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St. John, N. B.**CLASSIFIED**
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strangers arriving in the City by
Evening Trains.**G. FRED CROWLEY**
PROPRIETOR**PUBLIC AUCTION.**The household goods of Mr. Wm. Fer-
ris, of Springhill, comprising beds,
mattresses, oil cloths, etc., will be sold
at public auction at 10 o'clock Friday
morning, June 8th.ARCHIE McDIARMID,
2 in Auctioneer.**ESTATE SALE.**The dwelling house and freehold
premises in Oromocto known as "Rose
Cottage," owned by the estate of the
late Mrs. Abner Seely will be sold at
auction in front of the premises on
Tuesday, the 12th June, at 10 o'clock
a.m. And immediately thereafter the
household furniture and effects con-
tained therein.HARRY FINNAMORE,
3 in eod Auctioneer.**PUBLIC NOTICE**I am opening an Auction and Sales
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BEULAH CAMP
MEETINGThe Beulah Camp Meeting will be
held June 28th to July 9th. The special
workers are Rev. W. E. Smith of Mon-
rocton, Pa., and Mr. F. W. Foster, the
famous evangelist; Evangelists H. S.
Mullen and wife, special singers; Mr.
J. F. Bullock, organist, besides thirty
other ministers and workers.A Cordial Welcome to All to Beulah
Camp Meeting. tf**ATTENTION OF OWNERS OF HENS**
AND OTHER ANIMALS.Owners of hens and other animals
will please take notice that under by-
law No. 17, they are forbidden to al-
low these animals to roam at large on
the streets, or on other people's pri-
vate property.The owner of such animals found
running at large is liable to a fine of
fifty dollars.G. R. PERKINS,
3in City Clerk.**WAR PROSPERITY***Lessons From The American Civil War*

DURING the year 1916 Canadians added more than two hundred millions of dollars to their bank deposits. The per capita average in savings banks was increased during this period from \$55 to \$82.25. Our export trade, during the year ending September 1, 1916, reached the grand total of one billion and fifty-two millions of dollars. Canada's total trade for the same period showed a gain of about 90%—mark that—within 10% of doubling the total trade of the previous twelve months.

The estimated value of the agricultural production of Canada's Western Provinces, during 1916, reached a total of more than two hundred and thirty-one millions of dollars. This great wealth was created by a rural population of only slightly more than three-quarters of a million people.

These figures indicate wonderful prosperity in Canada. They tell a story of prosperity in a nation at war that is almost unbelievable to the outside world. Residents of the United States who come into Canada express amazement at the signs of prosperity to be found on every hand. The crowds to be seen at the theatres and places of amusement and indulgence in practically every large city indicate that our people have plenty of money to spend. The manner in which the war loans have been over-subscribed may be taken as another indication of the flood of war prosperity in Canada today.

But what of the period after the war? Will this prosperity live? Will Canada at the close of the war be able to maintain the big balance of trade in her favor which is now being piled up at the rate of half a billion dollars per year? When the demand for munitions ceases, will we be able to transfer all these factories to normal trade conditions and still hold this war-time prosperity?

Accepting the possibility that the war will continue for another year or more, it is time we were evolving some plan to care for these after the war conditions. But to plan is not enough. We must act. That Canada faces a serious situation in this approaching ante-war period is predicted in the history of the Civil War in the United States, where conditions in the Northern States were quite similar in many respects to those which now prevail in Canada.

From 1862 on to the close of the war, the Northern States showed prosperity on every hand. The raiding parties from the Confederate Army breaking through into Pennsylvania carried back to the half-starved South stories that Northern industries were going ahead as if the nation was running upon a well-organized peace schedule, instead of being engaged in a momentous civil war. The *Chicago Tribune* near the close of the war said, "Commerce, business, manufactures and labor are going ahead as in a profound peace, save with more impetus and whirling activity than peace ever knew. The *New York Economist*, however, pointed out that much of the apparent prosperity was fictitious. It declared that the laboring people were suffering because of war conditions, because wages had increased only about 12%, while the cost of living had more than doubled. Professor Roland P. Falkner, a recognized statistical authority of that day, presented two important conclusions after a careful study of civil war condition: "During the war period the advance in wages was not commensurate with the advance in prices." The late Nelson W. Aldrich, the great economist of the United States Senate, reviewed the apparent prosperity during and after the Civil War in the following: "Money wages responded with unmistakable slowness to the inflating influence of the civil war. In 1865, when prices stood at 217 as compared with 100 in 1860, wages had only touched 143."

