

From the Ocean Shore

BITS OF NEWS FROM THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Items of Interest From Places Lapped By Waves of the Atlantic.

A cigarette caused fire on a steamer at St. John.

Frederickton flour dropped fourteen cents last week.

The steamer Algiers broke adrift during the big gale last week at St. John.

George Hope, of St. John, was fined \$100 for selling liquor without a license.

One of the wildest storms in years raged throughout New Brunswick last week.

S.S. "Brardene," which was sunk by a submarine, was formerly owned by Mr. Alf. Dickie, of Nova Scotia.

Whist testing a snow plough David Cormier, an I.C.R. employe, Moncton, was struck by a chain, and died of injuries.

Little Ralph McMurtie died as a result of an overdose of patent medicine. He found the tablets in his mother's handbag.

There is much talk of a \$50,000 organization to establish a ship service between Prince Edward Island and the mainland.

Mr. J. A. F. Gardin, a well-known druggist of Woodstock, N.B., died suddenly. He had not been in robust health of late.

Ludlow Sowers, of Burton, Sunbury County, N.B., was fatally injured in an accident in the lumberwoods, near Mars Hill, Maine.

The Fredericton branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, comprising Fredericton, York County, and Sunbury County, will have a deficit of upwards of \$20,000 on the operations during 1916.

BRITAIN'S NEW PREMIER.

By Chas. M. Bice, Denver, Colo.

We are informed by recent despatches that the Hon. Lloyd George has just been made prime minister of England; and there is much more significance in the fact than a mere change of names in this high office.

George has justly built up a reputation in England for doing things, and this change in the ministry implies that it is backed by the insistent demand of a militant England.

The Asquith government was not noted for persistent, vigorous action, and this was dissatisfying to many patriotic Britons, hence the demand for a change in the cabinet.

We may now confidently expect the war to be prosecuted by the Allies with much more vim and determination than in the two years and eight months just past. The situation that led to this change is the fact that the present method of waging the war would never win, and some more strenuous movement characteristic of the true British spirit should be adopted.

No one questions the loyalty of the men who have given place in leadership to others; they have simply been found wanting in execution rather than in resolve.

The little Welshman, we trust, who thus comes into power, to use a sports phrase, will not "fumble the ball."

The former minister has unfortunately been indecisive at critical moments, and the ball has slipped from his grasp.

Mr. Asquith has proven himself to be a better pacifier of dissatisfaction at home than as organizer of successful offensives against the enemy.

He has spent too much time in quelling his critics in the cabinet, while the strategists of the enemy have been out-generalizing him.

He has displayed a marvelous ingenuity in escaping the political consequences of military reverses and a lack of it in avoiding the repetition of costly blunders. His main defect is in being over cautious, and has failed to recognize that the best answer to criticism is success, and that this demands energy behind resolution. It is here that Mr. George differs so widely from him.

As chancellor of the exchequer before the war Mr. George set himself to achieve certain ends in the face of the severest criticism ever levelled against a cabinet minister, but he did not debate and parley.

He fought his way through to success, and was then accorded his due meed of praise. Of course, such a man is bound to have enemies, but in the end they are forced to respect him for his courage and persistence.

They soon learned that when Mr. George became committed to a course of action he meant that he would successfully go through with it.

This is why Britons are now turning to him with confidence in what he proposes to do.

Kitchener gave England an army; Lloyd George gave the army guns and ammunition, and thus these two remarkable men have served the Empire as no others have done in the war.

We mourn the loss of Kitchener, but rejoice in the survival of Lloyd George.

This victory of the Northcliffe press is incidental to the victory of militant England, and augurs a new determination to force the contest to the bitter end, until German militarism is wiped from the face of the earth.

Every man loving company, but it has hard time making a date with it.

Putting Punch in Preparedness is not a question of guns and shells alone—it is a question of men—and you have to build men out of food.

Be prepared for the critical moments in life by eating Shredded Wheat, a food that supplies the greatest amount of muscle-building material with the least tax on the digestive organs. For breakfast with milk or cream or fruits.



Made in Canada.

MILLIONS TO CANADA.

Cost of Fifty Branch Plants Estimated at \$15,000,000.

Since the outbreak of the European war, about fifty American industrial corporations have opened branch establishments in Canada. Most of these have gone to Ontario, several to Quebec Province, and a few to western cities of the Dominion. It is conservatively estimated that these fifty plants represent an investment of \$15,000,000. Prior to the war there were about 450 such companies in Canada, so that the total investment of the 500 concerns must at least amount to \$150,000,000.

For years prior to the war, a number of American industrial corporations, such as the International Harvester Company, the Singer Sewing Machine Company, and the Westinghouse Electric established plants in various parts of Europe, including Russia. Since the war, however, the extension has been largely in the direction of Canada. Many concerns have found it advantageous to have plants in Canada because of the saving in the cost of distributing their product and also for tariff reasons.

