who declare strikes without the slightest consideration of the vital work on which they may be employed.

All these embarrassments of labor industry have brought about a situation which has threatened more than once during the past few months to result in a refusal by manufacturers to be burdened any further with unreasonable exactions and has nearly caused a cessation of manufacturing activity. The advocacy of certain of the more temperate workmen of remaining in the situation in which they have been trained and in which they must look for their future livelihood has had but the scantest consideration from workmen who eagerly quit their regular occupation and have been venturing in many situations which have added nothing to their efficiency and which after the war will make them less desirable and useful producers in the field in which they will be compelled to seek their livelihood. It has been maintained by many, and very loudly by the very workers who are constantly clamoring for higher wages than the highest, that these good times are to continue with the cessation of hostilities. This viewpoint has been shared by a certain few who are not students of history and have but little regard for economics. It does not require an exhaustive study to determine what will be the position of Canadian labor on the termination of the war. It is only necessary to look at our present trade both imports and exports to look at the statistics of exports in 1918:

Exports from Canada, 1918	
Mines	\$59,830,054
Fisheries	20,432,500
Forests	43,792,137
Animals, etc.	63,249,119
Agriculture	188,809,029
	\$376,212,839

as their efficiency and the demand for their services will dictate. I have not before me the number that are employed in this production but it must run into very high figures.

In connection with agriculture there is shown in the 1918 exports about \$70,000,000 of an increase over 1917. This does not necessarily mean that there has been an increased acreage under cultivation but it is almost entirely due to the inflation of prices which raised dollar or lower wheat in 1914 to \$2.21 as the latest figure. It is true that there has been a considerable increase in acreage but it is not acreage entirely that fixes exports but the question of favoring crop considerations. For the past two years there have been only fair crops and it is impossible for anyone to estimate how the situation will affect our basic industry, agriculture, after the conclusion of peace. It can however be assumed without much question that agriculture will suffer probably less decline than any other export that Canada has to look to for progress in trade. This is largely due to the fact that there will likely be comparatively low production in European countries for the next few years, while the advantageous position of Canada and the United States to the European market and the favorable consideration likely to be looked for from allied countries with regard to buying orders will result in the Canadian crop being advantageously disposed of.

With regard to animals and their products these exports have risen by about \$120,000,000 in the four years. This increase in the value of exports has arrived at through the same process as was reached for agriculture, viz. excessive demand, a close market and a corresponding increase in prices with little or no competition practically speaking. With the cessation of war animal products from adjacent neutral European countries and from South American countries will

Christmas Price List!

All Goods Guaranteed to be First Quality. If Not Satisfactory, Money Will be Cheerfully Refunded.

If You Want to Have Good Luck With Your Christmas Cake and Mincecmeat, Buy Your Extracts and Spices from Barkers

FLOUR		SUGAR	
98 lb. bags	\$6.10	7 lb. White, 3 lb. Brown	\$1.00
49 lb. bags	3.20	Cut Loaf only	14c per lb.
24 lb. bags	1.60		

CONFECTIONERY			
Mixed Candy only	20c lb.	Kisses only	35c lb.
Choice Mixed Candy only	23c lb.	Snowflakes only	35c lb.
Christmas Mixture only	20c lb.	Regular 50c. Chocolate only	70c lb.
40c. Cream Mixture only	30c lb.	Best Bon-Bon Mixture only	40c lb.

BEST QUALITY CANNED GOODS			
Pumpkins 3's	10c. can	3 cans Sardines, Oil or Mustard	25c. can
Peas	14c. can	Asparagus	32c.
Corn	20c. can	3 tins Devilled Ham	23c.
Tomatoes, 3's not 2's	20c. can	Kipperd Herring	15c.
Paschas, 2's	20c. can	1 lb. can Corned Beef	34c.
Peeches, 3's	20c. can	2 lb. can Corned Beef	60c.
Shrimp	20c. can	Libby Soups	14c.
Lobsters, small	37c. can	Sauers Tomato Soup	19c.
Lobsters, 1 lb.	39c. can	Franco-American Soup	32c.
Salmon, 1 1/2 lb.	15c. can	Mayflower Milk	12c.
Salmon, 1 lb., Heather Brand	24c. can	Salmon, 1 lb. Mayflower	30c.
Salmon, 1 lb., White Wing	24c. can		

MISCELLANEOUS			
Best Butter	46c. lb.	Classic Cleaner	8c.
2 pkgs. Tapioca	25c.	Scott's Scouring Powder	7c.
3 pkgs. McLaren's Jelly	24c.	3 Cakes Infant's Delight Soap	25c.
1 pkg. Quaker Corn Flakes	11c.	5 Cakes Happy Home Soap	25c.
3 1/2 lbs. Rolled Oats	25c.	5 Cakes Golden Home Soap	25c.
1 lb. Gran. Cornmeal	25c.	4 Naptha, Sunlight	25c.
35c. pkg. Quaker Oats	25c.	Excel Dates	23c. pkg.
Purity Wheat Flakes	25c.	Drom. Dates	27c. pkg.
2 pkgs. Scotch Bran	24c.	Mixed Peel	49c. lb.
1 1/2 lbs. Timson's Scotch Oatmeal	32c.	3 Tins Sultan Stove Polish	25c.
Granulated	14c. pkg.	Brooms	75c. up
6 pkgs. Cury Brand Soda	24c.	Fine Old Cheese	20c. up
1 lb. Tin Coleman's Baking Powder	30c.		
1 lb. Tin Royal Baking Powder	50c.		
12 oz. Tin	45c.		
Carrots	30c. pk.		
Beets	30c. pk.		
Turnips	15c. pk.		

BARKER'S TEAS AND COFFEE—Quality and Prices Cannot be Beaten in the Maritime Provinces			
TEAS.		COFFEE.	
Lipton's	55c. per lb.	Fresh Ground Rio	35c. per lb.
Good Blend	55c. per lb.	Fresh Ground Santos	37c. per lb.
Peerless Best Blend	65c. per lb.	Fresh Ground Mar	40c. per lb.
King Cole	55c. per lb.	Chase & Sanborn's Blend	45c. per lb.
		Lipton's 1 lb. tin	44c.
		Red Rose, 1 lb. tin	49c.

A FEW PRICES FROM OUR UPSTAIRS DEPARTMENT			
Sleds	from 75c. up	Regular \$1.50 to \$1.75 goods	\$1.00
Dolls	from 15c. up	Regular \$2.00 goods	\$1.25
Books	from 15c. up	Regular \$2.50 goods	\$1.50
Fancy Cups and Saucers	25c. up	Fancy \$3.00 goods	\$2.00
Gift Edge Cups and Saucers	\$2.10	Jardinerias	from \$26c. up
Plates from	\$1.25 doz. up	Acme and Hockey Skates	25c.
All Regular 25c. Toys for 15c.		All Regular 35c. and 50c. Toys for 25c.	
Regular 25c. Dolls		Cheese Dishes	\$1, \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2 and \$3
Regular 75c. Goods		Meat Platters	15c. up
Regular \$1.00 to \$1.25 goods	75c.	Glass Sets	from 40c. up

An Exceptional Fine Line of Dolls, Ranging From 75c. to \$1.50. Military Sets, Brush and Comb Sets, Toilet Sets and Fancy Goods Less Than Wholesale! Take advantage of these prices. Mostly all are much less than we can replace them at.

A WORD ABOUT POSTAL ORDERS FROM PEOPLE AT A DISTANCE—This is one of our special features. You can buy as cheaply by letter as you can by visiting our stores, as postal orders have prompt, personal attention. All mail orders must be accompanied with money. All prices subject to fluctuations of the market.

The 2 Barkers, Limited

100 Princess St. - 111 Brussels St., St. John, N. B.

Open Every Evening From December 11 Until Christmas. Goods Delivered to West St. John and Fairville Monday, Wednesday, Milford, Monday, Canada Food Board License Nos. 8-1433, 8-1434.

have a strong countervailing effect upon livestock prices. As soon as the depleted stock of animals in the various countries have reached comparatively normal levels, Canada will revert to within pre-war limits of export.

The loss in revenue from these various present sources of employment will be the determining factor in the fixing of wages for after-war work. With the fall-out of high profits obtained through the sale of the different commodities which have bulked so largely in our trade returns will follow an immediate decline in wages and inability to employ a proportionate number of workpeople. The large class who will be thrown on the market will be reduced from purchasers of the commodities which they themselves manufactured or which they enabled others to manufacture, to the position of non-purchasers. The outcome will be that the loss of their buying power will result in a still further curtailment of the demand on industry. It will take in my estimation a long period before normal conditions are arrived at. We must always remember that Canada will only be one of many more important nations in the world after the war. Our position and that of our recovery will not depend on our own efforts but that our conditions will be dominated by the general economic condition in both European and American countries.

I have been asked as to what effect after-war conditions will have on the employment of female labor. I am of the opinion that female labor will be employed largely after the war than was the case under pre-war conditions. There has been no reason that has been so well demonstrated as that female labor can accomplish many things which were heretofore regarded as impossible largely through the lack of opportunity of employment. In branches of labor in which this class of labor has proved satisfactory, it is likely it will be maintained. In many branches where necessity has compelled its employment, it will be discontinued because its employment is unprofitable, changeable and fluctuating in production. Before the war there was very strong opposition by men in certain employments to permit female labor being employed in

their trade. Many of these barriers by its dominant influence. It is impossible to foretell with any degree of certainty the area that will be covered by female labor after the war but it will be more largely employed and better paid than at any period before the war.

Electric Irons, Carving Sets, Scissors, Candlesticks, Clocks, Bread Mixers, Wringers, Washing Machines, Table Cutlery, Tea Kettles, Vacuum Sweepers, Carpet Sweepers, Thermos Bottles, Tinware, Cooking Utensils, Watches, Pocket Knives, Skates, Sleds, Snowshoes, Framers, Flashlights, Razors, Strops, Brushes, Tungsten Lamps, Electric Heaters.

HARDWARE!

This season we have a larger and a better display than usual of those articles which make the ideal gift.

Do your Christmas shopping early and begin right here in the North End by inspecting the number of serviceable, appropriate gifts we carry. Kindly glance over the following partial list and see for yourself if there is not some article here for which you have heard one of your family express a desire.

Electric Irons,	Tea Kettles,	Sleds,
Carving Sets,	Vacuum Sweepers,	Snowshoes,
Scissors,	Carpet Sweepers,	Framers,
Candlesticks,	Thermos Bottles,	Flashlights,
Clocks,	Tinware,	Razors,
Bread Mixers,	Cooking Utensils,	Strops,
Wringers,	Watches,	Brushes,
Washing Machines,	Pocket Knives,	Tungsten Lamps,
Table Cutlery,	Skates,	Electric Heaters.

GENERAL HARDWARE

Your needs in this line can be supplied here, just a little cheaper and much quicker than from the larger stores in the city. We carry every article procurable in any modern hardware store. You don't buy hardware every day, and if you buy the wrong kind you have bought trouble that lasts for a long time. You need the best—WE HAVE IT.

A. M. ROWAN, 331 MAIN ST. PHONE M. 398.



THE GIFT ROYAL Fur Coats

Your decision to come to H. Mont Jones for your Christmas Furs Results in satisfaction that will long remain.

HUDSON SEAL COATS	
42 inch model, plain	\$225.00 to \$275.00
36 inch model, plain	220.00 to 250.00
42 inch model, trimmed	250.00 to 360.00
45 inch model, trimmed	275.00 to 450.00

MUSKRAT COATS	
42 inch model, plain	\$125.00 to \$250.00
45 inch model, plain	135.00 to 200.00
45 inch model, trimmed	165.00 to 195.00
40 inch model, trimmed	150.00 to 175.00

RACCOON COATS	
42 inch model with border and belt	\$260.00 to \$275.00
25 inch model with border and belt	265.00 to 275.00

"FURS"—That is Sets, Scarfs and Muffs	
Hudson Seal	\$35.00 to \$150.00
Hudson Seal Coatees	175.00 to 225.00
Black Wolf	25.00 to 60.00
Taupe Wolf	30.00 to 75.00
Raccoon	18.50 to 45.00
Skunk	35.00 to 185.00
Black Lynx	50.00 to 70.00

MUFFS	
Hudson Seal	\$26.50 to \$45.00
Black Wolf	35.00 to 50.00
Taupe Wolf	55.00 to 75.00
Raccoon	18.00 to 45.00
Skunk	50.00 to 70.00
Black Lynx	65.00 to 75.00



92 King Street - St. John, N. B. H. MONT JONES Limited, The Only Exclusive Furrier in the Maritime Provinces



Christmas Carols and Their Derivation

The exact origin of the word "carol" is somewhat obscure and has been the subject of much discussion and investigation, with no positive results. The majority of us are perfectly willing to let the seers do the quibbling over the matter, split hairs, as 'twere, and accept the word and its implication for what they mean to us. Concerning arguments on the subject, the word is claimed by some to be derived from the Latin, *carolus*, which means "a song of praise," and by others as being derived from the French, *carole*, which means "a dance." The latter derivation is brought forward that it crept into the French language from the speech of the Gauls, and thus was carried to England.

Among the earliest relics are some carols which must have been written before the reign of Elizabeth. The very first one we know about

the festive carols are "The Boar's Head," with which all England sings its way through the night before Christmas, and another equally popular one, "God Rest You Merry Gentlemen." "Good King, Wenceslaus" and "Royal Day That Chastest Gloom" are two examples of the popular carols, many of which have crept into usage for church celebrations.

The custom of caroling on Christmas eve is primarily a practice belonging to England, particularly in the western and northern sections. Indeed there is very little of it in Scotland and in the eastern parts of England. We have in the States adopted the idea of singing carols in churches, but the most attractive custom of going from house to house is not in general use. Too bad it isn't done more universally, for there is not a much prettier sound than one of the quaint songs ringing out on the still, frosty air, to the accompaniment of tinkling instruments.

THE FIRST CHRISTMAS.

And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flocks by night. And lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them: and they were sore afraid. And the angel said unto them, fear not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord. And this shall be a sign unto you: Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger. And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of heavenly hosts praising God, and saying, Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men. And it came to pass, as the angels were gone away from them into heaven, the shepherds said one to another, Let us now go even unto Bethlehem, and see this thing which is come to pass, which the Lord hath made known unto us. And they came with haste, and found Mary, and Joseph, and the babe lying in a manger. And when they had seen it, they made known abroad the saying which was told them concerning the child. And all they that heard it wondered

at those things which were told them by the shepherds. But Mary kept all these things, and pondered them in her heart. And the shepherds returned, glorifying and praising God for all the things that they had heard and seen, as it was told unto them. —St. Luke 11:8-24

SANTA CLAUS.

He comes in the night! He comes in the night! He softly, silently comes. While the little brown heads on the pillows so white. Are dreaming of bugles and drums. He cuts through the snow like a ship through the foam. While the wife flakes around him whirl. Who tells him I know not, but he findeth the home. Of each good little boy and girl. His sleigh it is long, and deep, and wide: It will carry a host of things. While dozens of drums hang over the side. With the sticks sticking under the strings. And yet not the sound of a drum is heard. Not a bugle blast is blown. As he mounts to the chimney-top like a bird.

And drops to the hearth like a stone. The little red stockings he silently fills. Till the stockings will hold no more: The bright little sleds for the great snow hills. Are quickly set down on the floor. Then Santa Claus mounts to the roof like a bird. And glides to his seat in the sleigh; Not the sound of a bugle or drum is heard. As he noiselessly gallops away.

So now is come our joyfulest feast: Let every man be jolly. Each room with ivy leaves is dressed. And every post with holly. Though some churls at our mirth re-pine. Round your foreheads garlands twine; Drown sorrow in a cup of wine. And let us all be merry. Now, all our neighbors' chimneys smoke. And Christmas blocks are burning; Their ovens with baked meats choke. And all their spits are turning. Without the door let sorrow lie, And if for cold it hap to die. We'll bury it in a Christmas pie. And evermore be merry. —From an early Seventeenth Century Poem.

"Good will among men is a prime necessity of reasonable living."—Arnold Bennett.

DECEMBER
month for fun! For festive days and night renowned, Joy brought with hallowed benedictions crowned; Life's annual clearing house for retrospective thought. Where passive memory recalls the smiles, the tears, The hopes and joys of youth, the loves of vanished years, And sights to see the havoc, and, that Time has wrought.

THE CHRISTMAS TIDE ON FIFTH AVENUE
Front-row of silk and of satin, Visions midst veiling and fur; There on the curb a smart Latin Proff'ring his busts, connoisseur. Flutter and peering and dimples, Top coat and matted auburn slim; A foreigner vending his similes. Who has a moment for him? Windows with lavishment asting, Thresholds that eddy and stream, Charlots lined and in waiting—Varnish and cushion and gleam. Beauty, free limbed and full throated; Wealth, purple, oiled and full fed; A rose lying dragged, unnoted, Crushed by the hurrying tread. Rhythm of feet on the paving, Rhythm of joy in the air, Perfume and sensuous craving, Carnival, brilliant and fair. Front-row of silk and of satin, Top coat with sealskin enticed; At the marge the sad face of the Latin. Patiently proff'ring a Christ.

Great Christmas Sale AT ARNOLD'S 90 Charlotte Street

The store with the big stock at fair prices. Our goods come to us direct from the manufacturer.

CHINA

We bought fifty cases of China before the great advance.

- Cups and Saucers, 20c, 22c, 25c, 35c, 50c.
- Plates, 15c, 20c, 22c, 25c.
- Sugar and Cream Sets, 30c, 40c, 65c.
- Teapot, Sugar and Cream Sets, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$2.25.
- Vases, 15c, 25c, 65c, 75c, \$1.00 to \$2.25 each.
- China Trays, Bon-Bons, Hair Receivers, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 45c.
- China Mugs, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c.
- English Teapots, 42c, 60c, 70c.
- Men's Heavy Sweaters, \$1.25, \$1.50 to \$2.95.
- Boys' Sweaters, 75c, \$1.10.
- Children's Bear Coats, (samples), \$3.10, \$3.35, \$3.75, \$3.95.
- Bear Bonnets, 50c, 75c, \$1.25.
- Muff and Tie Sets, 75c, \$1.25, \$4.00, \$4.50.
- Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 5c, 7c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 35c.
- White Silk Handkerchiefs, 20c, 30c.
- Khaki Silk Handkerchiefs, (large), 65c.

DOLLS! DOLLS!

As usual the best assorted stock in town.

Prices 2c, 5c, 7c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, 90c, \$1.00 to \$7.50.

Extra Special Baby Dolls with moving eyes and hair, 75c, \$1.10, \$1.85, \$3.25 to \$7.50.

Rag Dolls and Celluloid Dolls.

TOYS! TOYS!

Toy Horses, 5c, 15c, 30c, 60c, \$1.50, \$2.25 to \$7.00.

Rocking Horses, \$1.95, \$2.50.

Horses and Wagons, 35c, 65c to \$3.25.

Pony Cars, \$2.95, \$3.25.

Kiddy Cars, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50.

Doll Carriages, 50c, 95c, \$1.25 to \$2.50.

Dolls' Dishes, 15c, 22c, 25c, 50c to \$1.75.

Wooden Carts, 20c, 40c.

Mechanical Toys, 85c, 90c.

Friction Toys, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.

Stuffed Toys, 5c, 10c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c.

25c Banks, Three styles, Special 15c each.

Large Circus Cars, 50c and 95c.

Wooden Furniture, 10c, 20c, 50c.

Air Rifles, \$1.00.

Cork Guns, 10c to 60c.

Iron Hook and Ladders, 35c, \$1.25, \$1.85, \$2.25.

Fire Engine, \$1.25.

Iron Horse and Wagon, 95c, \$1.25.

Friction Fire Engine, \$1.00.

Friction Water Tower, \$1.00.

Drums, 15c, 20c, 35c, 65c to \$2.25.

We have a good variety of Novelties in Toys at 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c.

BOOKS AND GAMES

Here is Where You Save.

Picture and Story Books, 3c, 5c, 7c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, to \$1.00 each.

Algers and Boy Scouts, 15c, 35c.

Meade and Henty Books, 25c and 35c.

A BIG ASSORTMENT OF GAMES

Card Games, 7c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 40c.

Other Games, 10c to \$1.00.

TREE DECORATIONS

We have received six cases of Tree Trimmings in glass, tinsel, paper, etc.

Christmas Stationery, 10c, 15c, 25c to \$1.00.

HOSIERY

Positively best value in Canada. Children's Heavy Wool Hose (all wool), sizes 6, 6½, 7. Special 45c, 50c, 75c.

Ribbed Cashmere Hose, 8, 8½, 9, 75c.

Ribbed Cashmere (all wool) . . . 95c.

Ribbed Wool Hose, large sizes, 75c.

Bargains in Ladies' and Children's Underwear.

New lot of Crepe de Chine Waists, plain and embroidered (samples), newest designs. Prices, special \$3.50 and \$3.95.

CUT GLASS

Sugar and Cream Sets, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$3.25.

Bon-Bon Dishes, 75c, \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.10.

Berry Bowls, \$1.75, \$3.25, \$4.50, \$5.00, Vases, 75c, 85c.

WATCHES

Ladies' Wrist Watches, Special \$7.00 and \$9.00.

Boys' Watches, \$1.45, \$1.75.

Men's Watches, \$1.75, \$5.50, \$7.50.

