

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1915

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## BACK TO THE BORDER.

The view is now expressed that the Germans will be compelled to continue their retreat in northern France until they reach the Belgian frontier, if it is not also driven out of a large part of Belgium. It would of course take considerable time to accomplish this, but the Allies are giving Ludendorff no time to rearrange his forces and he may have no choice but to continue his hasty retreat, offering only such opposition as may enable him to withdraw his main armies and as much material as possible toward the German border. Last night's cables tell of further important gains by British and French, and we may anticipate new thrusts by the group of armies which Marshal Foch is moving into action with clock-like precision along a front of a hundred and fifty miles.

There is a vein of humor in one of the Berlin reports. "Between the Oise and the Aisne," it says, "the freeing of ourselves from the enemy was completed according to our plan." One would almost think it was a German victory the writer had in mind. It is true that Ludendorff is saving the main body of his forces, but that he planned a withdrawal will hardly be accepted by even the glibbly folk of Germany. It is a case of "devil take the hindmost," and that the morale of the Germans has broken down is made clear by the number of prisoners taken by the Allies. Town after town falls, the Hindenburg line is no longer a haven of refuge and safety, and the daily press reports are now a record of new successes for the Allies along the whole front. Today's reports tell of growing despair in Germany.

## AN ILLUMINATING ADDRESS.

Mr. G. T. Milne, the British trade commissioner, who addressed a group of St. John business men in the board of trade yesterday, made it perfectly clear that the war has effected a revolution in British industry and commerce, and that preparations are now being made with admirable forethought and intelligent purpose to find markets for exports and keep both industry and commerce in a flourishing state. The manufacturers are getting together, the traders are getting together, scientific research is being connected with industrial development, better banking facilities to aid in opening up new markets are being provided, and the government through trade commissioners and an improved consular service will lend very valuable assistance. Some things that Germany did before the war to expand her foreign trade will be done by Britain after the war, and Mr. Milne is confident that in the friendly though keen competition with her Allies for world trade old England will not suffer eclipse. He would not have the government intervene to discourage the old individualistic method of going after business, and would regard any leaning of industry on government props as disastrous; but there is much the government departments can do to help the younger firms to establish profitable trade relations in new fields.

Mr. Milne frankly acknowledges that Canada will find it very convenient to get from her neighbor to the south many lines of manufactured goods, which she does not herself produce, but believes there will also be many lines in which Britain can compete successfully. He also foresees that British manufacturers may follow the American example and erect plants in Canada to cater for Canadian and other trade. There are to be three and probably four British trade commissioners in Canada, and Mr. Milne anticipates that they will be of very material assistance in bringing the Canadian importer and British manufacturer together.

The Canadian Club of St. John was greatly interested some time ago to hear the American commissioner of commerce, Hon. William C. Redfield, tell how his country since the war began had developed the manufacture of dyes and optical glasses and some other lines of which Germany when she broke out had a practical monopoly. Mr. Milne says that Britain has done the same, and will practically be able to supply her own dyes, optical glasses and other lines whose production has been made possible by linking up scientific research with manufacturing, as Germany had done before the war, but with this difference that Germany took the scientific discoveries of other nations and applied them in practical industrial development.

Such addresses as those of Mr. Milne should have a very stimulating effect upon Canadian business men, prompting them to get together in preparation for a great expansion of industry and trade after the war. This country, with its vast undeveloped resources should reap enormous benefits in the new era of reconstruction and trade development which must soon begin; for the war will probably end next year.

The frequent deaths of Gen. Kermiff must have a disturbing effect on his system.

## THE PROFITERS.

That is a withering arraignment of the five American food trusts, the Armour, Swift, Morris, Wilson and Cudahy companies, in the report submitted to President Wilson. The report charges these corporations with unfair and illegal use of their power in manipulating markets, restricting supplies, crushing competition, defrauding people, securing special privileges and making excessive profits. The following are extracts from the report:

"The rapid rise of the packers to immense wealth and their present strangle hold on food supplies were not based necessarily on their ownership of packing houses, but upon their control of the channels of distribution, particularly the stockyards, private car lines, cold storage plants and branch houses. . . . The failure of American meat production is in a large measure due to the conditions created and maintained in the markets by the Big Five. Their conspiracies and unfair practices have disheartened producers of live stock by destroying their confidence in the fairness of the marketing system to such an extent that large numbers have abandoned or curtailed their operations."

