

## JAP SERVANTS

## SEEK MANY TIPS

Tango Unpopular in the Land of Mikado.

## "TEA MONEY" IN FAVOR

Hotel Manager Tells of Conditions in the Orient.

(New York Sun.)

The tango is known in Japan, but is not taking like wildfire. The cabaret is remote as is the North Pole. Tipping in the hotels patronized by natives, exceeds even the wildest dreams of a Broadway waiter. Twenty-five cent cigars can be purchased at \$1.15 each.

Aisaku Hayashi imparts this information. Mr. Hayashi is the managing director of the Imperial Hotel of Tokio, the largest tourist hotel in Japan. After an absence of seven years he returns here with the intention of preparing plans for the construction of a \$2,000,000 hotel in Tokio. The proposed hotel will occupy four acres and will be the most elaborate hostelry in the domain of the Mikado.

Mr. Hayashi is stopping at the Biltmore. Up to seven years ago he dealt in antiques in New York. He speaks excellent English.

## JAP CIGARS EXPENSIVE.

Aside from the fact that a trip to Japan means a sad separation from first grade perfectos for all except persons with exceedingly large means, Mr. Hayashi maintains that Japan can be seen for a surprisingly reasonable sum. There is a heavy protective tariff on tobacco, but none on tourists. As for the places where "tea money" (Japanese for that well known institution, the tip) is a recognized feature, they are patronized exclusively by the natives.

Americans are not accustomed to comfort of the kind the natives demand. They prefer chairs to reclining on the floor, although the latter can be shown to possess possibilities for relaxation that the former does not. Americans also like their dining and writing tables higher than a foot from the ground and their meals served in a special dining-room. For

that reason they do not patronize the Japanese inns, where one room is made to serve the purpose of living room, library, dining room and bedroom. Not that this versatility of the Japanese inn room makes for crowdedness—there is, in fact, very little furniture and the cushions that comprise the bed are rolled up each morning and placed in the wardrobe until night.

There are three hotels for tourists in Tokio and altogether forty in Japanese territory. Thirty-two of the most important of these have banded themselves together into the Japan Hotel Association, of which Mr. Hayashi is president.

"In a personal way we try to do the test we can to give foreigners a good impression of the country," said Mr. Hayashi. "This results in an appreciation of Japan by all who visit her. The hotel men are quite indispensable in efforts to bring the East and West together. Visits from Americans and Europeans have been few during the war period. Later we expect a more considerable number of visitors than ever before."

## EASY FOR TRAVELLER.

"They will meet with no difficulties in travelling, as the majority of the hotel and railroad employees are familiar with the English language. Hotels and cuisine will be to their liking. The cooks in the Japanese tourist hotels are trained under French chefs. When compared with American prices, food is cheap in Japan, and it is possible, for example, to get for the equivalent of fifteen cents a steak that would cost seventy-five cents in New York."

"We may even, in time, get the general Japanese population to appreciate the tourist hotels. Japanese merchants, travelling from one city to the other, already know their advantages. For, even to native Japanese, the 'tea money' is a perplexing problem. It is an expected thing, but one never knows whether too little 'tea money' has been given or too much. In either case the donor is likely to be laughed at and the feeling is not a comfortable one, even if the laughter is not open."

"Even I, who am acquainted with the various phases of the hotel business, would not know whether I have given too little or too much. The officers of the hotel are the ones to judge of that, and the only way to learn what they think is to pay a second visit to the hotel and note the treatment accorded. In Japanese inns one cannot ask for a kind of room, facing a certain way. One must take what one gets."

"The tip is expected in a lump sum and the established amount usually equals the hotel bill. Rich Japanese usually spend \$5 a day on tipping."

## THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR

(From the Normal Light.)

A new year has entered and brought with it a unique state of affairs. Had nothing of greater magnitude happened we would be inclined to dwell upon the return of China to an empire after a brief pretence at being a republic. We might even have spoken of Mexico with its perpetual quarrels, the marriage of President Wilson of the United States, or of the advance of temperance reform in both European and American countries, but all these events have been overshadowed and made of lesser importance. One thing has surpassed them all, and that is The Great War.

At the present time we find Belgium almost entirely in the hands of the Germans, Poland at the mercy of Germany and Austria, Serbia completely overrun by the enemy and King Peter without a country; Armenia devastated and her population of 800,000 either butchered or scattered upon the mountains to die of cold and starvation. On the face of it, therefore, it appears as though the enemy had scored in all directions. But there is another side. The Allies have not been inactive. The enemy's fleets are driven from the seas and their countries are hemmed in on all sides. Their remote possessions have been gained by the Allies. The so-called blockade of the British Isles by German submarines has fizzled out.

The latest scene of submarine activity is the Mediterranean, where, in addition to other ships, ocean liners are being sent to the bottom without warning. Here again, however, the "submarine hunt" has been begun by the Allies.

The part of the Allied forces at Suvla Bay and Anzac has been removed to other scenes. This has been to many of us a relief because the chances of immediate success were small and the region extremely unhealthy. Since the Dardanelles project was undertaken the sick, wounded and dead exceed 200,000. What a terrible sacrifice in view of the limited results.