Christmas Stationery, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 45c, 60c, 85c. Box.

Commencing Thursday, Dec. 12th, store will be open every evening until Christmas.

Don't take any chances this year, buy now if you would avoid disappointment.

Practical and Pleasing Christmas Gifts

You can make a selection from our assortment that will give pleasure to the recipient and be of practical use.

English Flaid Felt Slippers

Men's . . . \$1.50 to \$2.50
Women's . . . 2.00 to 2.25

Skating Boots

Men's . . . \$4.50
Boys' . . . 4.00
Women's \$4.75 to 7.50

Leggings

Women's . . . \$2.25
Girls' . . . 2.00
Child's . . . 1.50

Ankle Supporters, 50c.

Slipper Trees, 25c and 35c.

Infants' Moccasins, 45c.

Girls' Walking Boots in Kid, Black and Brown Calf and Patent Leather. Polishing Outfits, 65c.

Women's Dainty Bouclé Slippers

in Gray, Brown, Old Rose, Black, Belgium Blue, Red . . . \$2.25

Women's Kory Felt House Slippers

in Gray, Blue, Old-Rose, Brown, Red and Black, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Gaiters

in Black, Brown, Tan, Dark Gray, Fawn, \$1.50 to \$3.50.

Infants' Boots, 90c. to \$3.00.

Infants' Slippers, 90c. to \$3.00.

Boys' Walking Boots \$3.50, \$3.75, \$4.50, \$5.00.

WALK-OVERS

Will please the most fastidious.

Men's \$8.50 to \$12.50 Women's, \$8.50 to \$16.00

FOR FATHER AND MOTHER

A pair of Douglas Overshoes.

Men's . . . \$2.25 Women's . . . \$1.85

This overshoe is shaped like a storm rubber, with a jersey cloth top and is fleece lined. They are light, warm and comfortable.

FOOT FITTERS McROBBIE 50 KING STREET ST. JOHN

In Checking Up

your business for a season or for the year, have you found a neglected opportunity that you might have utilized?

Have you thought of the aid your telephone might have rendered had you used it to the best advantage?

Do you know that many possible customers within the Province can be reached by telephone at a very nominal cost?

CONSIDER YOUR CASE

You are in business to make money.

If some one should show you how you could increase the volume of your business at small cost would you not get busy and try it out?

Our long distance lines are used daily by firms that are conducting successful selling campaigns.

Did you ever try selling goods by telephone?

It might pay you to give this a thought and see if it would not work out in your case.

Why not arrange a selling campaign by Telephone?

Let us help make your season a success.

The New Brunswick Telephone Co., LIMITED

GOOD TASTE

in the selection of your HOLIDAY GIFTS

reveals your personality and calls forth the whole-hearted appreciation of the recipient.

The Store of Service - MAGEE'S -

Has assembled its collection of HOLIDAY GIFT THINGS with the usual understanding of the requirements of its patrons and their friends.

Here Are a Few Suggestions

FINE FUR COATS

Many kinds of fur and models to choose from. Prices begin at \$100 and go as high as \$450.

SMALL FURS

Cape, Scarves, Muffs, Fur Sets—You have a variety here that is not confusing but pleasing. All the finer furs. Prices begin at \$15 and go as high as \$350.

WOMEN'S HATS

of Velour and Silk Plush.

WOMEN'S GLOVES

Capes, Mochas, Buckskin, Wool.


Leather Travelling Bags

Everything in MEN'S GLOVES CAPS for every purpose. Silk Umbrellas, Canes And many other useful things.

D. Magee's Sons, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.
63 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.


Pleasing Gifts
 In our assortment that
 and be of practical
 men's Dainty Bowdler
 Slippers
 Gray, Brown, Old
 e, Black, Belgium
 e, Red \$2.25
 Women's Kony Felt
 House Slippers
 Gray, Blue, Old Rose,
 wn, Red and Black,
 0 to \$2.00.
 Gaiters
 Black, Brown, Tan,
 & Gray, Fawn, \$1.50
 3.50.
 nts' Boots, 90c. to
 3.00.
 nts' Slippers, 90c. to
 3.00.
 ys' Walking Boots
 3.50, \$3.75, \$4.50,
 \$5.00



astidious.
 n's, \$8.50 to \$16.00
MOTHER
 Overshoes.
 men's \$1.85
 a storm rubber, with
 ed. They are light.

BIE 50 KING STREET

NOW



Service
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THINGS
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suggestions
 ds of fur and models
 in at \$100 and go as

FURS — Cape,
 es, Muffs, Fur Sets—
 ave a variety here that
 t confusing but pleas-
 All the finer furs,
 begin at \$15 and go
 h as \$350.

WOMEN'S HATS of Velour
 silk Plush.

WOMEN'S GLOVES—
 s, Mochas, Buckskin,
 l.

Travelling Bags
 ing in

WOMEN'S GLOVES
 S for every purpose.
 Umbrellas, Canes
 many other useful
 things.

ons, Ltd.
 NTURY.
 ST. JOHN, N. B.

JAMES PENDER & CO.

- Limited -

MANUFACTURERS OF :-

Wire, Wire Nails, Fence Staples and Toe Calks

Galvanized Nails
and Galvanizing
A Specialty.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Cable Address: PENCO, ST. JOHN, W. U. Code.

LEAVING IT TO FATHER

By Kate Webber.

"Well, mother, what are your plans for today?" asked father as his wife helped him into his overcoat. "You must play around some, for it's my private opinion that you have been doing too much work lately. Don't you want to run up to the junction and see the folks?"

Mother's only reply was a smile as she playfully pushed him out the door and toward the waiting motor. She waved him a laughing goodbye, and watched the big car disappear down the wide street. Then quickly she turned to a window where hung a four-shaded electric lamp. Slowly she pressed it to her heart, with a little prayer for those for whom it stood.

"This blue, my dear, is the truest blue of your heart; this white the high hope I have for your consecration to your country; and I promise you this red shall glow no brighter than my spirit of strength during your absence."

A little later, as she sat at her desk, planning her time at the various war activities, her eye caught sight of a red-lettered date on the calendar—December 26th.

"Can't next week be Christmas?" she thought with a start. "If only father won't think of it before I can plan a way for us to keep this day, just we two!"

Unconsciously her gaze wandered across the tree-lined street; where stood a little yellow cottage, a honeysuckle vine rampant over the porch, and perky little shrubs clustered around the steps. It had been their first home, and when they realized an early dream in this big house built for their boys, they had never been able to let others live in the humble little cottage, so fraught with precious memories. Her eyes filled with tears, and with an overwhelming sense of helplessness she turned away from the window and went bravely about her duties. She ordered father's favorite pie for dinner, and cautioned the faithful Della to make the marriage "extra thick, for he is the only boy I have now to scrape it off the top." Then she was off to her knitting class at one of the factories. That night as she recounted her day's work to father, she was laughingly reproved.

"You are too efficient, mother, for your own good. Your war work would be enough, goodness knows, without your attempting the care of this big house, with only Della's help. I don't approve of it."

She put down her knitting and ran her fingers soothingly through his hair.

"Oh, father, I can't tell you what all this work, as you call it, all these outside interests mean to me. They have been the outlet of many emotions, and at the same time have helped me more than I can tell you, both in doing for my own self and others. As for helping Della keep this house in order, his is a never-ending task, and one that keeps me from thinking of lots of things I mustn't."

Father's reply was to noisily turn the page of his paper and settle himself deeper in his chair. The click-effect of swiftly moving needles and the crackle of the fire were the only sounds for awhile. Occasionally father would glance surreptitiously over his paper at his wife's placid face, her expression intent on her work in hand. Finally he arose and began a systematic pacing up and down the room, a trick of his which usually presaged a serious conversation. Not looking up from her knitting, mother waited for him to begin.

"Mother, little dear, Christmas comes one week from tomorrow. What are we going to do about it?"

The blow had fallen. With an unconscious straightening of her shoulders she arose and placed her hands on his arm.

"Father, don't you think I have been trying to plan how we shall keep it, with all our babies gone? I've racked my brain all day, wondering if we couldn't have some children here to liven things up a bit. But somehow nothing I have thought of seems to fit. I just can't enthuse over it, father, I even dread it a little, I—"

"Never mind, dear. I was a brute to bring it up, and I'll think of a way to celebrate this new kind of a Christmas my own self. Somehow I have felt things like that to you for so long that I never thought I could go it on my own. But I will toe the mark, see if I don't."

At breakfast father announced that he must go to the city for a few days, and insisted that mother go along as far as the junction.

"You need the change, dear, and it'll be a long time before I can spare you again. We have got to stick together for Christmas, you know, and I have to be at home during the holidays, because all the men will be wanting vacations. After Christmas—well, you never can be sure." With which mysterious remark, father hurried away to the mill, admonishing Della to have her mistress all ready for the noon train.

As they were finishing the last of the packing, Della observed with a shake of her kerchiefed head:

"I says to Marse John dis mawin' says I, I nevah seed delikes ob sech wuk as ole miss kin do about dis house. I kin tell she ain't got no hubb in it, but she sho is got a unquenchable sperit. Wawwy, Lawwy, honey, I don' seehow you does it."

"Keeping a brave spirit is a mother's duty, Della. Our wretchedness would only make other unhappy, and we couldn't spread very much joy if we were miserable all the time. You would do the same if your girls were boys over yonder."

"Tain't I sho would, an' I'd be mighty glad dat triffin' Lula ob mine wuz to haf to go—I sho would." Della shook her head vigorously.

"I heary de auto, ole miss. Git a good res', so's you kin show de oder white folks how spunky you is whin you gits home."

Smilingly mother handed her the keys, and slipping quickly down the steps, breathed a good-bye to the brave little flag in the window. As they passed the yellow cottage, mother started to say something, but not

until they were on the train did she remark:

"Father, did you notice that the rope swing is twisted, and the honeysuckle vine is growing rank over the porch? I must go over and fix things up a bit when we get home."

"See here, mother, I draw the line at your pruning vines and mending swings. Michael and I will attend to that. Here we are, nearly to the Ward place, and the junction is the next stop. Have a good rest, and I'll wire you when I get home. I won't come back this way. Good Bye."

Numerous relatives were at the station, and mother was escorted to her sister's home and made so comfortably happy that she unconsciously relaxed and began to rest before she knew it. The days were crowded with simple pleasures and plans for the holidays, sandwiched in between the hours devoted to war-work. It was Christmas eve before mother realized that her visit was over. At noon a wire came.

"Home at last. Meet you at the six o'clock train."

The brief journey home was passed in blissful retrospection, and not a few musings as to what father was doing or had done toward their Christmas. When she did see him through the crowds at the station, she noticed an old boyish buoyancy in his step, a smile on his face that she hadn't seen in many years. He was politely interested in her account of her little visit, but his mind was plainly occupied with thoughts of his own. Smiling inwardly, mother asked not a single question, but good-natured crowds of shoppers and

family parties, intent on reaching the same place at the same time, according to their concentrated rushing. Finally Michael stopped the car, and opened the door.

"Welcome Home as a Merry Christmas," he said with a flourish. Father alighted, and turning picked up his wife and carried her bodily into the house—but not into the big house; up the curving brick walk straight into the little yellow cottage, which was lighted from back to front, standing in the doorway stood Della, her face a solid ivory grin. Behind her, mother's startled gaze took in the dear sitting-room, bathed in the friendly mellow light of her own coal-oil lamp, and the furnishings were identically as they had been in those days of long ago—crackling logs, father's chair and alippers, her brown work basket, the majolica vase, and a bowl of chestnuts and apples.

"Father—oh, my dear!" She could say no more, but buried her head on his broad shoulder. Della crept discreetly away, and for awhile the two of them sat hand in hand without speaking. Finally

"Father, how do you ever think of the sweetest Christmas in the world? It hurts just a wee bit, but what a joyful feeling it brings back. Why, I can almost scold little brother for being late to supper, or Jack for coming in with muddy feet. All the old pictures, all the things I love the most, and—Oh!"

Her eye had espied the four-angled service flax, which was hanging inside a wreath of holly in the front window. She took father's hand between her hands.

"It is our only home, little mother. The night I reached the city I took the next train back, and I have been here ever since. With Della's

able help I have tried as nearly as memory would assist me, to make this our little nest of long ago. Your pink cheeks and bright eyes tell me that you are glad—that it wasn't too big a hunch to carry out. By the way, here are a few Christmas cards that came to you today."

Taking from his pocket a package of papers, he laid them in her lap. Her eager eye saw four cablegrams which she opened with trembling fingers. "Merry Christmas. Well and happy," they all read. Through a mist of tears she smiled at father. Then as an official document caught her attention she looked up laughingly.

"Father, have you decided to another house and lot? I have about all I can manage in the way of real estate already."

"Don't know so much about that, dear. Read what you have there."

Like an impatient boy father opened the envelope for her.

Whereupon mother adjusted her spectacles, and learned in terms beautifully expressed, that she was the donor to her Government of a Hospital for Convalescent Soldiers, and that her offer had been most gratefully accepted. A committee of officers would arrive the coming week to make arrangements for the necessary remodeling of the house.

"Father," she smiled radiantly. "Don't ever leave anything to me again. I could never, never have thought of anything one-half so nice, nor a hundredth so unselfish. I can hardly wait to write the boys."

The door into the dining room squeaked audibly.

"Sense me, ole miss, but dis hyeah chicken an' cawn bread will git stone cold if you all don't git started putty soon."



AT TURNER'S

Out of the High Rent District is the Best Place to Do Your XMAS SHOPPING

- Don't Go to the High Rent Store Where You Must Pay High Prices to Help the Merchant Pay the Rent
- XMAS SUGGESTIONS**
- Men's Overcoats \$16.00 to \$30.00
 - Men's Suits 16.00 to 30.00
 - Boys' Overcoats 6.00 to 15.00
 - Boys' Suits 5.00 to 15.00
 - Trousers 2.25 to 6.00
 - Sweaters 2.75 to 7.50
 - Mufflers 50c. to 2.50
 - Shirts 75c. to 2.00
 - Ties 25c. to 75c.

Where Good Clothing Is Sold Cheap **440 Main Street**

Turner

OUT OF THE HIGH RENT DISTRICT

— HEADQUARTERS FOR —
Horse Blankets, Fur Robes, Harness, Sleigh Bells and Horse Furnishing Goods.

Stable Blankets from . . . \$1.85 to \$6.00 each
 Street Blankets from \$6.00 upwards
 Storm Blankets from \$8.50 upwards
 Sleigh Robes from \$12.50 upwards
 Sleigh Bells in all styles.

One lot of Odd Barn Blankets to close at very low prices.

We manufacture a full line of Driving and Working Harness.

Also carry a full line of Horse Furnishing Goods which we offer at reasonable prices.

H. HORTON & SON, Limited,
 9 and 11 Market Square.

TOYS

COME AND SEE THE TOYS — AT —

J. M. ROCHE & CO., LIMITED,
 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE KODAK STORE

FOR OUT-OF-TOWN CUSTOMERS SOME ITEMS READY FOR MAILING

Working Sand Toys. . \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.50
 Pile Driver \$1.50 Trip Hammer \$1.00
 Dolls 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 up to \$10.00
 Puzzles 75c., \$1.50, \$2.50

By Mail 15c. Extra.

Quality Furniture

"Will You Suggest a Christmas Gift?"

This is the Question Now Asked Daily. It is Perplexing When One Has so Many to Think for.

We Give Below a List of Splendid Gifts, Not Expensive But Very Acceptable.

Useful, Ornamental and Lasting

Parlor Cabinets, Music Cabinets, Writing Desks, Library and Parlor Tables, Odd Parlor Pieces, Library, Den and Living Room Suites in Walnut and Mission Finish, Upholstered in tapestry and leather

Large Variety of Chairs, Rockers, Pedestals and Serving Trays, Parlor Lamps, etc.

Large Assortment of Parlor, Dining Room and Bedroom Furniture in Quartered Oak and Mahogany. Brass and Iron Beds of the Latest Designs.

A Full Line of English Chesterfields, Upholstered in Tapestry, with Chairs to Match.

Select Your Goods Early and Have Them Delivered When Required.

OPEN EVENINGS

CHAS. L. BUSTIN
 Furniture - 99 Germain Street

AS THE

If You Think You Have Hard Luck, Read Chery Ward from Chair.

(By Jean MacAllyster F. I can remember one winter, just before Christmas, I went out in my wheel-chair. We passed along the busiest avenues of the city, the windows of the bright shops were gaily decorated with red and green. My own spirit seemed to Christmas cheer and as the hurrying throng of men was playing again, I was every one and was counting her of smiles I received. We were out for two hours whom we passed, but for my smile.

Alas! it seemed the very forgotten how to smile—me! And who am I? If you some one you will be told, that I am an unfortunate little who, for 17 years, has sat in a chair.

THE BOOTBLACK'S CHAIR

I'm rich! I've got a dollar own To spend for Christmas since Fourth July, a little An' now what shall I spend my share! The show-case is full an' With presents for to give you like. There's Mamma, now—sh chiny cup; I know she would—poor thing. She cried one day because I'll get one; an' a good m too. Jim—he's my part—he's got a pie'd foot. An' a drunken dad that black and blue. Now, I've got forty left, I want— I know she does—a thin is old And full of holes and bent shape. I wish I could get one of 'em for her— Not if it was edged with all around; Best mother ever lived—I want. The ain't many kids so I'm bound! Now, I've got twenty left some gum

For Gifts An' Razors Shavin' Skates Razors Pockets Alarm Watches Guns Tools Amm. Wrist Snow Flash Brass Wrist —SHO

AS THE WORLD LOOKS TO A "SHUT-IN"

If You Think You Have Any Hard Luck, Read This Cheery Word from a Wheel Chair.

(By Jean MacAlister Freeman.)
I can remember one evening last winter, just before Christmas, when I went out in my wheel-chair with my father. We passed along one of the busiest avenues of the town where the windows of the brightly-lighted shops were gaily decorated in the festive red and green.
My own spirit seemed to imbibe the Christmas cheer and as I watched the hurrying throng of shoppers, I was playing again. I was smiling at every one and was counting the number of smiles I received in return. We were out for two hours and, of all whom we passed, but four returned my smile.
Alas! It seemed the very world had forgotten how to smile—all except me! And who am I? If you but ask some one you will be told, no doubt, that I am an unfortunate little shut-in who, for 17 years, has sat in an invalid chair.

"How can you smile so cheerfully? How can you appear to be so happy?" people have asked me so many times; and when I reply that I not only appear to be happy but that I am happy, they turn away with a high and a sympathetic smile.
Indeed, if I considered myself as unfortunate as others would have me, I fear I should not be able even to pretend I was contented. But what others have deemed my misfortune, I look upon as a great new experience. I do not feel that I have always been shut away from the outer world. I feel that at some time I have been like other people. I have seen the world from their point of view and now I am experiencing something entirely different. I am seeing another "look-out."
My isolation from the daily turmoil of this great outer-world does not lessen my interest in it, however. In fact, it affords more opportunity for studying its wonderful resources, both natural and artificial; its masterpieces of art, music and literature. How many times I have heard people say, "If I but had time I should like to read these books or visit some of the art galleries." But they never manage to find them.

Once, when discussing with a friend, my favorite works of literature, I mentioned "Ivanhoe."
"You have read it?" I asked.
"Oh, yes!"
"And you enjoyed it?"
"The story, itself, was immensely interesting," she replied. "But the first half of the book I found rather boring. There was so much description of skies."
This friend pitied me sincerely, because of my affliction, but little did she imagine that the feeling of pity was mutual; that I, in turn, pitied her because of an affliction which was far beyond her own comprehension.
What is so wonderful in this outer world, with its endless competition and strife, which is so far superior to the sheltered peace of the shut-in's world?
The man on the stage does not envy the one in the audience, nor does the man in the audience envy the one on the stage. Yet, without one there would not be the other.
So it is with the great play of life and whether we be chosen as actor or spectator what matters if the play goes on? And who will say either is more fortunate than the other?

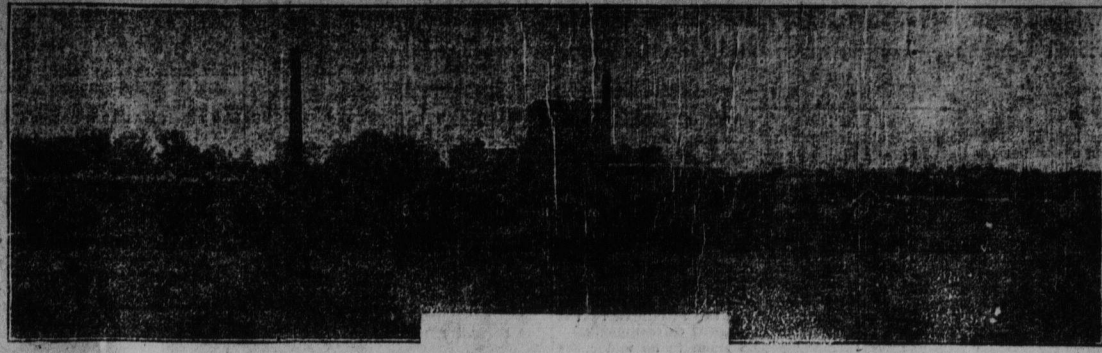
THE BOOTLACK'S CHRISTMAS

I'm rich! I've got a dollar all my own
To spend for Christmas—been a savior some
Since Fourth July, a little at a time,
Doin' odd jobs, swearin' off on gum
An' now what shall I spend it fer?
My stars!
The show-case is full an' heavin' up
With presents fer to give the folks you like.
There's Mamma, now—she'd like a shiny cup;
I know she would—poor little sickly thing.
She cried one day because she had to drink
Out o' that mug that's cracked like anything.
Yes, I'll buy that for her. Now, I come think
That's twenty cents, an' I'll have eighty left.
An' Billy's crazy for a top to play
I'll get him one—that's ten cents more—
—now what.
I wonder, shall I buy fer Jim?
I guess he'd like a jackknife best of all—
I'll get one, an' a good mouth organ too.
Jim—he's my part—he's got a crippled leg.
An' a drunken dad that beats him black and blue.
Now, I've got forty left, and mother wants—
I know she does—a thimble—her'n is old
And full o' holes and bent all out o' shape.
I wish I could get one of solid gold!
That wouldn't be half good enough for her—
Not if I was edged with diamonds all around;
Best mother ever lived—I tell you what.
The ain't many kids so lucky's me.
I'm bound!
Now, I've got twenty left—I'll buy some gum

CHRISTMAS FEASTS.

