

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 2, 1918

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MAKE IT PROVINCE-WIDE

The government of Saskatchewan has taken into its own hands the enforcement of a compulsory school attendance law. That is what the government of New Brunswick ought to do as early as possible. If one of the startling revelations of the war was the number of young men who failed to pass in Class A in the medical examination, showing the need of proper health laws reaching every person from childhood up, a not less depressing revelation was that of the number of illiterates in the province.

Democracy cannot be founded on ignorance. There must be both intelligence and education, and an education of the right sort. Without compulsory attendance at school a great variety of reasons will be found by some parents for keeping their children home and letting them grow up in ignorance. Society must protect itself. There is a responsibility of the state as well as of the parent in relation to every child that comes into the world. Where parents fail, the state, in its own interest, must intervene; and it has as much right to insist that the child be reared in good health, and given training to fit it for a gainful occupation and intelligent citizenship, as it has to insist that food and clothing be provided.

The records of enlistment in this province revealed far too much illiteracy. A man who has only his physical strength to offer, even if he is naturally intelligent, cannot do justice to himself, his family or the state in the highly complex social organism of the present day. There is no longer any excuse for illiteracy, at least among the children growing up around us. The world has suddenly contracted. We have become next door neighbors, in a sense, to those struggling new democracies of Central Europe. We have come to realize the oneness of humanity. There is no more isolation. That which is transpiring in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, in South America, may profoundly affect the welfare of nations far removed. Hence we must relate ourselves to the rest of the world with a new consciousness of common interests and common dangers. This calls for education. But in our own country, that it may bear itself nobly in the new era, we must also place emphasis on education, on vocational training, on the real meaning of democracy, and on moral and spiritual values in human life. We must begin with the children. Not one of them should be handicapped by ignorance, if it has the capacity to learn. Of what are we afraid? That the people will not respond and endorse a bold and progressive policy? Surely the war has taught us that the people are sound at heart, and that an intelligent propaganda will meet with a quick and generous response. The greatest handicap is the curse of party politics, which prompts one portion of the community to denounce anything the other portion may propose. Happily both parties in the New Brunswick legislature united last spring to pass the bill relating to vocational training. Is it too much to ask that they get together in regard to this other non-partisan measure and give the province a real compulsory attendance law and other educational reforms?

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The people of Canada during the war learned the value of thrift. It was forced upon them by the necessities of the war. They could not do their full duty to the men at the front or to their country if they went on in the old careless way of spending. The government had to be supplied with money which it was compelled to borrow from the people, and to keep up the supply they found it necessary to practice economy. It was good for them, however, as well as for the country. Every Victory bond purchased is an anchor cast to windward.

The government now offers a new plan, which will especially appeal to the small investor. It will offer for sale on and after December 2, war savings and thrift stamps, which provide an absolutely safe security at an excellent rate of interest. The Toronto Mail and Empire tells the story of these stamps and war savings stamps as follows:

"The Dominion of Canada thrift card contains spaces for sixteen Thrift stamps to be bought at twenty-five cents each. When the card is thus filled in and brought to a money order post office, a bank, a railway ticket office, or other authorized agency, it can be exchanged for a government war savings stamp, for which in five years the government will pay \$5. That is to say the \$4 paid out by the holder of the Thrift stamps in 1919 will bring \$5 in 1924. When the sixteen Thrift stamps have been changed into a war savings stamp the holder can prepare to fill out a war savings certificate. This certificate contains ten spaces, each of which is to be filled by a war savings stamp purchased for \$4. If the certificate is filled out in 1919, the cost being \$40, it will be redeemable by the government on January 1, 1924, for \$60. Some savers will accumulate the Thrift stamps, which are to be had at twenty-five cents each. By buying a stamp every day of the year 1919 the thrifty young citizen will have about

\$90 of his money so invested in that year. The twenty odd war savings stamps into which these Thrift stamps can be turned will make two completed war savings certificates and something over. The two war savings certificates will have cost \$80, and by the first of January, 1924, they will be redeemed by the government for \$100. If the saving young Canadian likes to use that \$100 to buy an outstanding Victory Bond, if such bonds are not by that time at a premium, he can increase his interest from a little more than 4½ per cent to about 5½ per cent. All who wish to take advantage of this admirable way of encouraging thrift ought to seek information about it at the local post office, bank branch, railway office or other agency, where forms can be had December 2."

It may be taken for granted that this method of saving will appeal to a great many people. The Thrift stamps can be bought at any post office or bank, or other authorized agency. The purchaser can buy one or more Thrift stamps, or a war savings stamp. The habit of thrift is one that grows, and is of great benefit to any individual, and the purchase of these stamps by the people will enable the government to secure money to be expended for the benefit of all the people during the period of reconstruction. There are thus two important reasons why the plan should meet with a very general response from the people of Canada.