Following is a partial list of the articles manufactured by American companies that have recently located in Canada:

Railway accessories, overalls, chemicals, silverware and flatware, automobiles, horsehoes, steel goods, patent medicines, spices, soaps, perfumes, glue, beet sugar, pumps, greenhouses, railway signals, fuses, boxes, spreaders, silk gloves, stockings, tires, steel products, canned goods, automobile varnishes, belting, store counters, explosives, pulp and paper, sewing machines, and other abrasives and electric furnace products, grain chamoisette gloves, refined nickel, and cottonseed oil products.

The total of American investments in Canada, according to The Monetary Times of Toronto, is \$978,000,000, of which \$150,000,000 represents the branch factories.

Discussing what it calls "the United States commercial invasion," The Monetary Times says:

Since informal discussion in various quarters has been heard as to the possibility of favorable tariffs among the Allies and the Dominions after the war, there has been an impetus given to the movement of United States branch plants to Canada, and a number of inquiries continue to be made by United States firms with a view to their establishment in the Dominion.

In the event of favorable tariff treatment as between the Allies and the Dominions, these United States manufacturers in Canada expect to be regarded as Canadian manufacturers, and thus entitled to the benefits of any such favorable tariff legislation. These firms are now in a position to cater to close range to the demands of the Canadian market, and hope also to be in a position to handle some

of all their export trade from their Canadian factories under present or revised tariffs of various countries. Industrial commissioners throughout Canada are receiving numerous inquiries in connection with sites in their industrial districts from United States firms contemplating the establishment of a new industry here. The outstanding feature in connection with the inquiries of these United States concerns seems to be that they are all awaiting the much-discussed preferential tariff of the Allies.

Probably 90 per cent. of the correspondents desire no publicity regarding their inquiries, apparently not desiring their competitors in the United States to be advised of any intention of establishing in Canada.

Prior to the war there were established in Canada branch factories for the production of asbestos, barrels, bottoms, carpenter sweeps, corsets, condensed milk, bags, corks, carriages, couches, brass goods, billiard tables, cash registers, disinfectants, fly paper, files, fire extinguishers, fountain pens, photographs, hardware, pickles, presses, pulleys, razors, rubbers, shoes, scales, typewriters, watch cases, tobacco, &c.

Thin blooded people usually have stomach trouble. They seldom recognize the fact that thin blood is the cause of the trouble, but it is. In fact, thin, impure blood is the most common cause of stomach trouble; it affects the digestion very quickly. The glands that furnish the digestive fluid are diminished in their activity; the stomach muscles are weakened, and there is a loss of nerve force. In this state of health nothing will more quickly restore the appetite, the digestion and normal nutrition than good, rich, red blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly on the blood, making it rich and red, and this enriched blood strengthens weak nerves, stimulates tired muscles and awakens the normal activity of the glands that supply the digestive fluids. The first sign of improving health is an improved appetite, and soon the effect of these blood-making pills is evident throughout the system. You find that what does not distress you, and that you are strong and vigorous instead of irritable and listless. This is proved by the case of Mrs. J. Harris, Gerrard St., Toronto, who says: "About three years ago I was seized with a severe attack of indigestion and vomiting. My food seemed to turn sour as soon as I ate it, and I would turn so deathly sick that sometimes I would fall on the floor after vomiting. I tried a lot of home remedies, but they did not help me. Then I went to a doctor who gave me some powders, but they seemed actually to make me worse instead of better. This went on for nearly two months and by that time my stomach was in such a weak state that I could not keep down a drink of water, and I was wasted to a skeleton and felt that life was not worth living. I was not married at this time and one Sunday evening on the way to church with my intended husband I was taken with a bad spell on the street. He took me to a drug store where the clerk fixed up something for me, and my intended got me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the end of the first week I could feel some improvement from the use of the Pills, and I gladly continued taking them until every symptom of the trouble was gone, and I was again enjoying the best of health. These Pills are now my standby and I tell all my friends what they did for me."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

JAP KNIT GOODS HIT HARD.

Britain's Ban on Imports Effects a Growing Eastern Trade.

Great Britain's war ban on importation of knitted goods will probably prove to be a great blow to the Japanese knitting industry. During the ten months ending October 31 the total value of this line of goods exported to Great Britain reached \$9,000,000. In addition, contracts entered into call for delivery of additional goods up to next June, amounting to \$6,000,000.

Exporters have held conferences urging the Japanese Government to strive for the rescinding of the order. It is claimed that the order is not a friendly measure of an allied nation and that it will injure the friendship between the two countries. It is also feared here that similar bans will affect other lines of Japanese manufacture.

The immediate effort of the British order will be the suspension of many factories and the throwing out of employment of thousands of workmen. As a result of the Japanese representations the British Government has announced that the enforcement of the prohibition order would be postponed until January 1. The press is expressing hope that the authorities will further be persuaded to take into consideration the situation facing the manufacturers and workers in Japan and see whether there is not some way of permanently modifying absolute prohibition.

DEVONPORT ONCE VERY UNPOPULAR

WORKINGMEN PRAYED GOD TO STRIKE HIM DEAD.

Organization of Port of London was a Remarkable Accomplishment.