Many curious feasts arose in connection with the celebration of Christmas in early days. Thus, the ass on which Balaam rode in the "Reims Mystery" won for the feast the title "Festum Asinorum," the Feast of the Asses. As it was celebrated in France, according to William Hone, it consisted almost entirely of dramatic show. On one occasion the clergy walked on Christmas Day in procession, habited to represent the prophets and other characters.
"Moses appeared in an alb and cope, with a long beard and a rod. David had a green vestment. Balaam, with an immense pair of spurs, rode on a wooden ass which enclosed a speaker. There were also six Jews and six Gentiles. Among other characters the poet Virgil was introduced, singing monkish rhymes, as a Gentile prophet, and a translator of the abysmal oracles. They thus moved in procession through the body of the church, chanting verses and conversing on the nativity and kingdom of Christ, till they came into the choir.
"This service, as performed in the cathedral at Rouen, commenced with a procession in which the clergy represented the prophets of the Old Testament who foretold the birth of Christ; then followed Balaam mounted on the ass, Zacharias, Elizabeth, John the Baptist, the Sibyl, Erythrae, Simon, Virgil, Nebuchadnezzar and the three musicians in the furnace. After the procession entered the cathedral, several groups of persons performed the parts of Jews and Gentiles to whom the choristers addressed speeches; afterward they called on the prophets, one by one, who came forward successively and delivered a passage relative to the Messiah. The other characters advanced to occupy their proper situations and reply to the questions of the choristers. They performed the miracle of the furnace; Nebuchadnezzar spoke, the Sibyl appeared, and then an anthem was sung, which concluded the ceremony.
"The Miracle of an Archbishop of Sens" indicates that during such a service the animal itself, clad with precious priestly ornaments, was solemnly conducted to the middle of the choir, during which procession, a hymn in praise of the ass was sung, ending with:
"Amen, bray, most honored Ass,
Sated now with grain and grass;
Amen repeat, amen reply,
And disregard antiquity.
Hez va! hez va! hez va! hez!"
The service lasted the whole of a night and part of the next day, and formed altogether the strangest, most ridiculous medley of whatever was usually sung at church festivals. When the choristers were thirsty wine was served; in the evening, on a platform before the church lit by an enormous lantern, the grand chanter of Sens led a jolly band in performing broadly indecorous interludes. At respective divisions of the service the ass was supplied with drink and provender.

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Guns
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Brass Cuspidors
Wrist Watches

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Toilet Sets
Cake Baskets

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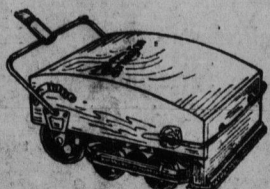
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Celery Dishes
Spoon Trays



Knife Rests
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"Bissell's" Carpet and Vacuum Cleaners

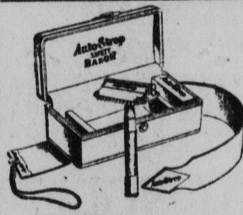


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Dessert Forks
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Brass Ash Trays



Brass Smoking Stands, Brass Bouquet Holders
Brass Cuspidors, Brass Umbrella Stands

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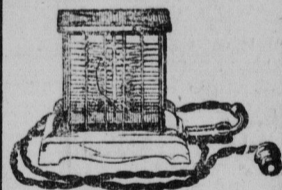
Kiddie Cars
Carts and Wheelbarrows
Express Wagons
Rocking Horses
Sleds and Framers
Hockey Skates, Toboggans, Velocipedes, etc.



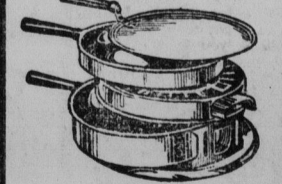
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Nickel Coffee Pots
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Nickel Tea Kettles

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FUEL—THE VITAL FACTS OF THE COAL SHORTAGE IN CANADA

A Big Problem of the Manufacturer and the Householder Which Demands the Close Co-operation of Every Individual Consumer—Largely Dependent on Imported Supplies.

(By Charles W. Peterson, Deputy Fuel Controller for Canada.)

The condition of the industrial coal pile and the domestic coal bin is a matter which concerns every Canadian manufacturer and householder at the present time. Little more of our troubles, we blame it on the war, and it is undoubtedly true that for every succeeding month that the war was waged there was accentuation of the fuel problem.

With such thoughts in mind the editor of The Financial Post recently journeyed to Ottawa to request the Fuel Control authorities for an authoritative statement as to the actual situation and what the people of Canada collectively and individually must do to meet it, in accordance with this suggestion, the following facts are presented:

Coal consumption in Canada for the calendar year 1917 totalled 5,345,538 net tons of anthracite coal and 29,497,375 net tons of bituminous coal, making a grand total of 34,842,913 net tons.

The anthracite coal is practically all utilized for domestic purposes. We have only one mine in Canada producing a near-anthracite coal, and the tonnage from that seldom exceeds 150,000 tons per year. It is apparent therefore, that we depend upon the United States almost entirely for that class of coal.

The bituminous coal is used largely for industrial purposes. Out of the 29,497,375 tons of coal consumption Nova Scotia produces 6,342,894 tons, New Brunswick 168,060, Saskatchewan 265,304 tons, Alberta 4,723,129 tons, and British Columbia 2,418,920 tons, making a total of 14,918,707 net tons, which leaves us indebted to the United States for the balance (after deducting 1,733,156 tons of coal exported from Canadian coal mines) of 17,219,824 tons of bituminous coal, or a total importation of 22,339,512 tons of the annual coal consumption of 34,842,913 net tons.

It will thus be seen that Canada's contribution to her own coal supply is comparatively small. Also it will be seen that the two great industrial provinces, Ontario and Quebec, depend almost entirely on the United States not alone for their domestic coal but also for industrial coal.

The Fuel Controller's Job.

Since Mr. C. A. Magrath was appointed Fuel Controller in June, 1917, he has concentrated his energies on the consummation of arrangements to obtain from the United States as much anthracite coal as possible. He has made frequent visits to Washington and has had many interviews with Dr. H. A. Garfield, the U. S. A. Fuel Administrator, and the principal members of the staff of the latter. That his efforts were crowned with success is apparent from the fact that, during the abnormally severe conditions of last winter, whilst there was inconvenience in isolated cases, on the whole the people of Canada suffered no more from coal shortage than did the people of the United States.

But the acceleration of war activities in the United States has involved an enormous increase in coal requirements within their own borders. We cannot expect to get from them this year as much coal as we obtained last winter. The U. S. Fuel Administrator some time ago fixed the tonnage of domestic coal which would be available for Canada at about 75 per cent. of last year's supply. It must be borne in mind that last winter was abnormally cold and that, therefore, the amount to be allowed Canada is not as inadequate as it might seem at first thought. As a matter of fact our allotment is approximately 93 per cent. of our normal coal consumption.

"Under these conditions, will the people of Canada be able to keep reasonably warm this winter?" was one question that the editor asked.

There are three things which will help to meet the situation.

- 1.—Local organization.
 - 2.—Individual conservation.
 - 3.—A normal winter season.
- As to the first, we have volumes of correspondence on our files to prove that one of the causes of fuel shortage in various communities last winter was the lack of local organization, which led to uneven distribution. As to the second, it simply means, that we can get along with less coal if the householder uses it properly. The third is obviously beyond human control.

Meeting the Situation.

The available anthracite coal is now being distributed amongst the various provinces of Canada on a basis of necessity and having in view consumption during previous years. Provinces having local coal supply have either been deprived of anthracite altogether or have had their percentage severely cut.

Right here in the City of Ottawa we have a good example of the benefits of local organization. During last winter Mr. Magrath became convinced of the necessity of having a local fuel commissioner in each community, and he urged upon every mayor and reeve throughout the Dominion the advisability of making such an appointment. The Ottawa City Council was amongst the first to act and established an efficient organization under the name of the Ottawa Fuel Committee. Each consumer of coal in this city is required to state his normal requirements and each dealer has to furnish records of his deliveries. What is the result? Today the people of Ottawa are satisfied that the available coal has been equitably distributed, and with reasonable care they will be able to get through without freezing, which is about as much as one can expect these days.

The appointment of such commissioners devolves upon the municipality and their duties and responsibilities are defined in the Fuel Control

regulations which were approved by order-in-council last March. Unfortunately there are even now many places where no appointment has been made and the Fuel Controller can only advise the people in such communities to agitate until their council takes the simple step of naming a local fuel commissioner. The commissioners report to the Fuel Administrator for the province. These latter gentlemen are appointed by the respective Provincial Governments.

Many people seem to be under the impression that when they want coal all they have to do is to write to the Fuel Controller and he will get it for them. This is an erroneous and impracticable idea. The regular channels of trade cannot be disturbed with impunity. Under the coal regulations every dealer has to have a license from the Fuel Controller, and the profit that he is allowed to make is placed within clearly defined limits. He must "play the game" or run the risk of cancellation of his license.

COMMON SENSE.
(By James T. Fields.)

She came among the gathering crowd, A maiden fair, without pretence, And when they asked her humble name, She whispered mildly, "Common Sense."

Her modest garb drew every eye, Her simple dress, her pose of head, And, when they entered, she simply said, "I dress according to the weather."

They argued long, and reasoned loud, In dubious Hindoo phrase mysterious, While she, poor child, could not divine Why girls so young should be so serious.

They knew the length of Plato's beard, And how the scholars wrote in Sanskrit; She studied authors not so deep, And took the Bible for her pattern.

And so she said, "Excuse me, friends, I find all have their proper places, And Common Sense should stay at home With cheerful hearts and smiling faces."

Her Sovereign Right, "What happened to your cook? Did she leave?" "She abdicated."

Meeting the Situation.

There are many ways in which the individual can conserve in using hard coal. Most Canadian homes are overheated—a temperature of 68 degrees is ample. Soft coal or wood can be used in the early part of the winter and after the severe period is over. Attention to the heating equipment often effects great saving. Observance of these precepts is not only a wise economy; it is a patriotic duty.

Suggestions have been freely made that Western and Nova Scotia coals should be sent to Ontario and Quebec. The latter province has in past years been supplied to the extent of a couple of millions of tons of soft coal from Nova Scotia. In view of decreased production in this field, due to the enlistment of miners for overseas service and the requisitioning for war purposes of ships, hitherto engaged in this trade, this source of supply is approaching the vanishing point. To attempt to bring coal from Western Canada to points east of Lake Superior would be madness. With the most favorable transportation rates it would have to be sold at absolutely prohibitive prices. Apart from this, the burden of transportation could not for a moment be undertaken by Canadian railways as now equipped.

While Canada's anthracite (domestic) coal supply has been considerably reduced for the current year, arrangements have been made by the Fuel Controller whereby a supply of bituminous (soft) coal will be available, sufficient to take up the shortage in anthracite. The Provincial Fuel Administrators have brought this situation clearly before dealers. Consumers object, quite naturally, to using soft coal, but the fact remains that millions of people in Canada have always used this class of fuel and

contrived to be comfortable. I have used it myself for years and suffered no inconvenience. We must realize that anthracite may now be definitely classed as more or less of a luxury, and luxuries are not always available in times of stress such as these.

Up to the individual.

It cannot be too strongly urged that the solution rests in the final analysis with the individual consumer. Only by vigorous conservation on the part of every householder can suffering be avoided. Even if the coming winter proves to be a normal one, the supply of coal will not be entirely sufficient unless economy is the universal rule.

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AFTER THE WAR WE MUST BE READY TO MEET THE WORLD

Competition Will be Keener Than Ever and Industrial Production Must be Maintained by Continuation of Exports—Cost of Living Must Come Down—A Preferential Tariff Throughout the Empire—Capital Must Receive Its Due Reward—No Need for Pessimism.

By Col. Thomas Cantley, Chairman, Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co.

While none of us can state with any degree of certainty what will occur on conclusion of peace, this at least we can take for granted—that competition among all commercial peoples the world over will likely be at least as keen, and probably very much keener than anything of the kind experienced in pre-war days. This is certain, that with the enormous debt, and consequent taxation, which the Canadian people must bear, the productive capacity of the Dominion must be maintained at the highest level if we are to meet the situation then existing, and successfully carry the burdens which will continue for a considerable number of years.

To this end Canada must not only meet foreign competition but largely extend its overseas commerce, beyond that of anything we did in pre-war days. That this can be done and at the same time pay the rates of wages now ruling, or any rate of wages approaching thereto, seems to the writer to be quite impossible. The workmen of Canada, have during the past two or three years been earning largely and spending lavishly. Both their earnings and expenditures have been on a scale quite beyond anything which would have been thought possible three or four years ago. The "high cost of living" and the "cost of high living"—the latter of which is more serious—cannot be maintained and the Government be enabled to meet its obligations.

Trade After the War.

As to trade after the war. On the conclusion of Peace there will probably be a period of hesitation and inactivity, during which period manufacturers and all employers of labor must take stock of their resources and plan for the future. This period may last from three months to a year, or possibly more in some departments of industry.

So far as the great basic industry of iron and steel is concerned, the opinion has been expressed that a very great increase in plant development and output has been brought about during the last four years due to the war's demands, and it has been stated that the present output capacity is greater than the home market requirements. There has been, of course, some development in the iron and steel industry. The quantity of pig iron produced has increased, but not greatly. The increase in steel has been somewhat greater, but it must be remembered that in the days of our greatest annual output, either in pre-war days or at present, the steel produced in Canada is only about one half of the Dominion's requirements.

Railway Construction.

With the rearrangement of our industrial activities will come what will virtually mean the re-building of some of our railways in so far as track materials and equipment are concerned, for since 1913 the railways of Canada have not been in a position to find the money for or secure the materials necessary for the usual replacements or renewals of track. Both the older railway systems and particularly the new Transcontinental Railways will have to be supplied with a large amount of motive power and rolling stock. This will first provide business for the iron and steel plants, which will probably be the first to feel the effects of returning prosperity.

It must not be forgotten that iron and steel in its many forms is the first requisite not only for building and for agricultural implements but for almost every portion of the Nation's work. It will later be found that the stocks of all classes of merchandise, both of iron and steel, woolen and cotton goods, boots, shoes, clothing, in effect all descriptions of manufactured goods, will be invested in restocking the country's empty shelves.

The economic questions to be met and solved when Peace again prevails, will call for statesmanship and business qualities of a high order, and some system of preferential tariff throughout the British Empire will be essential to our greatest development—on the outcome of which our future prosperity largely depends.

Scientific Research.

Scientific research looking to making the most of our natural resources must be vigorously prosecuted. Resources must be vigorously prosecuted and a Dominion wide system of technical education for our industrial and all other workers, and those who superintend their labors, must be provided and made available by way of continuation classes, and night schools. Research commercial laboratories and industrial chemical equipment must be provided to investigate the possibilities of new and extended uses of our native raw materials. Both the Federal Government and the leading industries of the country must co-operate in these matters.

From the Home Land and the sections of war worn Europe occupied by our Allies will come an army of immigrants, some of whom will want to take up our western lands, others to find employment in industrial and other work. All these will be not only consumers, but later both producers and consumers.

When we consider the development and progress of Canada during the past quarter of a century and remember how we have overcome what at times seemed almost unsurmountable obstacles, remembering also the energy of a virile population, the courage and initiative of our business and manufacturing leaders, the industry and enterprise of our fishermen, the improvement of farming conditions, the fertility of our soil, and the equable climate of Canada, the great increase in transportation facilities,

rice, all warrants us in looking with confidence to greater progress on the part of the Dominion in the first decade following the war's cessation, than anything we have ever experienced in pre-war days. What is needed is courage, work, thrift, broad tolerance and fairmindedness among all classes, working together for the mutual upbuilding of this great Dominion.

Consideration of these facts should provide all the inspiration needed to make us play the man and make Canada the home of a contented people, where the farmer, the artisan, the laborer, will each have a fair and adequate reward for their work; and where Capital (which is simply the accumulated savings of ourselves and those who preceded us) working with

labor will also receive its due reward. Then the decade following the bringing in of a world Peace worthy of and commensurate with the heroic struggle and sacrifices of our gallant Canadian overseas forces, will be the most prosperous era in the development of our great Dominion.

Fair American (in Hyde Park): You Britishers seem to take a delight in running down your own things! Now, I can't see anything rotten about this Row!—T.H.H.

A Tireless Organ. Mrs. Peck—Doctor, I need a tonic; I'm all run down. Doctor—Let me see your tongue. Peck (sotto voice)—He won't find much evidence of it there.

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EDUCATION AND PRODUCTION

By Fred. A. Dale. In the universal agitation which is going on about after-war problems, the association of these terms is a healthy sign. They our sharp experiences of shortages, with our great problems of industrial re-adjustment and the national debt, we are being forced to think more deeply. We heaved our- selves, and personal and co-operated for war; we must do it for peace. There is profound truth in the metaphor "mobilization for peace". The main issues of the war were clear and commanded general agreement. But the issues on which our future prosperity depend are far less clear—they involve the conflict of all sorts of vested interests; they are less understood and more disagreed about. It is good that in the chaos of dis- cussion about "reconstruction" so many people are turning to education. As a striking example, England has found time, in all the desperate pre- occupations of war, to pass a radical measure of national education. Production and Conservation are among our modern watchwords. We need to realize that they are at the very root of all sound educational theory and practice. There is urgent need to translate them from words into practice. This can only be done when we know what the words really mean; for even the best of slogans are too apt to become substitutes for thinking, and as such, very insecure guides for policy. Long before controllers were ap- pointed to regulate our consumption, far-sighted men were urging us to take better care of our resources. They have urged us to produce more, and more wisely. They have told us that our resources are not as the thoughtless say, unlimited; though our heritage is rich, it must be husbanded. Too much has been wasted and too much care- lessly developed, owing to its very richness and the ease with which it has come. This is as true of our people—our immigrants, our children—as of our lumber, our fish, or any other natural product. For it is only the hardest and most literal fact, that men and women are the final and de- cislve product, and their character and welfare the final and decisive test of any community. Such statements would be generally accepted at any time, without any very noticeable result. But these are no longer easy-going times. We have been brought sharply face to face with a foe whose success and failure throw light upon the resources of our strength and weakness. His deadli- ness is partly due to his thorough training in ways which our own free- more individualistic conditions have led us to neglect; partly to the fatal defect in the aims by which his civi- lization stands revealed and condemned. We say again and again that this is a "war of ideals. Now is the time to make them real in the strictest sense of the word—by putting them into practice. In nothing is this more im- portant than in education. Separation in its general and effective citizenship, or the special form called technical, which is designed to meet the needs of industry. Education gets its full share of lip- service, as do other noble words which cover high ideals and mighty processes only dimly understood. We hear that "the hands of the school teachers. But do most of those who say it really believe it? We must not be content with so easy a shift of responsibility. The teachers themselves are in the hands of systems which are the pro- duct of those very conditions, social and economic, whose betterment is the object of the much discussed "re- construction." Again, educational talk is largely carried on in symbolic lan- guage, which a very little thought shows to be empty of meaning—we vary from a childish trust to a child- ish distrust, not knowing just what we want from education, what we can expect, or how to get it. If we are right in regarding the production of good citizens as one of the chief in- dustrles, we must confess that we have not got the business into very good shape yet. We need a public opinion and a public sense of respon- sibility. There are signs on all hands that this is coming. A striking instance is the Fisher Act in England already re- ferred to. This has put into legisla- tion this year some measure of the reforms demanded by a public opinion, largely the result of the work of the Workers' Educational Association for the past fifteen years. The associa- tion began in the ranks of organized labor. Attaching to itself the wisest of educationalists, it created public opin- ion, directly affected the policy of special education authorities and univer- sities, and finally of the Government itself. I have no hesitation in saying that the association represented the most influential and well informed body of public opinion on educational matters in the country. Many different interests are com- bining to focus attention on education. Employers of labor, social workers, labor men—all are being forced to con- sider from their own particular stand- point the products of education. Teachers and parents are thinking for themselves on the searching questions of what they want from education and how to get it. Contemporary fiction has few more significant features than its eager interest in education. Ex- perimental schools in growing num- bers are giving adventurous teachers the chance of testing new ways; while a large literature has grown up on the philosophy and methods of educa- tion. All these movements, in spite of differences and contradictions, are dominated by the desire to make edu- cation more real—more concerned with living issues, and answering bet- ter to the test of real life. And by the desire to be clearer about it, so that we need to take the shadow for the substance. They are evidence of the fundamental democratic conviction, that the mind and character of all the children are the real resources of the nation, and that money spent in their wise development is the best of invest- ments. It is said that— "In the dresses of Spring and Sum- mer shortness has been their strength, but the dresses of Fall and Winter have added an inch to their length."