The German Peace Society of Munich, Bavaria, wants justice to "the new Germany which has rid itself of its militaristic leaders." This is not correct. The German people made no effort to rid themselves of their leaders, but followed them until Marshal Foch encompassed their defeat. What the Bavarians now desire is to escape the consequences of their crimes. The President Taft is right when he says—"The German people were as much responsible for the war as the Hohenzollerns, in that, by reason of their faulty education and the false philosophy they had been taught for years, they were willingly led."

A Washington despatch says: "The anthracite coal situation is regarded as so serious by the Fuel Administration that miners in the anthracite coal fields have been asked to work on Thanksgiving Day. This will affect about 140,000 men, and it is estimated that a full extra day's work will add about 235,000 tons to the anthracite supply, of which about 140,000 tons would be of domestic size."

Hon. Dr. Roberts as minister of health, worked night and day throughout the epidemic, with a partial and hurried organization to meet a sudden and unexpected emergency. He did it without remuneration. He deserves something better than to be made the object of vindictive partisan attack.

It is announced that every Canadian soldier should be home within a year. The majority will, of course, be home sooner, but we must bear in mind that it will take time and many ships to bring so many men across the Atlantic; and there are two millions of Americans also to be brought across.

Mr. D. B. Hanna, chairman of the C. N. R. board of directors, announces that they are free from political influences. If they can maintain that position, and keep the government railways out of politics the country will be better served.

Toronto Globe.—It is reassuring to be told by D. B. Hanna that the names Canadian Northern, Intercolonial, and Transcontinental will disappear, and that the combined system will be known as the Canadian National Railway. The new name will be a continual reminder to the public that the railway is theirs.

The ex-Kaiser has renounced the throne of Germany and Prussia. The ex-Crown Prince is still to be heard from. It is a safe bet that whether he renounces or not the people of Germany will have no further use for him—unless it should be in the prisoner's dock.

For pure venom, the Standard's attacks upon Hon. Dr. Roberts and the provincial health department are in a class by themselves. For that very reason the public turns from them with disgust.

A plot to restore the Hohenzollerns to power in Germany, hatched by military leaders, is said to have been discovered in Berlin and nipped in the bud.

The ex-Kaiser is said to have laid the blame for the war on Von Bethmann-Hollweg and Von Jagow. Eventually we shall get the whole story.

The provincial health department will be doing a great work to promote public health when it ensures a pure milk supply.

December has brought in a real winter temperature, after a mild and open fall.

La Tour - the Many Sided Flour

Equally delicious are bread, biscuits, cakes and pastry—even "doughboys," made with La Tour, the ideal all-round household flour, milled from the "pick of Manitoba's choicest Hard Spring Wheat AT YOUR GROCER'S"

FOWLER MILLING CO., LIMITED

BRITISH CROWN

Assurance Corporation Limited of London, England

SECURITY EXCEEDS SIXTY MILLION DOLLARS

C. E. L. JARVIS & SON, GENERAL AGENTS FOR MARITIME PROVINCES

MARITIME DENTAL PARLORS

When in need of Dental Work of any kind, consult one of our specialists and learn what is really needed in your individual case. All operations performed carefully and quickly.

\$3 Painless Vulc. Denture \$5.

\$8 PAINLESS EXTRACTION ONLY 25 CENTS. 22K Gold Crowns and Bridge Work \$4 and \$5. Porcelain Crown \$4 and \$5. Gold and Porcelain Fillings \$1 Up. Silver and Cement Fillings 50c Up. BROKEN PLATES REPAIRED IN 3 HOURS. Free Consultation. Graduate Nurse in Attendance. Phone M. 7938-21. Dr. A. J. McKNIGHT, Proprietor, 88 Charlotte Street, St. John, N. B. Hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

CODFISH TALKS

Issued by Canada Food Board



HUNTING GROUND.

The habitat of the Canadian cod is the great shallow waters which lie in the angle formed by the south coast of Newfoundland and the Nova Scotian and New England coasts; also in the enormous area extending from Cape Cod, Massachusetts, to Cape Chidley, Hudson Strait. The cod abounds in depths of from 20 to 70 fathoms and has from time immemorial been caught by the baited hook and line, though some are captured by netting.

EAT MORE COD.

Food Board Flash

Did you ever realize how important the poultry industry might become in Canada? No less an authority than Fred C. Elford who superintends the poultry division at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, declares that Canada could pay her national debt—which by reason of the expenditures for the war has grown \$1,247,000,000—by exporting eggs. He figures that if every farm in Canada maintained a flock of 100 chickens, which is well within the limits of what is possible, and if every city, town and village did its share in keeping only ten chickens in each back yard and garden, we could produce 700,000,000 dozen eggs per year for export over and above domestic consumption, and eat twice the number of eggs we do now, at that. At forty cents per dozen our egg export would pay the interest on the national debt, and wipe it out entirely in less than six years.