We find also that the demand for labor was the greatest in the history of the States, up to that period. The extensive recruiting from the farms and farming districts, and the extraordinary demands of the munition plants, brought a shortage of labor everywhere. During the last two years of the Civil War many of the farms in the Central Western States remained idle because it was impos-

sible to secure help. From 1863 to 1865 immigration from Europe to the United States increased at a rapid rate, yet the demand for laborers was so great that Congress saw fit to enact laws to still further increase this immigration.

According to Rhodes' "History of the United States," it was tradition in skilled labor circles that times were hard just before the war and began to be good during the Civil War. According to this authority the wage-earning mechanics bought lots and saved money during the war period, while the clerks, teachers and others on a salary basis suffered.

At the close of the war there was a rapid spread of enthusiasm for a continuation of the so-called prosperity. New enterprises were launched on every hand; speculation was rife. The returning soldier farmers migrated in large parties to fertile valleys tributary to the Mississippi. This broadening of the agricultural situation brought a demand for more rail mileage and something more than 15,000 miles were constructed in the West from 1865 to 1873. This work brought employment to thousands. The first annual report of the Commissioner of Labor, published in 1880, reviews this construction period, as follows:

"The stimulation to all industries resulting from the war, the speculative enterprises undertaken, the extension of credits, and the slackening of production necessarily caused a reaction; but the period was hardly spoken of by business men as one of any particular hardship. People for a while began to be conservative, but the impetus engendered by the war could not be overcome and it was not until the crash of 1873 that the effects of war excitement in all branches of business and trade were thoroughly realized."

Comparing these Civil War conditions with those prevailing in Canada, we see many danger signals. The most important of these is the necessity for re-organizing production upon a sound and economic basis after our great munition plants have fulfilled their function, and for increasing our agricultural production.

We take pride in the large agricultural production in Canada, yet it is startling the great quantities of farm products we purchase every year from the United States. The imports for 1913 shows that we bought 6,669,000 dozen more eggs than we sold the Americans, and that we consumed a quarter of a million pounds of butter made across the line and sold them practically nothing. We purchased 300,000 pounds more cheese from our neighbors to the south than we sold them, and we paid \$100,000 in duty upon \$1,000,000 worth of tomatoes grown in the States. We even bought 500,000 bushels of potatoes more than we sold.

Canada ought to produce all this farm produce within her own borders and have a balance for sale in the world markets.

It is estimated that some 200,000 workers are now employed upon munitions, and that 75% of this number will require different employment after the war. We will have some 200,000 soldiers returning to our shores after the war, of which number, it is estimated, we will be called upon to find employment for fully 150,000. In addition, there will be, quite probably, a flood of immigration to add to the labor market. A practical scheme for re-organizing our manufacturing production should embrace a plan to induce American manufacturers to build branch plants in Canada. We must make a study of the market possibilities which our manufacturers will have at home and among the entente nations after the war.

These After-the-War problems are worthy of the best efforts of our greatest statesmen and thinkers. Canada has won nationhood through her part in the great war on behalf of the Empire. She holds an opportunity to develop into a world power if she builds her future upon the proper economic foundation. But we must act quickly and intelligently if we are to make the most of these big opportunities.



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Confides unto her chum
With furtive looks around the room
And cautions to be dumb?
It's a secret.What is it every lady
Is duly told that day
And then proceeds to pass along
In surreptitious way?
It's a secret.What is it, gentle reader,
They murmur soft and low?
I'd very gladly tell you, but
I really do not know.
It's a secret.**Wood's Phosphorine.**
The Great English Remedy.
Tones and invigorates the whole
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