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quarter-length coat, with notched col- lar, semi-trimmed with velvet, and the popular two-button closing. The skirt is plain tailored and is shoe-top length.

Great varieties of separate skirts are shown. These are slightly longer than Summer styles, reaching the shoe-top at least, and in some cases to the ankle. They have the effect of narrowness. A practical coat of burgundy vel-

our is lavishly trimmed with rac- coon. Loose back and belted front, with enormous cape sleeves. Many Jersey dresses are shown. Among the newer knitted models is one which combines bands of silk Jersey. It is simple in line, but quite attractive.

The British Way. Manitoba Free Press--The order is- sued by General Rawlinson to the men of the Fourth Army, which will partic- ipate in the occupation of the Rhine districts, draws attention to the fact that some part of the civilian population of Germany will now have an opportunity to institute compar-

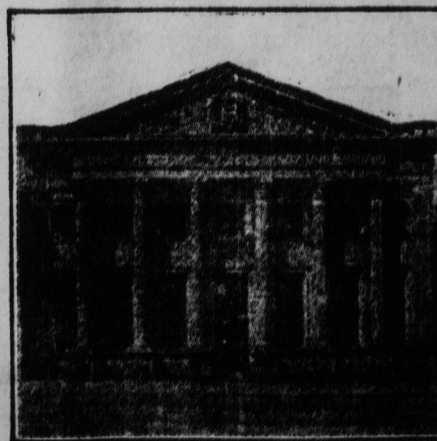
sons between British and German methods of warfare. He says: "I ask you men from all parts of the Empire when on German territory to show the world that British soldiers, un- like those of Germany, do not make war against women and children. I rely upon your sustaining the army's fair name."

Impelling Force. Queph Herald--The gratitude of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Austro-German Liberals for their support, past and future, may have been the impelling cause of his declaration that Germans are "one of the noblest races in the world," but his eulogy is in poor taste.

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SHOULD

By V. Irving Smith, City Engineer, the Present

There seems to be a part of the public newspapers and agri- in by a substantial bers of Parliament, the present is an op- the Government to an enlarged field of The nationalizing of urged, despite the Canada has had in G- tion of the Intercolon lines included under of Canadian Govern Certainly, a study of tained would hardly amount of enthusiasm thinking men, to ad- area of the activities this direction. Unfortunately, the ve understood unless made to certain statu at best make dry in special appeal is ma- indulgence, who d- that it is a matter of emulate the facts. I self as far as possibi the essential figures clearly demonstrate The demonstration under three general results obtained by ation in Canada. les of Canadian Nor- der Government op- Effect of possible G- tion on the Grand While thus dealing I do not intend to as- ads for data to rely of the advocates of tion. It would be an experience in other the railways are b- the State, that for vices, at the lowest highest economic ef- try can show results those obtained by the United States and C- ation operation. One must bear in to make the railwa- pay their own way under Government operation. If a de- under State manage- ment by taxation, the contributory cause of increase in the cost of for in the cost of deficit is the result- tion, it must inevit- loss of value in the Company, or at best of these values, and decrease in the tax- country, with the in- the taxation rates wealth. Economic them, and must be cost of production. Technical terms a- avoided in a journa- there are two or well be dispensed sion of this kind, units which are em- operation for purpo- Among these units Ton miles, mean- traffic haul, but a- age length of haul are the number of mile. Ten miles per hauled one mile, di- age of the railway- mile is a measure the traffic per mile Operating Ratio i- penses to the gross and is a measure efficiency of the ope- Certain traffic is such as coal, grain, and takes a low fre- such articles are G- Given these few d- proceed with our a- The total capita- the lines operated of the Canadian ways amounts to \$- sion of the sum of in connection with plus \$18,354,188.00 ed on the incomple- Railway. The res- average annual det- per annum since 18- interest charges on which amount at a 4 per cent. base- per annum. The Intercolonial alone, with a net of \$81,559.00, paid interest charge on would amount at \$- \$10,281.00; yet, the greater than that of 16, the ton miles p- tercolonial in 1917 while for the C. P. 148,534. The open- \$5.36 as compared 68. The revenue p- Intercolonial was J- pared with \$76 for smaller earning per- due to three causes rates, large propor- tonnage, or an av- per ton. Combining the l- and the high class- cent. of the I. C. class, and 32.3 per- as against 76.5 per- 238 per cent. high- E. R. Evidently, the- of earning is a- proportion of the- for to a longer hat- fore, it is obvious rates are lower on this, considering t- earn their legitimate means that the rust- ing through tax- freight rate of the The I. C. R. If the- of the Govern-

SHOULD GOVERNMENT RUN OUR RAILWAYS?

By V. Irving Smart, B. A., C. E., Recently Professor of Railway Engineering at McGill University—The Showing of the Present Canadian Government Railways.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of the public, led by certain newspapers and apparently acquiesced in by a substantial number of members of Parliament, to maintain that the present is an opportune time for the Government to launch itself into an enlarged field of railway operation. The nationalizing of the railways is urged, despite the experience which Canada has had in Government operation of the Intercolonial, and the other lines included under the designation of Canadian Government Railways. Certainly, a study of the results obtained would hardly justify any great amount of enthusiasm on the part of thinking men, to advocate an extension of the activities of Government in this direction.

Unfortunately, the subject cannot be understood unless reference be made to certain statistical data, which at best make dry reading. For this, special appeal is made to the reader's indulgence, who doubtless realizes that it is a matter of civic duty to assimilate the facts. I have confined myself as far as possible to the use of the essential figures necessary to clearly demonstrate my points.

The demonstration may be divided under three general heads. First—Results obtained by Government operation in Canada. Second—Possibilities of Canadian Northern Railway under Government operation. Third—Effect of possible Government operation on the Grand Trunk Railway.

While thus dealing with the subject, I do not intend to go outside of Canada for data to refute the arguments of the advocates of Government operation. It would be easy to show from experience in other countries, where the railways are being operated by the State, that for equal or better service, at the lowest average rates, the highest economic efficiency, no country can show results to compare with those obtained by the railways of the United States and Canada under private operation.

One must bear in mind that failure to make the railways of the country pay their own way is just as fatal under Government as it is under private operation. If a deficit is the result under State management, it must be met by taxation, thus becoming a contributory cause to the general increase in the cost of living, and therefore in the cost of production. If a deficit is the result of private operation, it must inevitably entail a total loss of value in the securities of the Company, or at best a scaling down of these values, and a corresponding decrease in the taxable wealth of the country, with a consequent increase in the taxation rates on the remaining wealth. Economic waste is a cost item, and must be included in the cost of production.

Technical terms are of course to be avoided in a journalistic article; but there are two or three that cannot well be dispensed with in a discussion of this kind. There are certain units which are employed in railway operation for purposes of comparison. Among these units are the following:

For miles, mean the total tons of traffic hauled, multiplied by the average length of haul per ton; or, they are the number of tons hauled one mile. Tons miles per mile are the tons hauled one mile, divided by the mileage of the railway; therefore, a ton mile is a measure of the density of the traffic per mile of line.

considered, not only do they show a deficit in operating, but it is apparent that the population served is not benefited materially by low rates.

	Cents per Mile per Ton mile
P. E. I. Ry.	3.785
International N. B.	3.497
N. B. and P. E. I. Ry.	3.218
St. John and Qua. Ry.	3.218
Nat. Transcontinental	2.897

This latter low earning is probably due to a large proportion of the tonnage being low class freight, combined with a long haul per ton. The total deficit on the Canadian Government Railways for 1917 was \$642,800.00 on operating; in addition, interest of \$11,844,865.00 on capital is unprovided.

If we compare the service obtained from locomotives on the C. P. R. and the I. C. R., the following figures show a much greater efficiency in use of engines on the C. P. R. and explains to a certain extent the necessity for greater power on the I. C. R. Tons per train, C. P. R., 545; I. C. R., 288.

That is, the load per train on the I. C. R. is 65 per cent. of the train load of the C. P. R. It is possible that this is due to the use of a large percentage of small engines, or rather to a failure to replace a small type of engines by heavier and more powerful ones. One of the noticeable weaknesses in all Government operation is the retention in service of equipment and methods, far beyond the point where the privately operated railways have found them economic.

There are three principles, any one of which may form the basis on which a government may justify itself in assuming operation of the railways. First—To obtain revenue for the public treasury.

Second—To provide a public service irrespective of revenue. Remembering that Government revenue comes from the citizens in the form of taxes, the first two principles may be economically justified—the third cannot. If the first principle be adopted, the government must follow the methods which the private railway has found to be the most efficient: provide that amount of service which will produce the maximum net earnings. If it is the second principle which is taken as its guide, the government will operate on the basis of cost; that is, secure sufficient earnings to cover cost, being taken to include capital charges.

By the adoption of the third principle, the government is forced to give maximum service and make good the deficit on operation, by levying a tax on the citizens.

In a country which is attempting to develop an export trade in competition with other countries, the adoption of the third principle does not improve its ability to meet competition in foreign markets, except possibly, as a temporary expedient to develop certain natural resources by which it would have a commanding position. For though the freight rate may be lower, the taxation of the citizen will be higher, and the cost of labor and material correspondingly increased. A study of the results obtained from Government operation in Canada, would lead one to suspect that the principle involved here in the third one stated above, and it is doubtful if Canada has any resources so commanding that their development would justify such a sacrifice to lead.

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"Halifax"	1 lb. Boxes	24 to Crate
"Halifax" Shredded Codfish	15c. Pckg.	24 to Case
"Acadia"	2 lb. Boxes	24 to Crate
"Acadia"	2 lb. Boxes	12 to Crate
"Acadia Tables"	1 lb. Pckg.	20 to Box
"Acadia" English Strip	30 lbs.	30 lbs.
Cod Bits	3 lb. Boxes	12 to Crate
Cod Bits Bulk	30 lbs.	30 lbs.
Pilot	25 lbs.	25 lbs.
Skinless Codfish	100 lbs.	50 lbs.
Bluenose Cod Steak	40 lbs.	20 lbs.

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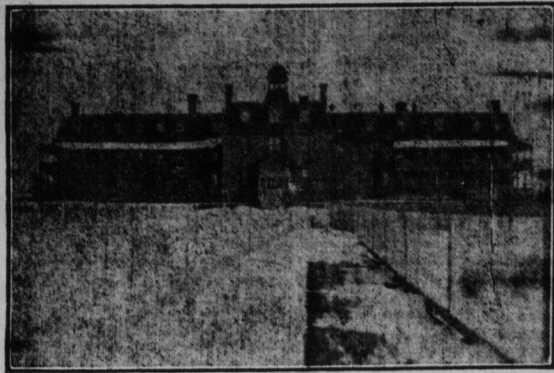
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ANCIENT AND MOST DREADED DISEASE IS RAPIDLY BECOMING EXTINCT IN CANADA

The Lazaretto at Tracadie, Maintained by Canadian Government, Contains Only Thirteen Patients at Present. No New Cases of Leprosy for Many Years—The Only Institution for "White" Cases in Dominion.—Disease is Incurable.

Leprosy, that loathsome Oriental disease which has proved a mystery to most medical minds, may soon become but a memory in Eastern Canada at least.

At Tracadie, where it is now located, the only "white man's" Lazaretto in Canada, there are now but thirteen



Leper Colony, Tracadie, N. B.

cases—seven women and six men—and no new patients have entered for a number of years.

September 20th last, the fiftieth anniversary of the Tracadie Lazaretto, was fittingly observed with the smallest patient list in the history of the institution.

History of the Institution.

The first Lazaretto was erected on the bleak and bare Shekrake Island, Northumberland county, and was conducted by lay people, under government control. This building was burned by the inmates. It was rebuilt in the late forties but the location was so unfavorable that a Lazaretto at the present site in Tracadie was erected.

Here, during the early years, the patients were very miserable, suffering very much and not having the care and comforts needed by such a dire disease.

The nursing sisters, however, took nursing charge in September 29, 1868—50 years ago—and a marked improvement in care for the sick and regarding the afflicted has been the result.

The early days of the institution saw from 24 to 28 patients under the care of the sisters, but this number

has gradually been reduced until now there are but thirteen inmates, and every known "white" case in Canada is contained in that number.

The only other Lazaretto in Canada is at Vancouver, devoted exclusively to Mongolian sufferers. It will be remembered that under the federal

Liberal regime it was proposed to unite the two institutions, opening the doors of the Tracadie Lazaretto to Chinese and Oriental patients, but through the efforts of the member from Bathurst. This plan was abandoned.

Disease is Incurable.

Leprosy, though contagious by inoculation or consanguinity, is not a dangerous disease to treat, but is invariably incurable.

A patient may live long (one woman patient suffered for 34 years at the Lazaretto) but the end is always sure, though often slow.

Some cases also are not very painful or loathsome. One woman patient (aged 46), sent from Quebec, had all her affected parts, fingers, amputated, and the sores and joints have since dried.

Another woman has not been troubled for some time. The affected parts, finger ends, have dropped off, the joints dried and healed, and according to the medical superintendent she could be sent home to her people without danger, but her people do not want her.

Some have been discharged as safe to be at large (not cured) but when they come back, as they always do, they are worse off than before.

Though the disease is contagious by inoculation, none of the sixteen, nursing sisters, who dress the sores of each patient often three and four times a day, have contracted the affliction, and as they use their bare hands in washing and dressing their inmates, they seem a miracle.

And also though some inherit the disease, there are other descendants who are immune from the affliction of their forebears.

Typical Cases.

Fourteen years ago a woman entered the Lazaretto as a patient. Five months later a daughter was born to her there. A relative took the little child and reared her. She made her first communion last summer and is free from all leprosy symptoms.

An case, that of a learned man who entered the institution thirty-five years ago and has since died; none of his family have shown any symptoms of the disease.

On the other hand there is a woman patient who is in an advanced stage of the disease. She has buried a son and daughter (patients) from the institution, and a son and two daughters still remain with her, all in a hopeless stage of the disease.

The younger daughter has been there but a short time, but already her livid face, labored breathing and affected limbs mark her as a certain victim. The remaining son, only 24 years old or so, has been mentally affected, and without intellect or hope, drags out a living death in the jail section or mad house.

There was another case, a St. John woman, since deceased, who went insane when it was discovered that she was a leper. Her daily pleasure was to remove from her travelling trunk all her worldly finery, arrange it on her bed covering, smooth and fondle it, then replace it in her trunk. She was an educated lady of gentle birth, and her suffering was but for a short time.

Patients have entered the institution from all parts of Canada—the Tracadie-Miscou, Carraquet-Shippegan districts, lower New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, the central provinces and the west.

At present there is in the Lazaretto an Icelander, the survivor of a party of four, who has been able to retain the use of one eye, though the feet are badly affected. (In nearly every case of leprosy blindness is a direct result.)

Among the women patients is a Doukhobor, who has been there for six years. During all that time she has been unable to converse with anyone, as she speaks only a Russian dialect. The sisters have exerted every endeavor to teach her French or the sign language without success, and at present are trying to secure a working knowledge of Russian. She like most of the other women, is too far advanced to be able to sew or do any light employment, and so all day long she sits rocking, rocking, all hope gone and doted even the gift of speech.

Another case was that of a woman a native of Tracadie. When she was known she was a leper, her relatives, as usual, tried to keep her from being sent to the Lazaretto. When the authorities went for her it was said she had died and had been buried during the night. Search did result in finding a grave or the girl.

She had gone to Quebec and secured employment as a chamber-maid, and had her washing done at a public laundry. Finally she was apprehended at Lewis and is now at the Lazaretto; but in future years cases may appear in Quebec or Montreal due to infected linen which this woman has worn or handled.

Arrangement of Lazaretto.

The Lazaretto proper is divided into men's wards, women's wards, with dining room adjoining each and a hospital ward. Everything is spotlessly clean, disinfectants and antiseptics being employed to sterilize utensils, furniture, etc. At the end of each ward is a movable glass partition which looks down into the sanctuary of the chapel, so that from their beds the lepers may hear the services and join in the responses.

Near the main door is the Lazaretto pharmacy, where all drugs, supplies and sundries needed can be obtained. A touching thing it is to hear the wailing prayers of those weary, sore and unfortunate, waiting for death as a happy release from a life of exile and anguish.

One would suppose for the dangerous and loathsome task the nursing sisters have set them that they secure a very tempting salary. The yearly payment to each sister is \$125. Their food, clothing and the expenses of the institution are paid for by the federal government. Their yearly salary was only \$75 until the Borden government increased it in 1916. A further increase will be asked for this year. The pioneer among the sisters died recently at the age of 80 years, 22 years of which were spent in the church. She was a Lazaretto nurse for 25 years.

The medical superintendent is Dr. L. A. Langie, appointed by the Dominion government.

Origin of Local Cases.

The presence of leprosy in New Brunswick is supposed to be due to two women who became infected from washing the clothes of seamen from the Indian, who were coming along the Shippegan seaboard. These women married and from the alliances most of the Lazaretto cases have come. Grand Anse, Carraquet, Leneck Miramichi and Chatham have been the principal sources of supply to the institution.

Two Different Forms.

There are two separate and distinct forms of leprosy. One is leprosy of the flesh, in this form the hands, fingers, nose, feet and face are first affected; the face becomes swollen from a reddish, this color sometimes developing into what is known as "Hon face" and in the first stage the flesh drops off the bones, there are open, suppurating and very malodorous wounds.

In the early stages black or green spots, the size of a dime, appear on chest, back or arms, then the nose becomes swollen, breath comes in hard, whistling gasps.

The other form is anaesthetic leprosy—

is not nearly so bad. In this form the bones fall, piece by piece, the principal parts affected being the ear, hands, face and feet. When the bones fall, the wound quickly heals up, dries and there is very little danger of contagion.

For anaesthetic leprosy a great remedy has been found in Shaalmoograh

a herbal preparation that is made from the bark of a tree in India.

The Lunenburg Foundry Co. Limited

The Home of Machinery and Castings
for Wooden Ships
SUPPLYING SHIP GEAR IS OUR LINE

WE MANUFACTURE

Puritan, Richardson, Edson and Robinson Steering Gears; Ship's Pumps; Gypsy, Fisherman's and Patent Windlasses; Capstans; Patent Jibbers; Brass Skylight and Cabin Door Hinges; Deck Irons; Chocks; Side Rings; Hawse Pipes & Rudder Braces. Also a Full Line of Hoisting, Heaving, Pumping Outfits, and Friction Drum Cargo Winches, Wash-Down Pumps, etc.

Atlantic Marine Gasoline Engines, 3 to 36 H. P., and a Full Line of Atlantic Stoves and Ranges.

A Complete Line of Stationary Gasoline Engines.

Office and Plant, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia



Ogilvie's Standard

Spring Wheat Flour

This is the WAR FLOUR of the OGILVIE MILLS—a loyal product to conserve Canada's resources and, at the same time, give the public the best possible flour that can be milled according to the Government standard.

This War Flour is excellent in quality and flavor—but it is slightly darker in color than "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" to which you have been accustomed.

It is just as hard for you to give up milling "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" as it will be for you to forego your favorite brand; but our "STANDARD" Flour will nevertheless make delicious bread, rolls, biscuits, cake, pies and pastry. If you have any difficulty—just drop us a line; we have a staff of expert chemists and bakers, whose experience is at your service.

Just as soon as the Food Controller will allow us to mill "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" again, we will tell you of this happy fact.

In the meantime, the new regulations—being in the best interests of Canada and the British Empire—demand the whole-hearted support of the Millers and the Public.

Certain stores and dealers have stocks of "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" still on hand. In order to avoid any confusion or misunderstanding, all "STANDARD" FLOUR will be plainly branded as such.

When all your "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" is gone, make sure of getting the next best grade by ordering

OGILVIE'S STANDARD

Grocers everywhere have it,—don't forget to stipulate, "OGILVIE'S." It will be your surest guarantee of the highest grade obtainable.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited

Montreal - Fort William - Winnipeg - Medicine Hat

Daily Capacity, 19,000 Barrels

THE LARGEST MILLERS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

RETRIBUTION ON GERMANY THE PR...

By MAJOR DOUGLAS...
The Central Powers have been at war for over the most terrible war in history, have been compelled to accept the terms of unconditional surrender.

These terms laid down are most rigid from a point of view, and the acceptance makes it almost impossible for three of these nations, Turkey, and Austria, even to contemplate war again.

Germany has taken a cunning trick of declaring to save her miserable national devastation, an отвратительное отвращение of the Hohenzollerns, and this so-called "winning" to the United States, and the United States, and the peace table.

One of the chief clauses in the terms is the surrender of the High Seas Fleet; this fleet from falling into the hands of the Allies it has been the rebels by the German Navy on the rest of the Navy should they make their ports.

To prove this to be a wireless intercepted ally on November 11th of the Command and Sold out the German Fleet. The rebels in the German Navy thought to trick so-called revolution at the time and when the surrender of the Fleet was demanded that the German government controls the fleet, and by cannot stand it over now in the hands of the Allies have declared German government, and German Republic.