A strong man—strong physically as well as mentally—with a capacious head firmly set on sturdy shoulders, a decisive mouth, and a determined, clean-lined chin—that is Lord Devonport, Food Controller in the Lloyd George Government. The First Lord of the Larder, as he has been aptly termed, is already making himself felt in the Old Country. He is likely to do so with increasing stringency. For that is Lord Devonport's little way. You may admire him, or you may dread him. But you can scarcely be unaware of him.

Four years ago Lord Devonport's name was anathema to a large section of the British working classes. So also was that of Lord Rhondda, also a member of the present Government, as president of the Local Government Board. In all great strikes there is some one employer whose public opinion fixes on as the quintessence of the employing type. In the coal strike of 1912 it was Lord Rhondda, then Mr. D. A. Thomas, and at that time all unaware of what the future held in store for him in the way of acquaintance with Canadian munition methods.

Later in 1912, the dock strike coming along, Lord Devonport, in the capacity of chairman of the Port of London Authority, took Mr. Thomas' place in the public view as the typical stern, unbending employer. But he came in for a larger amount of abuse than usual. For it has not happened to many men (or had not until we knew the Kaiser) for thousands to pray for their death. Yet that was what happened to Lord Devonport.

Lord Devonport, in spite of all his hard work, is great at outdoor pursuits. He loves a tramp through the stubble after the partridges. He is a great gardener, and yachting and boating are also among his hobbies.

FARMS FOR VETERANS.

What the C. P. R. is Doing For Returned Soldiers.

The decision of Lord Shaughnessy to provide, through the department of Natural Resources, of the C. P. R., farm homes for many of the returned soldiers, is a further proof of his desire that those who take part in the war will have recognition of their services. This subject received much attention during the past year. The extent and magnitude of the work of preparing 1,000 farms will be realized when it is noted that it involves: Building 1,000 houses, building 1,000 barns, constructing 1,300 miles of fence, digging 1,000 wells, breaking and cultivating 50,000 acres; the buildings will require about 20,000,000 feet of lumber to erect. The preparation of farms will entail an expenditure of about \$3,500,000. One thousand farms will of course provide for an extremely small proportion of returned soldiers who will want to obtain farm homes, and the Dominion Government must adopt some general policy of providing these homes. However the Canadian Pacific Railway has led the way in trying to solve the pressing and troublesome question and no doubt the Dominion Government will announce its general scheme. An examining committee will select the prospective farmers. There will be inspectors and advisors to help the soldiers from the time they get on the land. Under the improved farm scheme 150 acres may be allowed to a settler and under the assisted colonization scheme as much as 320 acres may be allowed. The terms of payment for the land are very easy.

WOMEN AS BANKERS.

Are Most Successful, Say London Women.

In the recently published Government scheme for a British trade bank occurred the phrase: "It is fair to assume that women will in future take a share in purely clerical work. The Federation of Women Workers, however, thinks they should not be confined to clerical work, and brings out the following facts:

A woman has been appointed manager of a branch of the London City and Midland Bank.

Others are being trained for similar posts.

At the exams, following the Gilbert lectures on banking at King's College four of the 22 candidates gaining over 80 per cent. of marks were women.

One, Miss Rosa Kingston, of the head office of the London and South Western Bank, gained the first place with a note of approbation from the examiner, Sir John Paget.

Seven women from the same bank gained prizes or certificates.

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ployes and with no capital. He was principal manager, cashier, salesman, traveller, and all. In four years he had made a success of this business, and was drawing \$15,000 a year from it. Then it occurred to him to start the International Stores (grocers' shops all over the country). At the present these stores number between two and three hundred.

His Active Life.

That, in briefest outline, is the story of Hudson Kearley's successful business career. To-day Lord Devonport, Peer of the Realm, landowner, and millionaire, declares that there is no romance about it—nothing in which cannot be emulated by others. For he attributes his success to his possessive, not of exceptional talent, or exceptional good fortune, but of exceptional industry.

His early energy is still unimpaired—like so many of the men Mr. Lloyd George has gathered around him he is a tiger for work—and to it he has added large stores of business experience and experience of public life. A Liberal, he represented Devonport in Parliament for eighteen years, and from 1905 to 1909 he was a very useful member of the Liberal Ministry.

He saw the Port of London Act safely into law, and then became head of the public body which was to be run as a public utility. The salary of \$20,000 a year is attached to the post. But Lord Devonport refused to touch a cent of it. The honor of serving the country was enough, he said, for him.

As has been said, that service brought him into almost unparalleled unpopularity, though it gained him the respect of those who like to see a man stand through thick and thin by what he believes to be right.

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Exporters have held conferences urging the Japanese Government to strive for the rescinding of the order. It is claimed that the order is not a friendly measure of an allied nation and that it will injure the friendship between the two countries. It is also feared here that similar bans will affect other lines of Japanese manufacture.

The immediate effort of the British order will be the suspension of many factories and the throwing out of employment of thousands of workmen. As a result of the Japanese representations the British Government has announced that the enforcement of the prohibition order would be postponed until January 1. The press is expressing hope that the authorities will further be persuaded to take into consideration the situation facing the manufacturers and workers in Japan and see whether there is not some way of permanently modifying absolute prohibition.

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