"There are other charges of a most serious character, which prompt one writer to observe:

"Moral aspects of the war are continually cropping up on various sides. The question of 'profiteering' raises the most vital moral issues and proves that not a single aspect of life, personal, commercial, political, economic, international, is without its definite and compelling moral bearings. The usual distinction between sacred and secular is largely fallacious. 'To a Christian,' it has been remarked, 'nothing is secular but what is sinful.'"

In an address in Toronto on Labor Day, Sir Robert Borden said: "Surely as an outcome of this war there will be a new scheme of adjustment for enforcing the peace of the world if within the nation itself these important but minor difficulties between employer and employed cannot be settled without industrial war. We are learning lessons which will, I hope, open our eyes to higher possibilities and truer ideals in our domestic concerns."

William D. Haywood, the I. W. O. leader, professed pious horror at the Chicago bomb outrage and repudiated the mere suggestion that the I. W. O. had anything to do with it. The assistant states attorney says that one John W. Wilson has been positively identified as having been implicated in the crime. Wilson is a member of the I. W. O. and a dispatch says he is believed to have been at one time Haywood's private secretary.

Sir Robert Borden: "There is no desire to crush or humiliate the German people, but they have permitted their rulers to brand them as false, brutal, and barbarous; they must prove themselves regenerate before they can be received again on equal terms within the world's commonwealth of decent nations."

Toronto Globe: Not even the task of war winning has been permitted to interfere with the national sport of burning up Canada. The fire losses in July totaled \$1,997,000. Ontario alone burned over a million dollars' worth of property in four big fires.

If Lenin should go the way of the former Czar, and die the victim of an assassin, the general verdict would be that he deserved no better fate. His hands are red with the blood of the innocent.

Allied forces have defeated the Bolsheviks, led by German officers, near Archangel, in northern Russia, and captured a town. Insurgent peasants have captured Nizhny-Novgorod.

The Prussians are becoming scared. A warning has been issued in one district threatening with death any persons who do damage to the railroads.

The Navy League set out to raise \$15,000 in St. John. The total will probably be \$18,000 or more. This city gives nobly to every patriotic cause.

A hundred tons of coal per day from the Beersville mine will help to relieve the general situation.

The French have taken Ham, and the Kaiser's bacon is also in process of being cooked.

Today's cables tell of the fine record of the Canadians in the Amiens and Arras battles.

## LIGHTER VEIN

Versatile Vegetables.

"Rhubarb is versatile. It is both a food plant and a drug."

"It has nothing on cabbage. You can eat it or smoke it."—Kansas City Journal.

Disappointed Wife.

"What's the matter, girl? Disappointed in your poet already?"

"I married him to be his inspiration. Now he seems to expect me to be his poet."—Kansas City Journal.

Not Properly "Shanked Up."

The tailors are advising men to return to knickerbockers. Not opposed to economy and not ostentatious in any sense, but we are simply not shanked up for anything like that.—Houston Post.

Expected Too Much.

Citizen—Unless I am mistaken, you are the party I gave ten cents to yesterday.

Beggar—I am, Sir. Did you think a dime would make a new man of me?—New Haven Register.

## ARE CHARGED WITH

## OPENING MAIL BAGS

Two youths, Hervé Ledord and René Lantais, claiming to be French-Canadian, belonging to Montreal, are now occupying cells in the local jail on suspicion of cutting open a mail bag.

The mail bag, for Sutton, with others, went out on the suburban train yesterday morning, and was as usual dropped off at Pandemic. The post mistress found the bag, but also discovered that it was ripped open.

H. W. Woods, post office inspector, was informed of the affair, and following some investigation it was found that suspicion pointed strongly to these two youths, who were seen in the vicinity when the mail bag was thrown off.

They then proceeded to Grand Bay, and the station agent there was told to be on the lookout for the two. When the boys arrived at the station at Grand Bay they inquired for the first train which was to get aboard a freight which was due soon.