But our four years' dealing with these artful and diplomatic, and going to be fooled so though they cry for mercy and whipped cars who on to their knees; we as we would feed crying they see executed and the extreme penalty for a military preparation that is made from the bark of a tree in India.

But we must understand must not be allowed to participate in our dealings with critical time; we must not one moment the millions of noble men who have freedom; and given their lives in peace, we must of the hundreds of thousands and orphaned that to fight this cold hard war they exist; we must army of maimed and crippled who must be protected now they are bereft of carrying a comfortable life have given all this for frugal think of the noble and villages in France that have been devastated ruthless enemy, the hundreds and have died bravely and have died through cruelty pillage.

We must not forget that of men, women and children been murdered at sea by marines; hospital ships wounded men, also the field hospitals that have helpless men and nurses. It will be noticed that "fold-down by the Allies" Turkey with whom they was and conquered, do any clause whereby India he paid; the rights of have not been taken away countries, and Turkey has posed to the United States should rebuild the Turkey, the Allies have taken key all power over Armenia already violated the Armistice by the mass ranks of Armenians since they back the hundreds of Armenians already mutilated, towns, villages, and have been looted and thousands of young Christians, only Armenians, but also that have been stolen an harbor of rich Turks.

Turkey has been a Christian world for hundred and although a great marauder were inaugurated still it is no excuse now surrendered unconditional lies; that she should retain her government, her atrocities against her own people, she has committed against her own people, forced Bulgaria, Turkey, Hungary, as well as Germany handed down their flag, the Allied Nations for twenty-five years at least the harum system and turn all Christian girls to stalin to their own compulsion the defeated nation war indemnity dollar for was has cost the Allies would interest; and such interest should be sufficient to wipe out the widows and orphaned the crippled soldiers and who are unable to live now that the comfortable circumstance their lives. The enemy sold it, and if they can shed go bankrupt if it teach them a lesson they deserve.

An international criminal as Sir George Curzon, the

**RETRIBUTION MUST BE VISITED
ON GERMANY WHICH MUST PAY
THE PRICE FOR ATROCITIES
AND SETTLE FOR PEACE**

By MAJOR DOUGLAS HAMILTON.
The Central Powers with whom we
have been at war for over four years,
the most terrible war in the world's
history, have been compelled to accept
the Allies' terms of unconditional sur-
render.

These terms laid down by the Allies
are most rigid from a military point
of view, and the acceptance of which
makes it almost impossible for at
least three of these nations—Bulgaria,
Turkey, and Austria-Hungary—to
even contemplate war again for many
generations to come.

Germany has taken as usual the
cunning trick of declaring a revolution
to save her miserable nation from total
destruction, and after the supposed
overthrow of the Hohenzollern dyn-
asty, and this so-called Republic is
now whining to the United States gov-
ernment for mercy; in other words to
evade justice that is about to be meted
out to them and cause a split between
the United States, and the Allies at
the peace table.

One of the chief clauses in the Al-
lies' terms is the surrender of the Ger-
man High Seas Fleet; so to prevent
this fleet from falling into the hands
of the rebels it has been handed over
to the rebels by the officers of the
German Navy on the understanding
that the rebels will resist the British
Navy should they make any attack on
their ports.

To prove this to be their intention
a wireless intercepted by the Adminis-
tration on November 11th addressed from
the Command and Soldiers' Council
told the German Fleet to assemble
at the earliest possible moment in
Sassnitz harbor to defend their coun-
try against the unheard-of presump-
tion of the Allies' terms. They evi-
dently thought to trick us with their
so-called revolution at the peace table,
and when the surrender of the German
Fleet was demanded they could say
that the German government no longer
controls the fleet, and consequent-
ly cannot hand it over; because it is
now in the hands of the rebels, and
the Allies have declared war on the
German government, and not on the
German Republic.

But our four years' experience in
dealing with these criminals has
taught us all the arts of German in-
trigue and diplomacy, and we are not
going to be fooled so easily even
though they cry for mercy like a lot
of whipped dogs who are now beat-
en to their knees; we will feed them
as we would feed criminals before
they are executed, and made to pay
the extreme penalty for their crimes.
But we must understand that settle-
ment must not be allowed to play any
part in our dealings with them at this
critical time; we must not forget for
one moment the millions of brave and
noble men who have fought for free-
dom; and given their lives that we
may live in peace; we must think also
of the hundreds of thousands of wid-
ows and orphans that have been left
to fight this cold hard world alone for
their existence; we must think of the
army of maimed and crippled soldiers
who must be protected and cared for
now; they are bereft of the means of
earning a comfortable livelihood, and
have given all this for freedom. We
must think of the noble cities, towns
and villages in France and Belgium
that have been devastated by this at-
rocious enemy, the hundreds of thou-
sands that have been rendered home-
less, and have died broken-hearted in
captivity through cruelty, rapine and
pillage.

We must not forget the thousands
of men, women and children that have
been murdered at sea by enemy sub-
marines; hospital ships carrying our
wounded men, also the bombing of
field hospitals that have murdered
helpless men and nurses.

It will be noticed that the terms
laid down by the Allies to the Central
Powers with whom they have been at
war, and conquered, do not mention
any clause whereby indemnity should
be paid; the rights of government
have not been taken away from these
countries, and Turkey has even pro-
posed to the United States that she
should rebuild the Turkish Empire.
True, the Allies have taken from Tur-
key all power over Armenia, but they
have already violated that clause of
the armistice by the massacre of thou-
sands of Armenians since the armis-
tice was signed; and this does not
bring back the hundreds of thousands
of Armenians already massacred; the
cities, towns, villages, and homes that
have been looted and robbed; the
thousands of young Christian girls, not
only Armenians, but also European
that have been stolen and sold to the
harem of rich Turks.

Turkey has been a curse to the
Christian world for hundreds of years
and although a great many of her at-
rocities were instigated by Germany,
still it is no excuse now that she has
surrendered unconditionally to the Al-
lies; that she should be permitted to
retain her government, and carry out
her atrocities against Armenia, and
evade punishment for the crimes she
has committed against humanity.

It would have been well to have
forced Bulgaria, Turkey and Austria-
Hungary, as well as Germany, to have
handed down their flags, and complet-
ly hand over their governments to the
Allied Nations for the period of
twenty-five years at least; to abolish
the harem system entirely; and re-
turn all Christian girls that have been
stolen to their own countries. To
compel the defeated nations to pay a
war indemnity dollar for dollar this
war has cost the Allies, with com-
pound interest; and such compound
interest should be sufficient to keep
the widows and orphans, as well as
the crippled soldiers caused by the
war, and who are unable to make a
living now that the war is over in
comfortable circumstances the rest of
their lives. The enemy can well af-
ford it, and if they cannot, then let
them go bankrupt if necessary to
teach them a lesson they so richly
deserve.

An international criminal court such
as the George Cayley the home secur-

ity, has proposed should be estab-
lished to punish the rulers of these
powers, together with their relatives,
commanders of army corps, and all
those in authority either military,
civil, or diplomatic, who have directly
or indirectly been guilty, or have
caused or encouraged cruelty to war
prisoners, or have caused or author-
ized atrocities on helpless human be-
ings, or have acquiesced in actual
cruelty by subordinates including the
massacre of Armenians who have suf-
fered even before the war, should be
brought here before the said court to
answer for their crimes, and be pun-
ished according to the decree of the
said court, who shall have the power
of life and death in their awards of
punishments.

This should be done as quickly as
possible before these nations have
time to rally, and are strong enough
to say to the Allies, "You have made
our peace terms, and we have accept-
ed, consequently as far as we are con-
cerned, the matter is at an end; and
you cannot alter the terms you have
made yourselves."

Billions of dollars will be required
by the governments of the Allies to
meet the vast claims that will be made

now the war is over for pensions, de-
vastation, etc., and if we as conquer-
ors, do not claim what is ours by
right of conquest, then the people of
the Allied governments who have suf-
fered trials and hardships through
these terrible years of war, will in
addition be taxed to the utmost for
many years to come to satisfy their
governments of these obligations.

There is no defence whatever these
nations can make for the crimes they
have committed against humanity;
they have violated every possible
clause of international law, and as a
vanquished people they should be
made to pay for the atrocities they
have committed.

The old adage, "Thou shalt be kind
to thine enemy," does not apply in
this case; if we had been fighting
a respectable, and honorable enemy, we
should be willing to offer him the
hand of friendship after he had sur-
rendered, and tell him he has fought
a good fight and lost; such are the
fortunes of war; but we have been
fighting criminals, and as such, they
should be dealt with as such.

Throughout the Boer war in South
Africa, when thousands of women and
children were placed in concentration
camps there was not one case of vio-
lation of women recorded against
British soldiers; and those women
and children received the best care
and attention at the hands of the British
government.

When President Styne of the Free
State Republic was told that the
British were only five miles from
Bloomfontein, the capital of the Re-
public, he gave orders to evacuate the
city. "And what about the women
and children?" asked one of his gen-

erals. "We must leave them to the
tender mercy of the British army,"
replied the president. "We are fight-
ing an honorable enemy, and we need
have no fear for the welfare of our
women and children." Even the presi-
dent's wife and family were left be-
hind when the British occupied the
capital and hauled down the Free
State flag.

This generosity on the part of the
British Nation to a fallen enemy has
been amply repaid by the loyalty and
bravery of the South African contin-
gents who have fought so nobly on the
fields of Africa, France and Belgium;
and today General Botha, and General
Smuts (our former enemies) occupy
the highest positions in the Union gov-
ernment of South Africa.

The crisis of the world's peace is at
hand; the retribution of an atrocious
and criminal enemy must be made to
secure the freedom of the world, no
matter how severe their punishments
may be; we must not show the least
partiality, and it is now in the hands
of our victorious Allies to determine
what these punishments shall be; but
whatever be the cost, let them pay it,
and let the people of the Allied na-
tions who have fought square and hon-
orably have the assurance that the
end of their troubles is in sight with
victory, or we shall have fought this
war in vain.

We must think of the hundreds of
thousands of unemployed that will
swarm our streets when the armies
are demobilized, and the starving fam-
ilies that will cry for food and shelter
unless we compel the enemy to pro-
vide for the wants and comforts they
so richly deserve after the noble sac-
rifices they have made for the honor
of our Empire.

Saint John Business College

Established 1867

No Business or Institution has a successful his-
tory of over fifty years and the last years the
best years unless there are good reasons for it.

Competition Does Not Hurt It

Not many years ago ours was the only school of
its kind in New Brunswick. Now there are
eight, (counting institutions with business de-
partments) and yet the Saint John Business Col-
lege now does many times the business it did
When it had no competition.

Some of the Reasons

All promises have been kept. No misrepresen-
tations have been made. The course of Study
has been kept up-to-date. We have a large staff
of capable and specially trained teachers. We
have an elegant building, specially fitted up for
Business College purposes by the St. John
Board of School Trustees. Our equipment is
modern and complete. Our entire energies are
devoted to the interests of our students. Our
best advertisements have been the successes of
our graduates.

Our Catalogue

is mailed free to any address.

STUDENTS CAN ENTER AT ANY TIME

Saint John,
New Brunswick

S. KERR, Principal

**When in St. John Stop at
The Clifton House
Cor. Germain and Princess Sts.**

Renovated and re-furnished this long establish-
ment house is now most popular. Under the
management of men of long experience, excellent
service is maintained. Quiet, homelike and with
surpassing cuisine "THE CLIFTON" invites
your patronage.

Bright Sample Rooms

Rates: \$2.00 and \$2.50 Per Day

SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES

Under the Management of

Reynolds & Fritch

(Formerly of the Royal Hotel)

'PHONE: WEST 520

Amdur's Department Store

258-60 King Street, West St. John.

**DRY GOODS, LINENS,
COTTONS, ETC.**

Furnishings for Men, Women and Children
Ladies' Coats and Boys' Suits
Rubbers, Sweaters and Overalls
Trunks, Suit Cases and Lunch Boxes

Special Lines for Christmas Gifts.

Toys and Christmas Novelteis a Specialty
PROMPT AND FREE DELIVERY. THANK YOU!
We have added a Grocery and Provision Department and
handle the choicest lines obtainable.

Amherst Solid Shoes

For over fifty years have been a recognized staple with a
steadily increasing demand, and

LOYAL CONSTITUENCY

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The steady growth of Amherst Business is evidence of char-
acter that has been more than half a century
in building. It means

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

and a satisfied customer is a

BUSINESS ASSET

There's something doing where the AMHERST Line
is on sale

•••

Amherst Boot & Shoe Co., Limited

Amherst :: Halifax :: Regina

WHAT THE RUBBER INDUSTRY MEANS TO THE COMMONWEALTH

By A. D. Thornton, Director Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Limited.

Everyone uses it; every store sells or uses rubber in some form; in almost every house you will find it—the telephone, the gum fruit jars, the water bottles, bath caps, clothing and footwear, all call for rubber in their manufacture.

All nations use it, none are without it. Its birthplace was in the forests of Brazil, on the banks of the Amazon river.

The ingenuity of men has seldom been so severely taxed as it has in the creation of finished rubber goods from the raw material.

Capital, Labor, Crude Rubber, Chemists, Chemicals, Cottons, Engineers, Draftsmen, Practical men as salesmen, all take their place in the great industry, and all are an absolute necessity for the successful carrying on of the business.

CAPITAL—Possibly no other industry calls for so much incessant expenditure of money, buildings must be large and strong, crude materials are expensive, large stocks have to be carried, as most of them have to be imported as far as Canada is concerned.

LABOR—At the present time there are 24 factories in Canada, employing directly some 14,000 people, men and women. Most of these rank as skilled operatives; the wages paid are high and fully commensurate with their skill, the work is healthy, and frequently one finds all the members of a family at work in one factory.

CRUDE RUBBER—Most of it is produced in British possessions. While South and Central America are large producers of the gum, still it is to Ceylon, Malay States, and Straits Settlement, that Canadian manufacturers look for their supplies. Had it not been for the foresight and patience of the British Government and British capitalists in furthering the production of Crude Rubber, the industry would have suffered severely; in fact, not nearly enough rubber could have been found to produce the present consumption of automobiles tires alone.

Rubber from South and Central America, Mexico and Africa, is obtained from the trees of the forest; that from the middle east is from the plantations. The seed for the plants was primarily taken from Brazil. It takes about seven years for the trees to grow and mature before giving the latex or milk from which the rubber is obtained. Records show that in 1905 98,205 acres were planted, while those of 1916 show an acreage of 1,861,006 acres. 1917 show an acreage of 1,995,555 acres.

COTTON is very largely used in this industry. Look at your rubber shoes, lined with cotton stockinette. Auto tires call for the highest grade of cotton duck if it is possible to obtain made from Sea Island long staple cotton and without a flaw. Fire hose, garden hose, belting, clothing, etc., all make great demands on the cotton mills.

CHEMICALS—Without certain chemicals there would be no rubber industry. Crude rubber there might be, but it would be quite useless if used only in its native state. Take sulphur for instance. Sulphur is to rubber, what yeast is to bread. It is mixed in a small proportion with the crude rubber, then the two are vulcanized or baked together, and elastic rubber such as you know, is the result. The sulphur with the aid of heat combines chemically with the rubber, just the same as yeast does with flour; on one hand elastic rubber is obtained, on the other bread, and curiously enough, in neither case can this operation be undone. Bread cannot be returned to flour and yeast, neither can vulcanized rubber be returned to crude rubber and sulphur.

COLORING—For coloring purposes many kinds of pigments and dyes are used. We frequently see red rubber goods; these are colored with Vermilion, Antimony Salts, Iron Oxide, etc. Zinc Oxide is used to obtain the white, and chromium salts the green. Oxide of lead is used in large quantities because of its peculiar ability to make rubber tougher and more dense. Up-to-date rubber factories have extensive chemical and physical laboratories, which are not excelled by those of any other industry.

CHEMISTS AND TECHNICAL MEN—The purchasing and the technical staffs of the rubber manufacturing companies consist of men who must know not only their own particular line of business, but also largely that of the producer; a thorough and comprehensive knowledge must be exhibited of all textiles. Heavy cotton duck weighing as much as 37 ozs. to the yard is used. Then again light sheeting weighing as much as 2 1/2 ozs. to the yard is used in large quantities. The weight, count and tensile strength of all the numerous weights, etc., have to be closely followed, thus a knowledge of the cotton business becomes necessary. The use of chemicals calls for a very close study. The slightest variation of the purity and fineness of the material in question may cause extensive and serious damage. Thus the rubber manufacturer in Canada is a large supporter of other industries in Canada—cotton mills, chemical, coal mines, electricity, all find an outlet for their productions here.

So much for the production of rubber goods. Now let us look at the industry from the consumer's point of

view. Here one is prone to ask, "What could we do without it?" **RAILWAYS**—A brake hose, which is the connecting link between the cars, permits the use of air brakes; steam hose conveys the steam for heating the cars; rubber flooring is found in the smoke rooms and vestibules. And so the romance goes on—from

the forests of South America and the plantations of the middle east, we find a line direct to the rubber factories of Canada, the highly trained scientist of the plantation and the harbarian of the forest both feeding this line of supply. The sulphur mines, the zinc and lead mines, the coal fields and the cotton fields, all are called upon to yield their best, so that Canadians may have their supply of rubber goods. The scientist of the plantation and the scientist of the factory, are striving mightily to give the scientist of other arts the material he requires. Take a look at an automobile tire, then try and realize that its production has created an immense demand on banker, scientist, engineer, miner, chemist, skilled mechanic, salesman, host of labor men and women, railways, steamships, scientific planters, wild men of the forest, etc., etc., and

then you may begin to grasp the immensity of the rubber business as it is today. Well, He's Got 'Em Anyway. **Detroit News:** The Berlin Tageblatt declares that William Hohenzollern has not abdicated but only fled, and points to the fact that the formal abdication was never published. The Tageblatt is evidently punctilious to the point of fastidiousness. If William Hohenzollern did not abdicate, then he did something which is unpardonable from any manly point of view—he absconded, he decamped secretly, like a fleeing traitor he sought the nearest access through the lines; he deserted his people as definitely as any coward-soldier ever deserted his army.

Jewelry

PRESENTS PEOPLE PRIZE

This year, more than at any time since the war, Christmas Gifts that are both useful and attractive will find the warmest welcome. In our extensive showing of JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, WATCHES and CUT-GLASS, fashioned after the latest designs, you will find many appropriate suggestions of useful and ornamental presentables. But we offer you here just a hint or two.

Bracelet Watches
Keenly appreciated by all woman folk and by school girls. Our select line comprises Solid Gold, Gold Filled, and other effects in newest patterns, all excellent timekeepers.

Wrist Watches
Extremely popular and prized by everyone. These we show in Gold, Gold Filled, Silver, Gun Metal, and Nickelled Cases with reliable movements.

Cuff Links
Gold, Gold Filled, Sterling and Enamel, popularly fashioned, are shown in wide variety in our Cuff Link Section.

Brooches
Pendants, Necklets, Bar Pins in an almost endless variety of plain and elaborate effects, suitable for wearers of all ages.

Silverware and Cut Glass
Including Tea Services, Cream and Sugars, Serving Trays, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Salad Servers, etc., Toilet and Manicure Sets, and Separate Pieces, Cut Glass Water Sets, Bon-Bon Dishes, Celery Trays, Spoon Trays, Tumblers, Creams, Sugars; also Toilet Accessories, such as Fomade Jars, Powder Boxes, etc., with and without Silver and Plated Mountings.

Rings
Most recent patterns in Gold Rings, set with Diamonds, combinations of Diamonds and other precious stones, also with Rubies, Sapphires, Emeralds, Amethysts, etc. **SIGNET RINGS** are also strongly featured in our offerings of this season.

And remember: Earliest shoppers have first choice
On payment of small deposit we will hold goods until Christmas.

EDWIN A. ELLIS - Jeweler
57 Germain St., next to Ladies' Entrance of Royal Hotel.

Ye Manor House

GLEN FALLS

OPEN ALL WINTER

*For Luncheon and Dinner Parties, Afternoon Teas
and Bridge Parties, Private Dances.*

*Dancing With Supper
Every Tuesday and Friday Evening.*

MANAGEMENT:
The Ladies of The Sign o' The Lantern.

Customer First Service
Original With This Store
DYKEMAN'S
St. John's Christmas Gift Store

To this we add an assurance of merchandise superiority—and on this unchangeable quality we have changed the price of much that is immediately gift-worthy, hence doubly attractive to those who would economize at this holiday season.

DRESS GOODS

Silk Blouse Lengths, neatly boxed for Christmas.
Dress Lengths of Silk, Dress Lengths of Wool fabrics.
Price range of Blouse Lengths, \$1.50 up.
Dress Lengths, \$5.00 to \$18.00.
Cape de Chine Blouse Lengths, \$3.00 box.

LINEN SECTION



Five O'clock Tea Sets, various sizes: Linen Scarfs, Runners, Centres, Linen Towels, etc.
Blouse Lengths of Dainty Voiles, Marquisette, Vesting, etc.
Many gift suggestions displayed therein.

HANDKERCHIEFS



One great grand display. Hankies by the thousands. Values that echo from one year to another, and our customers and those who do not come so often will remember one year ago. This Christmas display is the finest that money can make it. Hankies for 5c. each to 50c. each. Linen and Initial Handkerchiefs with ribbon card in carton. Special 29c. Others 5c. to 50c. each, hand embroidered.