CREAM FOR CATARRH OPENS UP NOSTRILS

Tells How To Get Quick Relief from Head-Colds. It's Splendid!

In one minute your clogged nostrils will open, the air passages of your head will clear and you can breathe freely. No more yawning, sniffling, blowing, headache, dizziness. No struggling for breath at night; your cold or catarrh will be gone. Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist now. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic, healing cream in your nostrils. It penetrates through every air passage of the head, soothes the inflamed or swollen mucous membrane and relief comes instantly. It's just fine. Don't stay stuffed-up with a cold or nasty catarrh—Relief comes so quickly.

Line Your Own Stove

Foley's Prepared Fire Clay

Ready to use. Sold in bulk by T. McAvity, W. H. Thomas, or at the Pottery.

CANADIAN AUTHORS

Books by Rev. H. A. Cody, Rev. P. J. Stackhouse and Robert J. C. Stead.

A new book by Rev. H. A. Cody is heartily welcomed by readers in Canada and the United States. It is certain to introduce to them interesting characters, a story that is well told, and the moral tone of which is healthy and inspiring. In "The Unknown Wrestler," just issued from the press of McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart, Toronto, and published also in the United States, Mr. Cody tells a story in which the hero first appears as the unappreciated currier in a fashionable city church, where worldliness submerges the gospel of service, and goes thence to a country parish where the influence of one scrupulous and God-fearing man of wealth had caused divisions in the congregation and closed the parish church. The manner of the hero's introduction to the parish is not as a clergyman but as a farm-hand—led to remarkable complications but made him eventually the master of the situation. The story is not without its tragic elements but for the most part it makes us acquainted with quaint types of country folk, interests us in their sayings and doings, develops sharp contrasts between the good and the bad, and carries through it the thread of a romance which ends most happily for the hero and the charming girl who bids him God-speed as he finally goes forth as a chaplain of the forces in the great war.

It is easy to discover in the book the author's love of nature, and the influence of his summer sojourns along the beautiful valley of the St. John river, as well as his deep sympathy for those whom life is far from being a bed of roses. The

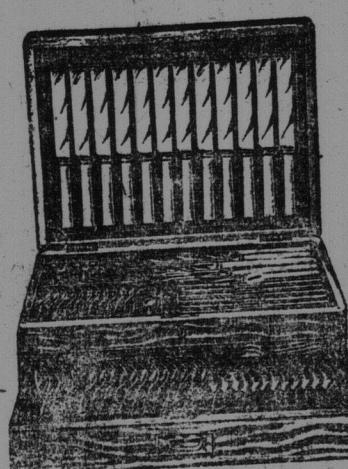
HOW MRS. BOYD AVOIDED AN OPERATION

Canton, Ohio.—"I suffered from a female trouble which caused me much suffering and two doctors decided that I would have to go through an operation before I could get well. My mother, who had been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, advised me to try it before submitting to an operation. It relieved me from any further trouble."

so I can do my house work without any difficulty. I advise any woman who is afflicted with female troubles to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and it will do as much for them. Mrs. MARY BOYD, 1421 6th St. N. E., Canton, Ohio.

Sometimes there are serious conditions where a hospital operation is the only alternative, but on the other hand so many women have been cured by this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after doctors have said that an operation was necessary—every woman who wants to avoid an operation should give it a fair trial before submitting to such a trying ordeal.

If complications exist, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice. The result of many years experience is at your service.

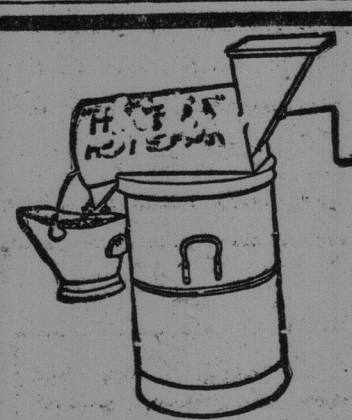


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Emerson & Fisher Ltd.

spirit of patriotism breathes in the closing chapters, when the hero, in khaki, makes his appeal to the young men of the parish. A very readable book, of clean moral tone. The Unknown Wrestler, price \$1.40.

Book by Rev. P. J. Stackhouse.