But the Allies have in no sense weakened in their resolve to continue the fight. English, French, Russians, Belgians, Serbians, all alike, though suffering from cold and weariness, sick, wounded and dying, all have made a solemn vow to fight to the bitter end, to vanquish the enemy and not until that period of the war has been reached can we look ahead with sanguineness or hope for a universal peace which shall enter into the interests of all nations and cause those nations to avoid the scientific cruelty of a modern war.

W. T. R. F., A1.

Whilst the greater part of Europe is engaged in this mighty conflict, deciding whether Right or Wrong shall hold sway, the United States is, to quote the words of her President, "preventing collective economic ruin and the breakdown throughout the world of the industries by which its population are fed." This policy is a noble one, but the great republic has been so self-contained in this policy, so self-centred, as to cause the greatest surprise. She has been silent while international law has been violated, only interposing when the loss of her own citizens or commerce has challenged her attention, and then she has treated the interruption of her trade on an equal plane with the loss of several of her citizens. When the war is brought to an end will the United States have anything to say in the framing of the treaty which will proclaim peace?

W. T. R. F., A1.

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## THREATENED TO SHOOT.

Two residents of the second cross road on the New Maryland Road were arrested Monday night on the charge of assault. The two are father and son of the name of Higgins. The story is that the mother and other members of the family were turned out of the house by force yesterday and threatened that they would be shot if they attempted to return. A cartridge containing a metal ball in the place of a shot that had been extracted is in the possession of the police. Both men are reported to be eccentric. They appeared before the police magistrate yesterday afternoon and were remanded till Friday.

## PERSONAL

Mr. Charles Ayr, a prosperous farmer of Hopewell Cape, is here attending the meeting of the F. and D. Association.

Mr. Byron C. Peck of Riverside, is in the city.

Coun. J. G. Douglas of Stanley, was in the city today.

Miss Georgie C. Hayward of St. John, Chancery Court stenographer is a guest at the Queen.

The man who goes out between the acts may come in with a smile—but you can't always see it.

## Opposition Platform

The following platform was adopted at the Opposition Convention held in St. John recently:  
In the event of the Opposition being returned to power, we pledge ourselves:—

## NO PARTIZAN CONTROL OF CROWN LANDS.

1. We pledge ourselves to completely reorganize the Crown Lands Department, so that its administration shall be entirely severed from politics and administered on sound business principles under systematic plans by a non-partizan commission specially appointed for that purpose, responsible to the Legislature and working in co-operation with the Dominion Commission of Conservation.

## TAKE THE HIGHWAYS OUT OF POLITICS.

2. We pledge ourselves to take the highways out of politics, giving the expenditure of the money collected from the people and the control of the labor, together with the Government appropriations, into the hands of supervisors, chosen by the people of each parish, to whom a detailed and audited account must be rendered every year at the annual meeting, and a duplicate thereof forwarded to the Department of Public Works, the work of the supervisors to be under the inspection of a competent provincial engineer.

We also pledge ourselves to set aside the money collected from the licenses upon automobiles and other motor vehicles, together with an equal appropriation from the revenues of the Province each year, to pay the interest upon the bonds to provide for permanent roads, which shall be constructed as rapidly as possible.  
PROHIBITION PROVINCE WIDE.

3. We pledge ourselves at the first session of the Legislature to pass a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Province to the fullest extent allowed by the Constitution, and within three months after the passage of said Act to submit the same by referendum to the electors of the Province, and should the majority of votes cast be in favor of the said law, then to bring the same into force by proclamation within one year thereafter.

## ELECTION LAW.

4. (a) To amend the electoral law so as to make it impossible for members of the Legislature to traffic with the Government and still retain their seats.

(b) To make it possible for young men, when they reach the age of 21 years, to register their names and be placed forthwith upon the voters' lists, instead of waiting for the tedious machinery of revision as it now exists.

(c) To divide the counties into electoral districts which shall each be represented by one member.

(d) We will also consider amendments to the election law to make bribery in municipal as well as provincial elections impossible.

## PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

5. To obtain at once a correct statement of the financial condition of the Province in order that the people may have definite knowledge of the vastly increased public debt and the enormous obligations of guaranteed bonds they will be called upon to pay; and to so reduce the cost of the administration of affairs and the number of useless officials as to avoid the necessity for direct taxation now confronting us.

## AGRICULTURE.

6. To give the farmers all the practical assistance that the resources of the Province will permit, to improve agricultural methods and the quality and quantity of the stock upon the farm; to reduce the enormous salary list in the department, and to spend the educational grant received from the Federal Government without regard for political patronage.

## VALLEY RAILWAY.

7. To complete the Valley Railway from a point on the Trans-continental Railway at or near Grand Falls, to St. John, and insist upon the Dominion Government carrying out the terms of the original legislation and allow the Province forty per cent. of the gross earnings thereof.

## EDUCATION.

8. To always maintain and improve the educational service of the Province and to co-operate with the Federal Government in carrying out the recommendations of the commission upon technical education.

## IMMIGRATION.

9. The inauguration of a vigorous immigration policy to properly place before intending immigrants, whose number will be large after termination of the war, the advantages of the agricultural possibilities of New Brunswick.

## -SEEDS-

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