KID GLOVES



Neatly (Christmas boxed) Black and White, \$2.50 to \$2.90 pair. White with Black stitching, \$1.85. Other lines in Cape and Doe Skin and Wool.

NECKWEAR

New York and Canadian makes, neatly boxed, 50c. to \$2.50 each.

HOSE

Silk and Silk and Lisle—Pure Silk, all colors, \$2.50 per pair. Silk and Lisle, Black and Grey, \$1.35 per pair. Silk Hose, special line, Tan, Sky, and Grey, 85c. per pair.

HANDBAGS

In Leather and Silk. Novelty styles in strap backs and long leather handbags. All leather with dainty silk linings, \$1.90 to \$7.50.

MEN'S NECKWEAR AND SILK SCARFS

29c., \$1.00, and \$1.25 to \$3.50. Black, Natural, Marabout Cape, Scarfs and Buffs. Capes and Scarfs, \$7.95 to \$85.00. Muffs, \$2.50 to \$14.95.

China Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Five O'clock Tea Sets, Vases, all sizes. A splendid display of Hand-Painted China, moderate prices.

GIFT BLOUSES FOR CHRISTMAS

It's a man's gift to a woman, and one woman's gift to another—a dainty boxed Christmas Blouse. Many new feminine delicacies, such as gift, shirts, blouses, Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine combinations and Habutai Silks, Tulle, etc. The price is a special feature.

FURS



A luxurious display of Fur Sets and Coats of more than passing interest. Lovely Furs such as a woman would choose for fashion alone. Indeed there is nothing more flattering to wear when frosty air makes sparkling eyes and cheeks like roses. Furs are fashion's foil for feminine beauty. In these collections what possibilities for choosing becoming colors and styles, combinations of different peltries. All favorite modes largely represented. Coats of Hudson Seal, Natural Seal, Marmot, trimmed with Beaver, Opposum, Alaska Sable, Hudson Seal, etc.
Fur Sets—Hudson Seal, Opposum, Mink, Fox, Beaver, Alaska Sable, Silver Fox, Red Fox, etc.
There's a reason for seeing our Furs first.
Fur Section, Second Floor.

CHRISTMAS SHOWING OF CAMISOLES



Chic and charming. Their delicate loveliness is a thing of cowbobby fabrics, lacee fine as a spray, fluttering ribbons, and veritable flower tints. What a subtle tribute to arrivals tell artfully of the fashion. Price range from 75c. to \$4.50. **Waltwear Section, Third Floor.**

BOUDOIR CAPS

A bewitching gift array. Wisps of tulle affector with satin ribbons, alert little Jockey and (Good Night) Caps all lacee loveliness, they're the last word in feminine coquetry. Christmas shoppers will find the display a veritable inspiration, 25c. to \$2.00 each, some of the smartest styles are priced as moderate as \$1.00 and \$1.50. **Third Floor.**

VELOUR KIMONOS OR BATH ROBES

Wrappes that reflect the cleverest of New York models in their novel lines. Customers will find them made of the finest velour, so warm, cosy, and of such dainty patterns. The prices are \$6.50 to \$12.50. **Third Floor.**

WOOL KNIT GOODS



for Baby, for Misses, or Women, in a gay production of colors, fresh and new. Sweater Coats, Hug-me-tights, Pullovers, Scarfs, Toques, Tams, etc. Some very pretty combinations are shown. The values in Knit goods are equal to the wholesale market value today, and in some instances less. **Third Floor.**

- DYKEMAN'S -

The St. John Standard

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1918.

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WAITING FOR SANTA CLAUS

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FROM PHOTO BY BLANCHARD

BENEATH MISTLETOE

Kissing Custom So Old No One Knows When it Started—Branches With Greatest Number of Berries Favored, as Kisses Must be Given for Each Berry Plucked.

According to Scandinavian mythology, Loki, the god of evil, was the sworn enemy of Baldr, the god of light, and tried by every means in his power to kill him, but failed because he was invulnerable to everything that came from the earth, air, fire or water.

plant as a token that it was no longer a weapon of death, but a symbol of love, while others assert that he extracted a kiss from each as a propitiation, or the bough should be allowed to work harm.

Loki at last conceived the idea that the mistletoe, springing from neither, would serve his purpose and, having an arrow made from the wood he helped Hodl, the blind god of darkness, to aim it, and Baldr fell dead—shot through the heart.

Another reason for the kissing privilege conferred by the plant is said to be that a lovely maiden proffered death to the kisses of an amorous old monk who pursued her, and her prayers for intercession were answered by transferring her into a mistletoe branch and placing her in a tree.

VIA DOLOROSA

Today I go on de train to Bathurst, by gar. I leave de Tracadie by seven o'clock but de train she leave not that soon. No, she put and puff and I wait and wait but she not, by gar.

and there is no cup but a beer bottle, by dom. I drink from de bottle and put her back then de car lurch and bottle she fall in tobacco juice, sacredom, she look not so nice.

CELEBRATING DEC. 25.

Celebrating the 25th of December is a habit of more than twenty centuries in the northwest. Europe celebrated the 25th of December, which marked the passing of the winter solstice or the return of the sun in the heavens after conquering the powers of darkness.

One of the things we seem to forget is that the more we give to others the more we have ourselves, and the more we have the capacity for giving.

Don't let children to touch the lighted tree. Don't remove presents from the tree when it is lighted.

Don't leave anything highly inflammable near the tree. Don't set the tree up haphazardly.

Don't eat the tree up near upholstered furniture. The danger of sparks setting it afire is great.

Advertisement for Coughlin's Cash Grocery. Includes an illustration of a woman in a kitchen and text: 'Are You Prepared For The Christmas Feast? You will be surprised and pleased by our large selection of groceries suitable for the best dinner.'

Long before the birth of Christ our ancestors in northwestern Europe celebrated the 25th of December, which marked the passing of the winter solstice or the return of the sun in the heavens after conquering the powers of darkness.

When did Christmas begin? So old a festival is it, so intimately have we been associated with it from earliest childhood, so completely do its associations and activities and spirit pervade the world that it seems as if it must be as old as the very earth itself.

While doing your Christmas shopping bear in mind we carry the best makes of Men's and Boys' Suits, Pants, Underwear, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes at Moderate Prices.

Advertisement for J. COHEN, 695 Main Street. Lists various Christmas gifts and clothing items with prices. Includes a section for 'Lined Mocha Gloves' and 'Washable Leather Gloves'.

Advertisement for H. J. Gardner Cigars for Christmas. Includes an illustration of a man and text: 'Do not chase a rainbow when you have decided to buy the best gift for a smoker. Visit our store and we will help you choose what you are looking for.'

Advertisement for Red Ball. Includes an illustration of a man and woman and text: 'Young and Old Agree that RED BALL is the drink par excellence for the festive season—with Christmas dinner, with luncheon, when friends drop in, young and old keenly enjoy the zest and luscious mellowness of Red Ball.'

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC'S PART IN THE WAR

¶ The Canadian Pacific Railway has perhaps had more points of contact with the war than any other Imperial enterprises outside the British Islands. Its fleets of steamers on the Atlantic and the Pacific, linked across the North-American Continent by a railway admirably equipped with rolling stock, its great manufacturing plant in the Angus Shops at Montreal, its terminal elevators and facilities for rapid handling of food supplies, its affiliations with railways serving industrial centres in the United States, its staff of engineering, financial and administrative experts—these combined to make the C. P. R. an auxiliary of exceptional value to the British war machine in view of the world-wide character which the war quickly assumed.

¶ The personnel of the management and employees was also favorable to quick action. The Canadian Pacific has always taken pride in its place in the Empire—it has claimed to be the Imperial Highway from Great Britain across Canada to Hong Kong, carrying the mails, innumerable passengers, and much freight half-way round the globe between Great Britain and its outposts on the Pacific. On the Atlantic it fought the battle of British shipping when it challenged the German domination of the so-called "Pool" by inaugurating a steamship service to Trieste, and on the Pacific it successfully upheld the British Flag against the fierce competition of American and Japanese lines.

¶ When signs pointed to war, the whole system was therefore keyed up to take its part in supporting the British cause. The hundred-thousand miles of Canadian-Pacific telegraph system were kept humming with messages mobilizing the rolling stock for the calls which such an effort was sure to demand. Every Canadian knew that in the event of a war between Great Britain and Germany Canada would send troops overseas. There were also in addition many reservists throughout the country to be rushed to the Atlantic ports, and Great Britain's need of food-stuffs from Canada meant speeding-up the grain shipments from the harvests of the West.

¶ When the actual declaration of war came, it found the Canadian Pacific ready and willing and from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on the Atlantic to British Columbia on the Pacific, every one of the 85,000 employees felt that he or she was enlisted in the ranks. Right of way was given to all troops and supply trains. There was every reason to expect attempts to dynamite bridges on a railway of such strategic value, and it was due to the enlistment of two thousand special sentries that only one such attempt ever got so far as an explosion—delaying the passage of trains at Vanceboro for six hours.

¶ It was through its ocean services that the Canadian Pacific came into more direct touch with the war. On the outbreak of hostilities the British Admiralty requisitioned the principal vessels of the Company on both the Atlantic and the Pacific for service as armed cruisers and transports. Canadian Pacific steamers, thirty-seven in number, with a gross tonnage of 329,960, have been in Government service during the war either as cruisers or as transports and freight carriers. Since 1914 these Canadian Pacific steamers have transported approximately 800,000 troops and passengers from or to Canada, the Mediterranean, India, China, Egypt, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia, across the English Channel, on the Pacific, in addition to about 3,500,000 tons of cargo, munitions, supplies, etc.

¶ Within a few months of the outbreak of the war it became evident that Great Britain was unable to manufacture by herself sufficient shells to keep pace with the immense demands for ammunition. Canada up to that time had no shell manufacturing plant; but once more the Canadian Pacific led the way, and the first shells made in Canada were turned out at the Angus Shops. The earliest intimation that such shells would be required was received on January 11th, 1915. The first press was completely assembled and tested on the 31st, of that month—all the designs and patterns being made on the spot in addition to the machinery and the construction. Since that date five hydraulic presses of 322 tons capacity have been built at the Angus Shops, in addition to eleven 800 ton presses for heading cartridge cases.

¶ It was at the Canadian Pacific shops that the first large experiment was made in the "dilution" of labor, by using women, where possible, to relieve the shortage of male labor; and it was at the Angus Shops that women workers were first induced to "don the breeches"—an innovation in dress which has contributed materially to the popularity of such work among Canadian women.

¶ All these war-time activities have required large resources of capital; but, owing to careful provision, the Canadian Pacific was in an excellent financial position to care for the unprecedented calls made upon its purse. Since the war began, the company had invested up to the end of 1917, in loans and guarantees in one form or another to the Allied nations, upwards of no less than \$80,000,000—probably the largest individual contribution made by any industrial enterprise in the British Empire in the financial support of this great war for democracy. To the second Victory Loan, its subscription was \$17,000,000, the largest individual subscription.

¶ The engineering skill of Canadian Pacific employees was turned to good effect in other directions. Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. P. Ramsey, formerly engineer in charge of Construction, organized and went overseas in command of a Railway Construction Corps recruited from the ranks of Canadian railwaymen, and consisting of 20 officers and 503 men of other ranks.

¶ On the outbreak of war, Great Britain and the Allies found it necessary to purchase large supplies of foodstuffs and Army Supplies in Canada, and both the British and Canadian Governments found themselves seriously handicapped, through lack of experience, in the problem of controlling and furnishing the shipping necessary to transport such Canadian produce to Europe at reasonable cost. In order to provide these Governments with the experts skilled in the highly technical work of chartering ships and handling such problems, the Canadian Pacific Railway lent the services of Mr. (now Sir) Arthur H. Harris, Special Traffic Representative, and right-hand man to the Vice-President in charge of traffic, and together with thirty other picked officers of the Company, to look after such charters and transport. These were given power to control shipments for export over all lines, and owing to their able administration millions of dollars were saved by economical chartering of ships, and by a distribution and direction of traffic which eliminated the possibility of congestion and enabled shipments to be cleared the moment they arrived at the port to which they were consigned.

¶ The great disturbance of Canadian industry caused by the outbreak of war naturally threw a large quantity of men out of work, and the question of unemployment became one of the most serious which Canada had to face. At such a time it would only have been natural for the Canadian Pacific to reduce its staff; but, so far from doing this, the Company decided to find employment for 6,000 additional men in order to tide over the period of unemployment until industrial conditions should be adjusted. In selecting these 6,000 extra laborers, care was taken to see that relief was given only to those races which were fighting on the side of the Allies. Foreigners had to provide a consular certificate proving their country of origin.

¶ The personnel of the company's employees provided a large number of soldiers. Of its total working force, over 10,000 had entered military service of whom by December 1st, 1918, the casualty lists showed 774 killed and 1,675 wounded. In recognition of this patriotic spirit, the Canadian Pacific decided to allow six months' full pay to each employee enlisting and to let it be understood that on his return to Canada such employee would be taken back into the service. The presence of so many railwaymen in the ranks has proved of great service to the efficiency of the Canadian Army, owing to the part that light railways have played on the Western Front.

¶ The general question of dealing with the returned soldiers has not been overlooked by the Canadian Pacific, and land has been set aside for 1,000 farms of 160 acres each, grouped in communities, so that the soldiers that take up these farms may begin work under expert supervision. A large number of these farms have already been prepared for occupation, so that when the great army of veterans return, the preliminary work of building houses and fences, and giving the first necessary cultivation of the soil, will already have been completed. Under the plan, a soldier-settler will be given a comfortable house, eight to ten head of stock, a well with a pump installed, wire fences stretched and in place, and land ready for cultivation.

¶ This plan represents the expenditure of \$3,500,000 for preparation alone. It means the building of 1,000 houses and 1,000 barns, 1,300 miles of fence, digging 1,000 wells and getting some 50,000 acres of land under cultivation. It is estimated that 20,000,000 feet of lumber will be required.



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The Store Full of
Christmas Gifts
for Men, Women
and Children

a Street.

is of the first
not far from pre-

Price \$2.00 pair
Price \$1.75 pair
of the latest styles to
Price 50c. to \$1.75
matched, lace edge
30c. to 50c. box
chiefs,
30c. to 50c. each
plaid, grey.
Price \$1.15 to \$2.00

heavy weight all
d at \$5.00 to \$6.75
designs and cloth
... \$1.00 to \$3.75
Neckwear in latest
... 50c., 75c., \$1.00
designs; also Squares,
... \$1.00 to \$2.25
... put up 3 pairs to
... For \$2.00
... in a nice Xmas
... \$1.50, \$1.75 sett

and Boys' Suits,
and Children's



GANG OF CRIMINALS ROUNDED UP BY THE POLICE OF QUEBEC

Had Been in the Habit of Robbing Grocery and Butcher Shops, But on Monday They Tried Something More Ambitious and After an All Night Chase Leaders of the Gang Were Arrested.

Quebec, Dec. 10.—A gang of fifteen, house-breakers and shop lifters that had been operating in this city for the last few weeks, is now in the hands of the police, according to a statement made at the detective bureau today. The robbers looted a number of butcher shops and groceries and it appears had some fences in town who found a way to sell the goods to grocers and butchers at the

current market prices. Yesterday a bold robbery was attempted in the offices of Notary Duva' on St. Joseph Street, where \$4,000 were stolen. Two arrests were made early today after an all-night chase. One of the alleged robbers is a man who is reported to be a deserter from the military service who hid in the bush until a few weeks ago. They will be tried in the police court.

NAKED GIRLS DRIVEN IN HERDS

Deported Hundreds of Miles Across Mountains by Turks—Over Eight Hundred Children Burned.

London, Dec. 10.—The Morning Post publishes from Constantinople a detailed account of the massacres of Armenians by Turks, which began in the early part of 1915. Its terrible tale points to a determined attempt to exterminate the whole nation and the following story is told of awful deportation schemes. "For hundreds of miles over mountains, in scorching heat or freezing cold, long convoys went. Young girls from the age of ten upwards were obliged to march naked for hours at a time. Hundreds of thousands died on the march. Only 1,500 Escape.

"It is estimated that 300,000 who were deported to Western Asia crossed the bridge over the Euphrates from Serris to Chitrad, and of these only 1,500 are now alive.

"But the trials of these unhappy people did not cease at the end of that march. The luckiest were the young girls who were taken into harems. Starvation and massacre awaited them.

"The Governor of the vilayet released all the convicts from the prisons, divided them into bands of 200 or 300 each, armed with clubs, and then sent them to outrage and massacre the Armenians collected in the vilayet. In Urfa soldiers and other got so weary of the work of massacre that the Governor advertised for executioners to complete the work. He boasted that at Diav-Bekir 80,000 Armenians were put to death.

800 Children Burned.

"He took 800 children, enclosed them in a building and set light to it. Girls who were admitted into harems were obliged to adopt the Mussulman religion.

"Three months ago after his accession the present Sultan ordered all children who had been forcibly converted to be returned to their homes. The Governor of Samson, on receiving order, collected all the children in his district and placed them on barges and had them towed into the Black Sea and drowned.

"In Georgia, Zekai Bey regretted that his soldiers had not been energetic enough in killing Armenians, and he had huge pits dug in which young children were buried alive."

TO INVESTIGATE CHARGES AGAINST CONGRESSMEN

Washington, Dec. 10.—Investigation of the National Security League of New York, and similar organizations and their allied charges affecting the loyalty of members of congress made in the last political campaign, was ordered today by the House without a record vote. Seven representatives who were named by Speaker Clark will conduct this inquiry.

ANDOVER

Andover, Dec. 9.—Mr. James E. Porter has returned from a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Paul Porter at Mont Joli, Que.

Mrs. Ward, who has been visiting her son, Mr. Samuel Ward, at Devon, returned home on Monday. His Lordship, Bishop Richardson, went to Fredericton last Monday, after a week spent in this parish.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Craig, of Houlton, have been guests of Mr. Hardy Craig for the past week or so.

Mrs. Firlotte, of Jacques River, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Bennett McLaughlin and Miss Julia Firlotte. Mrs. Harold DeWitt has returned from a visit with relatives in St. John. Messrs. Sheldon and Winifred Green have gone to Edmundston to remain for the winter.

Much sympathy is extended to Mr. and Mrs. N. Wootton and family in their bereavement. They received a cable on Monday announcing the death of their son, Lieut. George Bates Wootton, of the Royal Air Force, at Rouen, France. Lieut. Wootton was critically wounded in the thigh some three weeks ago, necessitating an operation from which he did not recover. He left Canada with the 140th Battalion.

Mrs. Eugene Holt of Fort Fairfield was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Guy G. Porter, the last port of the week.

Mr. Harry Beveridge went to Aroostook on Saturday to visit relatives.

Mr. Robert Turner, who has spent several weeks with his mother, Mrs. Margaret Turner, has gone to Bangor, where he will remain for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac McDonald, who spent a week with Mrs. Wm. Bates and Mrs. N. J. Wootton, left on Wednesday for their home in Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Henry Baird and Mr. William Baird went to St. John on Monday, where they will spend the winter. Mr. Henry Baird left the same day for the Tobique headwaters to remain for the winter.

They being Mrs. M. Hall and Arthur N. McLeod. In closing, he said no man or woman or boy or girl can be true who does not make duty their aim, when they think of the blood that

Phone Main 2148
St. John Bakery
STANDARD BREAD
Cakes and Pastry.
Noted for QUALITY and CLEANLINESS
HAVE YOU TRIED HEALTH BROWN BREAD?
A LOAF OF OUR
H. TAYLOR, Proprietor
21 Hammond Street - St. John, N. B.

A. B. WETMORE - 59 Garden Street
Patronize Us for Christmas Goods
DRY GOODS, SMALL WARES, GENT'S FURNISHINGS
HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Ladies' and Children's Wear, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers
Oilcloths, Lace Curtains.
Telephone 1782-31.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR PENOBSQUIS BOYS

Penobscot, Nov. 10.—There was held in the Upper Baptist Church on Sunday afternoon a memorial service for the late Pte. William H. Hall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Hall, Penobscot, who was killed in action some where in France. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. George B. MacDonald, of Sussex, of whose church he was a member. Other ministers taking part were Rev. C. J. Steeves and Rev. A. W. Currie. Many flags were hung about the church, while behind the platform was a large Union Jack.

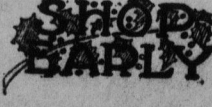
Rev. MacDonald took his text from Revelation 12th chapter, 11th verse. His sermon was a splendid one. At the close of the sermon Rev. A. W. Currie gave a short address, speaking very highly of the two noble, undaunted men of Penobscot, who had given their today for our tomorrow.



The Christmas Spirit Pervades This Popular Shoe Store.

Truly have the shoe manufacturers worked hard to outdistance each other in making Attractive Footwear for the Christmas season. Never before has such a showing taken place as this popular Shoe House affords. Something for every member of the family. Father, Mother, Grandma, Grandpa, Wife, Sister or Baby Brother—all are taken care of. And of course the Wiezel Cash Price holds sway. A few of the many attractive offerings are mentioned below.