Rev. P. J. Stackhouse, formerly pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church in St. John, and now pastor of the Minister Tabernacle Baptist church in Utica, New York, wrote a book on The Sword of Christ and the World War, which was published nearly a year ago by the Griffith and Rowland Press of Philadelphia and Toronto. Mr. Stackhouse had already won favorable criticism as an author by his book, The Social Ideals of the Lord's Prayer. In the volume last published he brought together a revised series of addresses, adding some new chapters on questions raised by the war. It was revised and published after the United States entered the war. Mr. Stackhouse exposed with unerring accuracy the guilt of Germany, the evils and the dangers of military autocracy

acted by an ambition for world-domination; and in a series of striking chapters discussed the significance of the war in its relation to Christianity and the Christian religion. He quotes brief extracts from many sources, from speeches of German leaders, articles from the German press, declarations by English and French statesmen and others, to bring into the sharpest contrast the ideals of the Entente nations and those of the Central Powers. Especially strong are his arguments to show that the war was not an evidence of the break-down of Christianity, but was a struggle between two irreconcilable forms of culture, the one Christian and the other pagan, and that victory for the former was inevitable. His faith in the new social order to arise after the war is eloquently expressed.

The Cow Puncher.

The Times-Star has already published a notice of Robert J. C. Stead's new novel, the Cow Puncher. Mr. Stead lives in Calgary, and, as the title indicates, the story has a western setting. A review says of it: "The Cow Puncher is decidedly worth while. It is interesting and refreshing, and at times inspiring, written with all Mr. Stead's intimate knowledge of the west and skill of delineation. It is illustrated by Arthur Heming, ex-lumberman and northwest mounted policeman, and is an all-Canadian book—written by a Canadian, illustrated by a Canadian, and printed and bound in Canada. The United States edition is issued by Harper's."

It is announced that though the book was not published until Oct. 24 the first edition of 10,000 is exhausted and the second on the press.

ARMISTICE, NOT PEACE.

(From the Lowell Courier-Citizen) One needs to hear constantly in mind that any armistice which German deputies may sign amounts to something far short of making peace. It is merely

a truce that such terms must conclude—a stopping of the active operations of war on confession of German defeat, precedent to framing and adopting permanent terms of peace. The war is not ended by an armistice, but is suspended. Technically it exists down to the moment when the final signature is appended by the contracting parties to the ultimate treaty. I like the case before us, Germany is obviously beaten. Her internal affairs are in a state of complete chaos. A large part of her navy has mutinied. Her various states and free cities are in the throes of revolution. The revelation of abject failure has simply produced the natural result, and the war lords are apparently powerless in their own land to hold their own folk in the accustomed leash. What has been expected from the day when Germany began to retreat has come to pass; and absolutely, it done.

Fight to Win!

The Nation demands strong men—strong women and robust children. Wisdom suggests that every proper means of safeguarding the vital forces and building up of resistance, be utilized.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

affords definite help to those who are "fighting to win" against the inroads of weakness. Scott's, abundant in tonic-nutrient properties, builds up the body by Nature's method. Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 18-14



FRENCH REPUBLIC

Loan of Liberation

New 4% Loan authorized by the Law of 19th September, 1918.

IN PERPETUAL "RENTES" OF 4% PAYABLE IN FRANCS.

Free of all present and future French taxes.

The Loan, which is a direct obligation of the Republic of France, cannot be redeemed or converted before the 1st January, 1944.

ISSUE PRICE FRANCS 70.80 per 100 FRANCS

of nominal capital, payable in full on subscription, with the benefit of accrued interest from the 16th October, 1918.

Coupons are payable quarterly, 16th January, April, July and October. The first coupon will be due on 16th January, 1919.

Subscriptions to the Loan are being received in France as well as in London. In Canada all Branches of Chartered Banks are authorized to receive subscriptions up to the 14th of December, 1918, inclusive, at the fixed rate of—

Frs. 5:55 to the Dollar

The subscription price in Canada is therefore:—

	10 frs. in "Rentes", say	250 frs. of Nominal capital.
\$ 33.08 for	50 "	1250 "
\$ 165.42 "	100 "	2500 "
\$ 330.84 "	200 "	5000 "
\$ 661.68 "	400 "	10000 "
\$ 1323.36 "	800 "	20000 "
\$ 2646.72 "	1600 "	40000 "
\$ 5293.44 "	3200 "	80000 "
\$ 10586.88 "	6400 "	160000 "
\$ 21173.76 "	12800 "	320000 "
\$ 42347.52 "	25600 "	640000 "
\$ 84695.04 "	51200 "	1280000 "
\$ 169390.08 "	102400 "	2560000 "

Yield:—Taking into account the bonus of accrued interest, the investment yields approximately 5.70%. In the event of the quotation for these Rentes increasing to 90 in 5 years the yield would be 10.07% per annum for the period, corresponding to an increment of 31 2/3%.

Proceeds of Canadian Subscriptions will be spent in Canada

For Subscription Blanks apply to any Chartered Bank.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF FRANCE IN CANADA, Montreal, 18th November, 1918.