However, the post office inspector and Detective Donahue and Sergeant Joseph Scott, of the local police, landed in Grand Bay before the freight and placed the two under arrest. They were brought to the city and went before Magistrate Ailingham in Fairville yesterday. He had them remanded to jail until Monday. Neither of the two were asked to plead when they appeared in the Fairville court. The charge is a serious one and, if proven, the boys have unfortunately succeeded in getting themselves into serious trouble. It is understood none of the mail was missed. It is also said that the mail for Sutton is usually very light, so that no great loss would be entailed if any was reported missing.

At a meeting held at the board of trade offices yesterday afternoon, G. T. Milne, British Trade Commissioner in Canada and Newfoundland, who recently arrived from Australia, where he has been acting as British Trade Commissioner during the last five years, outlined the organization of the recently created Imperial Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence).

It is about twenty years since the Imperial board of trade, which, among its many other functions, embraces that of a minister of commerce, formed a committee of intelligence branch for the purpose of affording to British manufacturers and exporters means of obtaining information regarding trade possibilities throughout the world.

At the Imperial Trade Conference, held in 1907, it was decided by the Imperial government to appoint four trade commissioners—one in each of the four governing dominions. In response to the public demand and in view of the recommendations made by the Dominion Royal Commission, the number of commissioners has now been increased to sixteen. In Canada, where there was until recently only one commissioner, there will now be three—one at Headquarters (Montreal), one at Toronto and one at Winnipeg. At a later date, presumably, an additional pointment will be made at Vancouver.

In the provinces where there is no resident commissioner, there are Imperial Trade Correspondents, who attend to local inquiries and keep in touch with the Department in London, and with the commissioner in Montreal. Mr. E. Anderson, St. John (N. B.), is the Imperial Trade Correspondent in New Brunswick.

Furnish Information.

The work of the commissioners consists in reporting to the department opportunities for British manufacturers and exporters in their territory. Contemplated public works, new factories and other developments likely to create a demand for British goods are promptly reported, and classified lists of Canadian importers and merchants are compiled and are available for reference in London. Tariff changes are of course daily noted, as well as any legislation likely to affect the Canadian import trade.

The trade commissioner also serves as a means whereby British exporting firms may be brought into touch with representative firms in the dominions, who are ready to undertake the representation of the home firms.

The Department of Overseas Trade supervises the work of the trade commissioners and also to some extent that of the Imperial Trade Correspondents.

It should be added that the newly created department is represented in parliament by a parliamentary under-secretary, jointly representing the foreign office and board of trade.

Mr. Milne explained that the work of his department has grown enormously during the war period and that it is becoming recognized among manufacturers and exporters as a valuable means for the promotion of their interests. By paying a small annual fee, British manufacturers and exporters of British goods are admitted to what is known as the Special Register of the Department. In this way they obtain confidential information regarding trade opportunities throughout the world. An increasing number of British firms is taking advantage of this feature of the department's activities.

In referring to the greatly increasing tendency among British firms to co-operate, Mr. Milne mentioned that in most of the principal industries there are now associations representative of the industry; the object being for the members of these associations to frankly discuss their common difficulties and to promote a greater degree of co-operation both in regard to production and distribution than has been obtained in the past. The Federation of British Industries is a body formed about two years ago, having similar objects. This body, which is in effect a National Chamber of manufacturers, admits to its membership not only existing British firms, but also associations of such firms. It is stated that the capital of its constituent members exceeds three thousand millions sterling.

In referring to trade after the war, Mr. Milne touched upon the vast changes, both social and economic, which are now being effected in the United Kingdom and to what is being done to meet post-war conditions. In his opinion,

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## ACUTE NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

All Treatment Proved Useless Until He Tried "FRUIT-A-TIVES."

MR. JAS. S. DELGATY.

R. R. No. 4, Gilbert Plains, Man.

"In the year 1910, I had Nervous Depression in its worst form; was reduced in weight from 170 pounds to 115 pounds."

The doctors had no hope of my recovery, and every medicine I tried proved useless until a friend induced me to take Fruit-a-tives."

I began to mend almost at once; and after using this fruit medicine for 8 or 9 months, I was back to my normal state of health."

I never had such good health for twenty years as I have enjoyed the past six years. We are never without a box of 'Fruit-a-tives' in the house."

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