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| FOR MEN | FOR WOMEN |
| Street Shoes | Street Boots |
| Storm Shoes | Dress Pumps |
| Military Boots | Dancing Pumps |
| Slippers | Rubbers |
| Rubbers | Gaiters |
| Business Shoes | Dress Boots |
| Dress Shoes | Boudoir Slippers |
| Hockey Boots | Felt Slippers |
| Romeos | Rubber Boots |
| Rubber Boots | Hockey Boots |
| Hosiery | Silk Hosiery |
- FOR CHILDREN**
- | | | |
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| School Boots | Leggings | Dress Boots |
| Slippers | Rubbers | |



WIEZEL'S

CASH STORE

Without Music You Cannot Live a Full Life

Music is now recognized as a necessity in the home. Music feeds the soul, as food feeds the body and literature feeds the brain. Next to religion, it is humanity's greatest comforter.

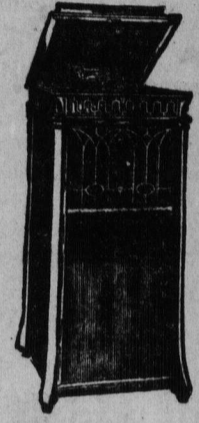
The New Edison opens the doors to the world of music. It brings the supreme art of the greatest singers, instrumentalists and musical organizations to you with such unerring fidelity that the artists themselves could give you no more.

The NEW EDISON

"The Phonograph with a Soul"

does not merely imitate; it actually RE-CREATES.

Before audiences totalling more than two millions, thirty great artists have conducted tone tests which proved that no shade of difference could be detected between the artist and the instrument.



They have sung in direct comparison with the New Edison, then suddenly ceased, permitting the instrument to continue alone. The only way the listeners could tell when the artist stopped was by watching his lips. And with the lights lowered they were unable to say when it was the living voice they heard and when the New Edison.

Could a more convincing test than this be devised? Doesn't it prove the truth of our assertion that ownership of this instrument is equivalent to having all the great artists of the world literally at one's command?

Come in and hear the New Edison here, or allow us to send one to your home, where you can hear it at your leisure.

W. H. THORNE & CO. Ltd.,
42 Prince William St., - ST. JOHN, N. B.

NEW BRUNSWICK
A. E. Alexander & Son, Campbellton.
Minto & McKay, Fredericton.
W. R. Armstrong, Hillsboro.
B. E. Smith, Moncton.
A. E. Frenette, Bathurst.
Geo. Suffren & Son, Sussex.

NOVA SCOTIA
M. E. Rodd & Co., Amherst.
Foster Bros., Antigonish.
J. E. Stoddart, Berwick.
Tupper & Chute, Bridgetown.
H. T. Warren, Digby.
Travis Bros., Sydney.
N. H. Philney & Co. Limited, Halifax.
L. A. Hirtle, Lunenburg.
Mason & McKay, New Glasgow.
A. S. Mackintosh, Oxford.
F. J. Tobin, Pictou.
Crowe Bros., Truro.
Yarmouth Cycle & Motor Co. Limited, Yarmouth.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
A. E. Toombs, Charlottetown.
Brace, McKay & Co. Ltd., Summerside.

Mount Allison Institutions

Annual Session 1918-1919
Second Term Opens First Week in January

Mount Allison Is Justly Famous

FOR University Courses INCLUDE Arts, Science and Theology Many Scholarships and Prizes are offered. INCOMING STUDENTS who wish Residential Accommodation give earliest possible notice. For information regarding Courses of Study, Degrees, Scholarships, Prizes, Affiliated Relations, Expenses, etc. Address Rev. B. C. Borden, D. D. President, Sackville, N. B. Send for Calendar.	FOR Mt. Allison Ladies' College It is the largest residential Ladies' College in Canada. It is in a healthful town; it has specialists for teachers. It offers Literary Courses, Music Courses, Oratory Courses, Household Science Courses, Fine Arts Courses. It gives Scholarships to worthy students. Its aim is True Education, not surface culture. Its popularity is undoubted; its attendance is steadily increasing. Its standards are of the highest; its students are its best advertisement. Free Calendar on application to Rev. B. C. Borden, D. D. Principal, Sackville, N. B.
Mount Allison Academy YOUR SON can obtain here a General, Special or Matriculation Course, leading to the Colleges of Medicine, Engineering, Arts, Etc. Comfortable Residence.	Mt. Allison Commercial College For a Course in Business, Shorthand and Typewriting, Penmanship, etc. Strong Staff of Experienced Teachers. J. M. Palmer, M. A., LL. D., Principal, Sackville, N. B.

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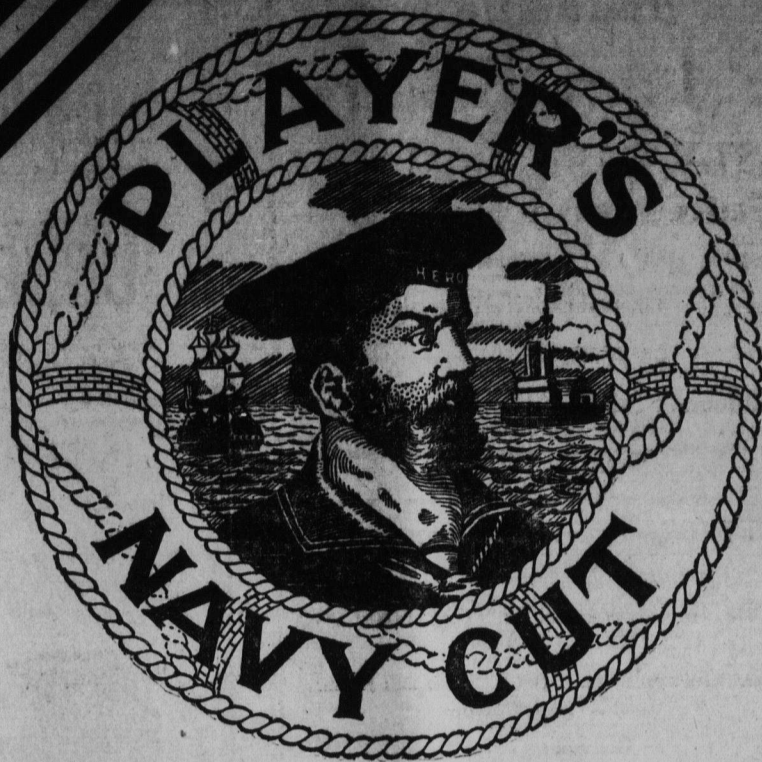
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A., LL. D.,

Sackville, N. B.



PLAYER'S

NAVY CUT

CIGARETTES

These cigarettes have an immense sale all over the world due entirely to their high quality and excellence of manufacture



XMAS IN OLD ENGLAND

Before the Puritans condemned Christmas and passed laws prohibiting Christmas merriment on the same grounds Christmas in England was a gorgeous season, richly picturesque with the stately ceremonies of the Church, the palace and the baronial hall, riotous sometimes even to the point of excess in its cruder forms of revelry.

The ceremony of the Yule log, which is generally agreed by authorities to be traceable to the pagan rites which were performed at that season of the year before the coming of Christianity, was nevertheless the most joyous of the ceremonies observed on Christmas Eve in medieval times. From the time that the huge block left the woods until it burst in glory on the hearth the log was the centre of the Christmas activities. When it made its triumphant progress from the woods each wayfarer raised his hat as it passed.

It was believed that its flame would burn out old wrongs and heartburnings, and the wassail bowl, which bubbled in the heat that it sent forth, was quaffed to the winking out of ancient scores and animosities. Gentle

and simple joined in these ceremonies with equal ardor, and when the noble log had burned itself out its charred remains were put where they could be carefully preserved until another year, since it was a firm belief of those who gathered at the Christmas hearth, that the Yule log must each season be lighted at the remnant of the old one, in order that the happiest results might follow the seasonal festivities.

Other superstitions also attached to the Yule log with equal firmness. It was thought that the house which possessed this charred bit of log was safe from fire for another year. A still more curious belief was that which limited the hospitality of the festal hall while the log was burning to those who came with feet shod. Should a barefooted person enter the hall on that night after the Yule log had begun to burn he was apt to receive anything but a warm welcome from the other revellers, for his coming was regarded as an ill omen, likely to bring disaster to some dim shape, none the less dreaded because of its vagueness.

While the great log cast so warm

an illumination from the hearth a candle of monstrous size also shed its light on the Christmas Eve gathering. The Christmas, or Yule candle, burned for twelve nights, and was placed on the high table at supper.

"Running was also a most important feature of the season's festivities. In the year 1490, says an ancient chronicler, Henry IV., holding his Christmas at Eltham, was visited by twelve Aldermen and their sons as runners, and these august personages had great thanks from His Majesty for their performances.

Shortly afterward, however, another historian sets forth the fact that a conspiracy to murder the King was organized under the guise of a Twelfth Night mumming. The plot was discovered only a few hours before it was to have been put into execution. Henry VIII. issued an edict against mumming because of the crimes committed under its cloak, but even this edict failed to lessen participation in this form of Christian revelry.

The mummings appeared in different sorts of costumes and took part in all manner of performances. Some of them merely indulged in generally riotous behavior, with no definite acting of any sort.

DECLARE "XMAS" IS PROPER.

Milwaukee (Wis.) Clergymen Say Aberration Has Origin in Greek Spelling of "Christ."

Use of the word Xmas in abbreviation of Christmas is not irreverent or sacrilegious, but is of ancient and classical origin.

"This was the consensus of opinion expressed by representative clergy of a number of denominations throughout the city," says the Milwaukee Sentinel.

The letter "X" as used in connection with the word Xmas to express Christmas is the first letter in the Greek name for Christ, which in English letters is spelled "Xristos," explained Rev. Herbert C. Noonan, S.J., president of Marquette University.

"Because of this, the letter 'X' long has been a symbol for Christ, and has been used as such for generations since the Christian era.

"An illustration of the common use of the term is the custom, still prevalent among some men, of signing letters 'Yours in X' in this case the 'X' following the letter being the Latin ending of the name of Christ."

DAY OF DAYS FOR KIDDIES.

Christmas Outranks All Other Holidays for the Happiness and Merrymaking of the youngsters.

Above all other holidays, Christmas is children's day. If possible, they should be happy on that day. But they should not be permitted to be selfishly so.

In times past there has been a tendency on the part of many of us to give too many gifts, and too expensive ones to our children. We have been wasteful. We should not love our children less—indeed we would show greater love—by being careful what we give them. Too many toys incline children to be both wasteful and destructive. When the youngsters are left to invent some of their play-things their imaginations are developed, and they become more capable of doing things for themselves and taking care of themselves.

Too Smart.

He who jokes with an Irishman must be careful to see that his facts agree, for though Pat will take a joke with a man, even if it is against himself, and cap it by a witty reply, he will tolerate no putting of a square peg into a round hole.

An Englishman, fishing in one of the lakes of the Emerald Isle, tried to enjoy a joke at the expense of his boatman, said to him:

"An extraordinary thing happened to me some years ago. I lost a pair of scissors out of my satchel at the edge of the lake. The next year I was fishing here again, and hooked and killed a very large pike. I felt something hard inside him, so I opened him, and who do you think it turned out to be?"

"Shure, then, your honor," answered the Irishman, "I think it might be your scissors only for one little thing."

"What is that?"

"It's only just this, your honor, that there never was a pike in this lake in our town."

XMAS THEN AND NOW

What a vast difference there is in the Christmas of today, from the Christmas of our forefathers. In those days there was not the busy shopping, and costly, somewhat useless gifts given with the thought that the receiver might give a dollar one in return. The gifts given in those days were gifts of love, wholly in keeping with the day celebrated, says a correspondent in an exchange.

For many weeks and months did another spin, color and wind the yarn, and knit on wooden needles or a bone hook the warm neck scarf or mittens for her loved one, every stitch bearing a message of love. And then as the time drew near how savory the kitchen smelled every time one entered, but, of course, nothing was visible under its cloak, but even this edict failed to lessen participation in this form of Christian revelry.

The mummings appeared in different sorts of costumes and took part in all manner of performances. Some of them merely indulged in generally riotous behavior, with no definite acting of any sort.

A CHRISTMAS TREE.

(By Charles Dickens.)

I have been looking on this evening at a merry company of children assembled round that pretty French toy, a Christmas tree. The tree was planted on the middle of a great round table and towered high above their heads. It was brilliantly lighted by a multitude of little tapers and everywhere sparkled and glittered with bright objects. There were rosy-cheeked dolls hiding behind the green leaves, and there were real watches (with movable hands, at least, and an endless capacity for being wound up) dangling from innumerable twigs. There were French polished tables, chairs, bedsteads, wardrobes, eight-day clocks and various other articles of domestic furniture (wonderfully made in tin at Wolverhampton) perched among the boughs, as if in preparation for some fairy housekeeping.

There were jolly, broad-faced little men, much more agreeable in appearance than many real men, and no wonder for their heads took on and showed them to be full of sugar plums. There were tambourines, books, workboxes, paint boxes, peep show boxes, sweetmeat boxes and all kinds of boxes. There were trinkets for the older girls, far brighter than any grownup gold and jewels. There were baskets and pin cushions in all devices. There were guns, swords and banners, real fruit, made artificially dazzling with gold leaf; imitation apples, pears and

volunt, crammed with surprises. In short, as a pretty child before me delightedly whispered to another pretty child, her bosom friend, "There was everything, and more."

Table Descriptions.

In table descriptions this year Santa Claus will be seen from the midst of festive photo-cards and the national colors mingle with the regulation green and red. Here are little figures made of crepe paper, representing America, England and France. They are simply little pasteboard paper

dolls with printed or painted faces, dressed up in paper-clothes and paper hats. To make the dolls more like those of Belgium, Italy and Austria, they might wear a tiny flag. They are supported by strips of cardboard pasted to them at the back and are to be used for photo-cards or merely for ornament.

Wasson's For Gift Goods

DOLL SALE

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

Brand New Goods!
Latest Styles!
Made in Canada.

BUY NOW while the assortment is complete and the goods are fresh. Pay a small deposit and we will put the goods away for you to GET THEM LATER.

HIGH GRADE DOLLS	KNOCKABOUT DOLLS
With Real Hair, All Jointed—Some Sleepers.	With Unbreakable Heads All Neatly Dressed
\$1.75 Fancy Dress For \$1.59	\$1.50 Regular Now \$1.39
\$2.00 Real Hair For \$1.79	\$1.25 Regular Now \$1.17
\$2.50 Baby Doll For \$2.39	\$1.00 Regular Now 93c.
\$3.00 Large Size, Jointed ... For \$2.88	75c. Regular Now 69c.
\$3.50 Sleeper—Real Hair ... For \$3.29	50c. Regular Now 46c.
Extra Life Size, Large Doll ... For \$6.50	30c. Regular Now 27c.
	Celluloid Bathing Dolls 25 cents

JAPANESE WOODEN TOYS . . . 5c. and 15c. each
CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS

FANCY CREPE PAPER 8c. roll
FANCY TWINE 10c.

WASSON'S FOR LOW MAIN ST. PRICES

Belgium Needs Your Help MORE THAN EVER!

As Homes are Freed from Grasp of Germans New Horrors Revealed.

Belgium! Belgium! Belgium!—the papers are full of heart-rending news-items from Belgium. Delirious with joy at being rescued from the hellish tyranny of the Germans, yet the poor Belgians are in large measure in the last stages of want.

Every cent you can send to them NOW will help to feed a famished patriot or clothe one whose meagre rags will never keep out this winter's cold.

Raise Your Fund and Send It In!

Perhaps you cannot spare as much as you would wish, but go around among your friends, plead Belgium's cause, collect all you can in every possible way, and turn it in QUICKLY to your local Committee or to Headquarters.

Picture these hungry and stricken people, of whom the Master said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these . . .".

This is an imperative call for HELP!

Make cheques payable and send contributions to

Belgian Relief Fund

(Registered under the War Charities Act)

to your Local Committee, or to Headquarters: 59 St. Peter St., Montreal.

Finest Christmas Display in Town of Men's Clothing and Furnishings

Do Your Christmas Shopping at Our Store and You Will Get the Most for Your Money

In spite of war times we have been fortunate in securing a very large assortment of suitable Christmas gifts. We are going to give the buying public this year extra good value for their money, as we have bought for cash and sell for cash only. Thus we are able to sell merchandise at the lowest prices possible. Our guarantee stands behind every sale. One price to all.

Read carefully this list of Christmas suggestions—

Men's Overcoats	\$12.00 to \$30.00
Men's Suits	\$12.00 to \$30.00
Men's Shoes	\$ 3.00 to \$ 5.00
Men's Overshoes	\$ 2.50 to \$ 3.50
Men's Rubbers	\$ 1.25 to \$ 1.75
Men's Slippers	\$ 1.25 to \$ 1.50
Men's Socks	25c. to \$1.50
Men's Fancy Shirts	90c. to \$2.00
Men's Fancy Mufflers	\$ 1.25 to \$ 2.00
Men's Caps	\$ 1.00 to \$ 2.50
Men's Wool Hose	35c. to \$1.00
Men's Mackinaw Coats	\$12.00 to \$18.00
Men's Sheepskin Coats	\$10.00 to \$18.00
Men's Flannel Shirts	\$ 1.25 to \$ 2.00
Men's Underwear, all grades, per gar.	\$ 1.00 to \$ 2.50
Men's All-Wool Combinations	\$ 3.00 to \$ 4.50
Men's Hats	40c. to \$2.00
Men's Umbrellas	\$ 1.50 to \$ 2.00
Men's Gloves	75c. to \$2.00
Men's Fancy Armlets	15c. to \$1.25

Special display of Ladies' Manicure Sets from \$1.75 to \$2.00
Cigar Cases, Tobacco Jars, Military Brushes, Tie-Backs, Smoking Sets, Mirrors, etc.

Also Dolls and Sewing Boxes from \$1.50 up
Girls' Woolen Toggles, 90c and \$1.25. Children's Toggles, 50c., 70c. and \$1.00.

Mufflers to match, \$1. \$1.25 and \$1.50. Children's Overstockings in red, navy, and white, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Girls' Long Gloves, red, white, grey, navy and castor at \$1.00 per pair. Children's Mitts, 30c., 35c., 40c., 50c. Children's Gloves, 40c. and 70c.

Suitable Gifts for the Soldier Boys

Khaki trousers, khaki handkerchiefs, khaki socks, khaki mufflers, khaki shirts, underwear, caps, etc., and we give 10 per cent. discount on all goods purchased by the soldier.

Do your shopping early, while the selection is good.

Xmas Bonus Free. Open every evening.

CHAS. MAGNUSON & SON
45-56-68 Dock Street St. John, N. B.

Everywhere in the C
a Few of the L
ance—People of
as Their Friend
to Grant Easy

Trèves, Germany, Dec.
President Wilson en route
for the conference which w
the peace table, the Briti
occupation zone in Germa
received with the greatest
and cordiality. I am inform
Wilson, I am informed bo
man civilians here and by o
from the German interior,
ed as the peace negotiatio
inclined to lighten their
garden, as against the Ent
tators, notably Lloyd Ge
Clemenceau, who will mak
to make the German
highest possible price for t
done by "the new defens
caste."

The people tell you of t
starvation in Germany, l
blame of the Kaiser's
while you are eating the s
they have served on the
Your coffee is sweetened
sugar of excellent quality,
potato and vegetable dish
high, and there is bread a
as French bread, and sou
and nutritious as it made
potatoes and other vegeta
You later walk down el
where not a single windo
broken, or a brick displac
into windows filled with
German officers' caps and
mets, Christmas toys and
handkerchiefs. There a
windows filled with frosted
pastries, and you begin
whether the German pe
what the word privation
You see the streets filled
dressed people, including
furs, more wearing heavy
coats and velvet hats, an
well clothed and happy,
vretinas to little girls wi
their necks walking home
with their parents.

I saw a group of sixty
leaving a schoolhouse tod
loudly at an automobile,
face was there a sign of
starvation.

If you turn your mind t
Belgium and France's
cities and villages, and t
and homeless thousands o
men and children, actual
with starvation and the
think of France's and Bel
civilians so many of whom
tonly gassed to death o
pieces in their own home
begin to wonder what
pose is of these stories w
hearing from Germany ab
necessity of being fed at
America and the Allies.

I believe that Germany
simply because the Germ
were defeated by the he
of the Allies, and not bec
food situation or starvat
vation in the interior. T
slopes are not based ent
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but as well on reports I h
persons fresh from oth
cities and communities.
Many Allied prisoners
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ians, in rage and some v
They tell stories of brut
shameful neglect. They
from the interior of Ger
From other sources I
that food is available i
cities if German marks
sers sent on missions hav
sufficiently fed on milk, eg
in the best hotels.

There are some, inst
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signed these centers wer
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They are now facing r
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caused by the disruptio
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I believe that the stor
of Berlin on the Germ
The entire attitude tow
British troops in Germa
all part and parcel of a
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It is as much organiz
paganda as was the p
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we entered the war. Ho
report on the actual con
many should be the bas
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I write this not as a
sweeping favors from th
man government in Bet
member of the America
ception. Trustworthy
hand today shows that
need is plain and fact
the free use of the wr
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also, at the disposal of
who a month ago wer
damning Germany.

HARTLAND

Hartland, Dec. 9.—M
body is on a visit to
Mrs. R. W. Lindsay of
Miss Treves. Afton of
had just recovered from
of appendicitis, 4
four weeks here with h
and Mrs. Andrew Alto
die.

Miss Ella Kearney, v
was called to Frederic
of the serious illness
returned yesterday to
member of the town's
Mrs. Kearney being mu
Mr. and Mrs. Arnot
rejoicing over the arri

with printed or printed...

ty Count

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142
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Town

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hn, N. B.

PRISONERS ON THEIR WAY OUT OF GERMANY BRING STORIES OF SHEER BRUTALITY AND SHAMEFUL CARELESSNESS

Everywhere in the Country, With the Possible Exception of a Few of the Larger Cities, the Best of Food is in Abundance—People of Germany Look Upon President Wilson as Their Friend Who Will Try to Force Other Countries to Grant Easy Terms.

Treves, Germany, Dec. 10.—With President Wilson en route to Europe for the conference which will lead to the peace table, the British army of occupation here in Germany is being received with the greatest tolerance and consideration for their indemnity. Wilson, I am informed both by German civilians here and by others fresh from the German interior, is regarded as the peace negotiator who will be inclined to lighten their indemnity burden, as against the Entente negotiators, notably Lloyd George and Clemenceau, who will make every effort to make the Germans pay the highest possible price for the wrongs done by "the new defunct military caste."

The people tell you of the terrible starvation in Germany, laying the blame of the Kaiser's militarism, while you are eating the simple meal they have served on the hotel table. Your coffee is sweetened with loaf sugar of excellent quality, your meat, potato and vegetable dishes are piled high, and there is bread as palatable as French bread, and soup as thick and nutritious as if made with meat, potatoes and other vegetables. You later walk down clean streets where not a single window pane is broken, or a brick displaced, and look into windows filled variously with German officers' caps and spiked helmets, Christmas toys and embroidered handkerchiefs. There are bakery windows filled with frosted cakes and pastries, and you begin to wonder whether the German people know what the word privation means. You see the streets filled with well-dressed people, including women with furs, men wearing heavy warm overcoats and velour hats, and children, well clothed and happy, from street wretches to little girls with furs about their necks walking home from church with their parents. I saw a group of sixty little girls leaving a schoolhouse today, shouting loudly at an automobile, and in no face was there a sign of privation or starvation. If you turn your mind back toward Belgium's and France's devastated cities and villages, and the weeping and homeless thousands of men, women and children, actually emaciated with starvation and exposure, and think of France's and Belgium's head civilians so many of whom were wretchedly gassed to death or blown to pieces in their own homes, you also begin to wonder what the actual privation is of these stories we have been hearing from Germany about the dire necessity of being fed and aided by America and the Allies. I believe that Germany lost the war simply because the German armies were defeated by the heavy fighting of the Allies, and not because of the food situation or starvation and privation in the interior. These conditions are not based entirely on the reports in that portion of Prussia now occupied by British troops, but as well on reports I have had from persons fresh from other German cities and communities. Many Allied prisoners arrived here today, among these well-clothed civilians, in rags and some without hats. They tell stories of brutality and of shameful neglect. They came far from the interior of Germany. From other sources I have learned that food is available in these interior cities if German marks are forthcoming in sufficient quantities, while officers sent on missions have been gratuitously fed on milk, eggs and meat in the best hotels. There are some indications that starvation exists in the greater cities, especially in the big munition-making centers, but before the armistice was signed these centers were well taken care of by the Kaiser's government. They are now facing nothing more than has happened many times in our own alumina and industrial centers caused by the disruption of railroad traffic by occasional strikes or snowstorms. I believe that the stories going out of Berlin on the German wireless, and being taken through in various ways, and the entire attitude toward the British troops in Germany today are all part and parcel of an effort to excite American sympathy for its effect at the peace table. It is as much organized German propaganda as was the propaganda of lies against the United States when we entered the war. Herbert Hoover's report on the actual conditions in Germany should be the basis of our sympathy for the bloody hand now extended in friendship and supplication. I write this not as a correspondent accepting favors from the present German government in Berlin, but as a member of the American army of occupation. Trustworthy information at hand today shows that the government is placing all facilities, including the free use of the wireless and telegraph lines in Berlin and anywhere else, at the disposal of correspondents, who a month ago were writing articles damning Germany.

HARTLAND

Hartland, Dec. 9.—Mrs. A. D. Kennedy is on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. R. W. Lindsay of Fredericton. Miss Evans Alton of Andover, who had just recovered from a severe attack of appendicitis, is spending a few weeks here with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Alton, to recuperate. Miss Ella Kearney, who last week was called to Fredericton by reason of the serious illness of her mother, returned yesterday to her duties as a member of the town's teaching staff, Mrs. Kearney being much improved. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Rideout are rejoicing over the arrival of a niece

Why Stay Fat? You Can Reduce

The answer of most fat people is that it is too hard, too troublesome and too dangerous to force the weight down. However, in Marmola Prescription Tablets, all these difficulties are overcome. They are absolutely harmless, entail no dieting or exercise, and have the added advantage of cheapness. A large case is sold by druggists at 75c. Or if preferable, they can be obtained by sending price direct to the Marmola Co., 864 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. Now that you know this you have no excuse for being too fat, but can reduce two, three or four pounds a week without fear of bad after-effects.

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 Geo. H. Waring, Manager

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
BUILDERS OF STEAMBOAT ENGINES AND PROPELLERS

Special Attention Given to General Repair Work.

MARINE WORK A SPECIALTY



MORSE'S TEA

In every spoonful is cleverly blended the rich strength of Fine Indian Tea and the delicate smoothness of young Ceylon leaves.



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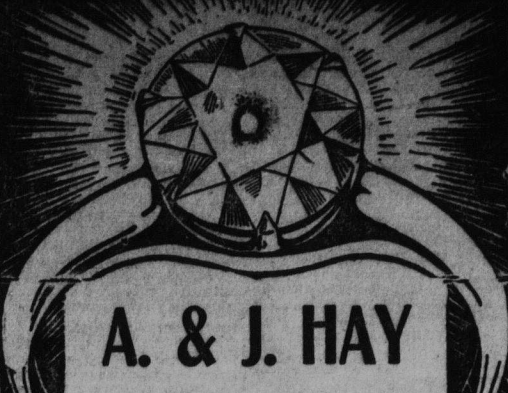
THE DAYLIGHT STORE

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 STORE OPEN EVENINGS.



A. & J. HAY

Wrist Watches, Pendants, Links, Signet Rings, Lorgnettes, Diamonds

AT

A. & J. HAY,
 King Street



PIANOS

— FOR —

CHRISTMAS!

There is no PRESENT you can buy that will make your home more attractive for yourself and family than a good

PIANO

If you like music—and most people do—this present is something that will give you pleasure for many years to come. We have many celebrated pianos for you to select from, such as:

**NORDHEIMER
 GERHARD HEINTZMAN
 SHERLOCK MANNING
 BELL and Other Makes**

Please Call and Examine.

We Are Offering Special Discounts in Price for the Holiday Trade.

BELL'S PIANO STORE
 86 GERMAIN STREET
 (Opp. Church Street.)



DRUGS

The Christmas Gift Drug Store

The success of pleasing all our patrons is our only aim. We have exceedingly neat and useful presents in toilet goods, and Paige & Shaw's Chocolates, just the things for Christmas gifts for every member of your family. Economy is our watchword. Our goods are of the very best quality. Never before have we been able to get together so complete a stock of gifts for all ages, and prices for all purses, until now. We understand how hard it is to find a suitable present for certain people, and we wish to help your selections. With the aid of our silent salesman "Display," we will endeavor to secure a right and hearty welcome for yourself on Christmas morning when you present your gifts. Let us show you our stock now, when the best is still available. We are open evenings.

G. A. RIECKER,
 87 Charlotte Street 'Phone M. 239



The Christmas Gift Question

Not Such a Problem After All

With All the Sensible, Practical and Useful Things This Christmas Shop Off ers

Give Something Towards the Trousseau of the Bride Soon To Be

Lovely Undies in Dove Mutt with dear little clusters of hand embroidery, also trimmed lace edging. Colors flesh and white. Price \$1.75 to \$2.35 per box.

Our Envelope Chemises make exquisite gifts in wash silks, satins and crepe de chenes, some with dear little touches of embroidery, others trimmed hand-made rose clusters. Flesh or white. Price \$2.95 to \$5.50 per box.

Beautiful Pyjamas in lovely wash satins and silks, empire one-piece style, trimmed fancy stitching and satin ribbon, in pink or flesh. Price \$7.50 to \$13.25 per pair.

Who does not like a dainty Camisole? We have styles to please the most fastidious in wash silks, satins, Georgette crepes and crepe de chenes and trimmed so many different ways. Flesh, pink, white. Price \$1.50 to \$3.25 per box.

The Youngsters Will Welcome These Gifts

A smart little dress in checks, plaids or serges, most any shade. All sizes, 6 to 14 years. Price \$2.68 to \$5.98 each.

A good warm Sweater, plain or rib knit, in nice shades of tan, rose, sage, green, sand. Sizes 6 to 14 years. Price \$3.50 to \$6.25 each.

A pretty, as well as warm Bath Robe of heavy velour, all dandy patterns, rose, sage, tan, navy, sky, cardinal. Finished at neck with cord, also girdle tie. Sizes 6 to 14 years. Price \$1.98 to \$4.50.

Neckwear a Timely Gift Suggestion

Something we win net collars in the new long back style with dainty lace trimmed edges. Price 85c. to \$2.25 per box.

Cowel Collars in combination of satin and net, satin and Georgette, satin and lace, also in all satin. Price \$1.65 to \$3.45 per box.

Dainty Georgette Crepe Vestees in square or round neck effect or cowel collars, or collarless, satin and filet lace trimmings. Price \$2.35 to \$3.25 per box.

Corded Silk Collars in Tuxedo and square back effects, both roll and flat styles. Price \$1.00, \$1.35 and \$1.65 per box.

A special Christmas assortment of Georgette and Arlette Crepe Collars in all the new and popular styles, including long back, Tuxedo and bib effects, trimmed lace, fringe or hemstitching. Price 85c. to \$3.45 per box.

Every Girl, Big and Little Will Like These Skating Sets

Lovely plaid effects in caps and scarfs to match, in beautiful range of colors. Price \$3.25 and \$3.75 per set.

Good shades of rose, gray, tan, green, cardinal, in brushed or plain knit, cap and scarf to match. Price \$3.25 to \$3.75 per set.

New Tam-o-Shanter, fancy double knit with scarf to match, colors white, gray, rose. Price \$1.50 to \$2.25 each.

London House **DANIEL** Head of King St.

WITH WILSON OUT, McADOO MAY RUN FOR PRESIDENT

Secretary is Looked Upon as Logical Democratic Candidate in 1920.

Washington, Nov. 28.—In losing the most important and influential member of his Cabinet through the resignation of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, the President is confronted with a task of real difficulty in trying to fill up the gap. Many names have already been suggested, but there is yet no clew to the intentions of the President, both as regards the Treasury post and the Director Generalship of Railroads. It is probable there will be none in advance of a Presidential announcement as to who has been chosen for Mr. Wilson invariably keeps a close guard on such matters.

No man whose name has yet been mentioned, or who has been thought of by those who speculate as to Mr. McAdoo's successor in the Cabinet measures up to the standard of the retiring Secretary. This is generally admitted. It is not because there are no men of ability equal to that of Mr. McAdoo. It is rather because of the fact that no other man stands in such a close relationship to the President or exercises such an influence upon the Administration, not excepting Col. X.

His has nothing to do with the fact that Mr. McAdoo is the President's son-in-law. Apart entirely from his family connection, Mr. McAdoo has stood for at least six years in peculiarly close relations to Mr. Wilson. The President has given him his full confidence, has trusted him completely, has never hesitated to place large powers in his hands, and has admired the vigor and success which Mr. McAdoo has carried through great projects. He has leaned heavily upon his Secretary of the Treasury, who has been a man of work for the Administration. The "we me" understand each other perfectly and their team work is well-nigh perfect.

Hard to Replace Him. It is not to be expected that the President will succeed in finding another man who can replace Mr. McAdoo in these respects. He will doubtless find an able Secretary of the Treasury and also an able man to run the railroads, but necessarily neither of them can be what Mr. McAdoo has been to the President. He has been more than a mere Cabinet member. He has been a close personal adviser, a pillar of confidence, often valuable inspiration to Mr. Wilson. His retirement from office at a time when the President intends to leave the country for an indefinite stay, offers a hard problem for solution. While it is known that Mr. Wilson does not propose to relinquish any of his Presidential powers during his stay abroad, it was felt that Secretary McAdoo would occupy a more commanding position than ever in the absence of the President. His restless energy, which has earned for him the nickname of the "human dynamo" and his complete accord with the President, would have been relied upon to keep things moving in Administration circles while Mr. Wilson was away. He would, of course, have had no additional power, but Government officials would have known that McAdoo was on the job, and that in itself would have been something to reckon with. McAdoo's retirement at this juncture leaves a real hole in the Wilson Administration.

There is nothing "behind" Mr. McAdoo's resignation, according to almost universal opinion here. He is known to be urgently in need of a rest. While it is not believed that there is anything serious the matter with his health, it is understood that he has reached the point of nervous and physical exhaustion where it becomes necessary to call a halt before something serious does develop.

No Friction with President. All suggestions of any friction between the President and Mr. McAdoo are scouted. There has never been the least sign of such friction. Nor is it believed by those who are in a position to know, that there is any politics in the resignation. Any hint of politics is resented in Administration circles, as well as by all of Mr. McAdoo's friends.

It is true that Mr. McAdoo has been looked upon as the most logical Democratic candidate for President in 1920, provided, of course, that Mr. Wilson should not stand for a third term. The general view here for a long time has been that Mr. Wilson would run again if the war was still in progress, but otherwise not. The closing of the war naturally brought McAdoo to the front again with those who are already speculating as to 1920 candidates. But his resignation has nothing whatever to do with any presidential ambitions he may or may not have. This is asserted strongly by his friends.

Whether his retirement will have any effect, one way or another, upon his presidential prospects is, of course, not known. Most of the opinion is to the effect that it will not, that if Mr. Wilson is not re-nominated in 1920, Mr. McAdoo in private life will stand just as good a chance of becoming the candidate as he would if he continued in public life.

There is no camouflage about the reasons for McAdoo's retirement. They were set forth plainly in the correspondence between himself and the President. Washington has no doubts on that subject. But Washington is naturally interested in the result of Mr. Wilson's search for two men to fill one man's place, particularly the place of the Administration's dynamo, whose slogan when others hesitated war "Do it now."

Speculating on Successors. Speculation as to Mr. McAdoo's successors takes equal rank with the discussion of the future policy toward the railroads. For the position as Secretary of the Treasury, Representative Carter Glass of Virginia, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, is known to be under serious consideration by several of President Wilson's closest advisers. Friends of Mr. Glass say he has a reputation for be-

ing a close student and constructive thinker on financial subjects, and for executive ability in a number of private enterprises.

For Director General of Railroads of the President's selection. Such a man as Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals is wanted. It was noted today—a man who could direct the staff and organization already built up by Mr. McAdoo.

On the new Director General of Railroads, whoever he may be, will develop the "tax" roads through the readjustment period. This task will apply to many phases of employment conditions, rate practices, traffic reforms, terminal consolidations, distribution of newly purchased cars and locomotives, policies of Government, financing of additions, betterments, extensions and equipment purchases, reorganization of operating methods and measures to increase the traffic capacity of the rail system to handle the big volume of freight expected by students of industrial development during the next few years.

Upon the policies of the new Railroad Director will depend largely whether the Government shall continue combining the railroad into a homogenous unit or being the "breaking up" process in preparation for resumption of private control. From the President's election observers believe may be determined to a large degree the attitude of the Administration on the railroads' future. This is one reason why the picking of a new Director General is regarded as fraught with such unusual significance.

Favors Government Ownership. Although Mr. McAdoo will retire to private life, his friends say he has no thought of refraining from expressing his ideas on Governmental policies from time to time. Particularly will he remain interested in the railroad question and those in close touch with Mr. McAdoo would not be surprised to see him come forward in a few months with specific recommendations for the nation's consideration of the railroad issue. Mr. McAdoo is said by his friends to look with disfavor on the idea of individual railroad competition and there have been many reports that eventually he would advocate complete Government ownership, to be effected by exchange of Government bonds for railroad securities. Formally and officially, however, Mr. McAdoo never has indicated this attitude.

Depew Praises McAdoo. Former United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, commenting on the resignation of Secretary McAdoo, said last night:

"Everybody will admit that the reasons assigned by Mr. McAdoo for his resignation are conclusive. At the same time all familiar with the railway situation and with his administration will deeply regret his ceasing to be Director General. Fortunately for the business of the country, for improving the works and consolidat-

ion that he may preside over the league of nations."

"The Daily News" is inclined toward pacifism, therefore, it is likely to doubly welcome any suggestion favoring its notion of a league of nations, but many sections are discussing the possibility not only from the viewpoint of the high personal respect which with Wilson is regarded here, but from its political possibilities as well.

Europe Discussing Proposal To Make Wilson Head of a League of Nations

BY ARTHUR S. DRAPER.

London, Dec. 9.—Considerable interest is taken here in this "Daily News" dispatch from New York, reading: "Wilson is in a delicate position. The President is approaching the end of his second term, and there is a feeling that his great career should not end with the Presidency. There is a suggestion that he may preside over the league of nations."

NO PREFERENCE FOR CABLE MESSAGES

New York, Dec. 9.—The British authorities have suspended the "urgent" classification of telegraphic messages passing through Great Britain, according to advice received by the Commercial Cable Company here today. Under this classification messages marked "urgent" have been given priority over those not so marked, and a higher rate has been exacted for their transmission. At the commercial office of the company it was stated that the privilege probably was caused by a desire of the British administration to forward all messages in the order in which they were received.

ing the operation of the railroads, and also for the protection of the investors. Mr. McAdoo was selected. He has demonstrated constructive ability and also executive talent. Like most incumbents he has not only been in close contact with, but has administered large enterprises, and reached a point or position where the size of the enterprise attracted but did not alarm him. He made the discovery of a principle familiar with railway managers, but which public officials who had connection with railroads, and exercised Government control could not understand.

"The official attitude toward the railroads has been for years that their expenditures could be increased without limit by increase of wages and other expenses, and that it was not necessary to increase rates to enable them to meet these burdens."

GERMANS LEAVING THE BALTIC PROVINCES

Amsterdam, Dec. 9.—The German government, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, has recognized the republic of Estonia, one of the Russian Baltic provinces. According to this correspondent the Germans have evacuated Narva, a Russian town 61 miles southwest of Petrograd and also are leaving the Russian ports of Reval and Riga.

PERU ACCEPTS U. S. MEDIATION

Argentina Will Join in Efforts to Bring About Peace.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 9.—The proposal of the United States to mediate with the object of ending the Tacna-Arica controversy is commended by the Argentine newspapers. They say that Argentina is honored by the invitation to join in the mediation.

La Epoca, the semi-official organ of the administration, says the views expressed by the American ambassador regarding the Tacna-Arica controversy shows that perfect accord exists between the United States and Argentina as concerns South American politics.

Lima, Peru, Dec. 9.—It is announced that the Peruvian government accepts the proffered mediation of the United States and Argentina in the settlement of the dispute with Chile. As a consequence the boycott against Chilean vessels has been ended.

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—Mrs. F. PLATT, 9 Woodbine St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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VOL. X, NO. 10

TO THE ST. JOHN BOYS AND GIRLS THE

Vivid Pen Pictures in Canadian Empire—Order Line to various Regiments Their Honors Corps' Quarters

By J. F. B. L'Evesque, Correspondent

With the Canadian many. Dec. 9.—The Canadian First Canadian Division another Canadian Division. It was raining in the hills and forest of a home of the wild boar swished in mist. At Folsom, a poor Belgian side of the front of Belgium cheered a only flag they possessed. It was a Belgian flag, passed by a Belgian post, resembling, with white stripes, a barbed wire fence. The house, where still it is a national pride.

Sir Arthur Currie, Canadian Corps commander, accompanied by his staff, returned to the front of the Canadian Corps. The officer commanding the unit with his staff.

The Canadian Light Infantry, which was the first to pass point was the Third Battalion, followed by the 2nd and 4th Battalions of the 1st Canadian Infantry and Second Canadian Corps commander, who was sure to pass him the map of the Canadian front. The Canadian Corps commander, who was sure to pass him the map of the Canadian front.

MONTREAL TO BE KILLED

Three Cases of Manslaughter of Others are

Montreal, Dec. 10.—The Grand Jury here, sitting since Monday, has returned a verdict in three cases of manslaughter. The three cases are those of the former guards at Verdun, who are held in an inn.

Three true bills were returned against a number of persons on the criminal case now sitting in the Grand Jury. There is a possibility of a connection with the Lord Atholstan's house will come up again. The case was to have been held, but there has been a postponement of Lord Atholstan's house will come up again. The case was to have been held, but there has been a postponement of Lord Atholstan's house will come up again.

NORWAY HAD SAM

Britain the Only Talk About the Seas.

London, Dec. 10.—The Norwegian press says: "A voice is heard from Germany for freedom of the seas. The being will deny that deed done her best that is to say, free the living men and ships. Those who really from being a piece from those depths the last dying breath without a trace by the hand of brigands were not the land and her colonies and the United States alone who have the loudly of freedom. Those others, who broadcast the fruit should be able to solve might well pride themselves on the of the freedom of the seas."