POOR DOCUMENT

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The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 29, 1918.

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DO WE REALIZE IT?

The gravity of the food situation grows with the passing months, and it would be very unfortunate if the people of Canada failed to realize what they owe to the hungry millions overseas. This country has food to spare, and since there is an abundance the danger is that proper economy will not be observed and that much will be wasted that should be conserved. It is certain that there is less substitution than there should be to release for export the beef, bacon and wheat which can be shipped overseas.

This is a matter to be adjusted by each family and individual. It would only be because they failed to do so that rationing would have to be resorted to as a national measure. They have been compelled to adopt that plan in England and France, and perhaps a little compulsion would be useful in Canada, to ensure equality of service in this regard.

It has been said that the side with the most money would win the war, and again that it must be won by manpower. Money and men must be provided, but the war has reached a stage where money is useless if it cannot buy food, and men cannot fight or work unless they have food to give them strength. Hence we are brought face to face with the problems of conserving food and producing more food, in a world in which there is a real and growing food shortage, with vast armies, both of men and women, withdrawn from productive labor.

The question comes home to every Canadian. It is a family matter—a personal matter. Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon this method of supporting the men overseas. We cannot excuse ourselves by citing what may seem to be favorable news and asserting that the war must soon end. We have been doing that for three years and the war still goes on. The safe plan is to act as if we expected another two years or more of war, and that would bring the whole world to the verge of famine. The conditions are such that too much food cannot be produced, and therefore the need of conservation and of the elimination of waste is very urgent and continuous.

IN FLANDERS FIELDS.

Lieut.-Col. McRae, author of the poem, In Flanders Fields, is today reported to have died of pneumonia in France. All Canada will mourn his death, for he was a brave soldier, who won honors in the field, and the burning lines of his poem: "If ye break faith with us who die, "We shall not sleep"— have been an inspiration to all who had appeals to make in behalf of recruiting, the Red Cross, the Patriotic Fund, or any other war service on the part of the people at home.

As long as the memory of the war lasts, or its history excites interest in the Canada of the future, the name of Lieut.-Col. McRae will be remembered and honored. He has gone to join the ranks of them in whose behalf he spoke to all the world in words that will not die. In Canada's temple of fame this gallant soldier has won his place. His poem will now possess a new significance. It is the author's epitaph.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

There is a difference of opinion between the Montreal Financial Times and Canadian Finance of Winnipeg as to the result of union government and the entry of radical westerners into the cabinet. The Montreal journal says:

"The upper and nether stones are beginning slowly but surely to grind several hundred thousand investors to a degree of fineness warranted to go through a sieve of infinitesimal dimensions. The appointment of strong western personalities to the federal cabinet is accepted by the members thereof as a 'mandate,' not only to make a much-too-long-delayed selection of men for France, but to 'win-the-war' by taking from many good citizens that which they have."

In other words, the Financial Times fears that Big Business will suffer at the hands of the new government. To this Canadian Finace replies:

"It is not to be denied that there are individuals in the agricultural west, as elsewhere, who are more ready to make others pay than they are to shoulder their own part of war's burdens. But that this is so general a western attitude as the Financial Times appears to think is more than open to question. Manitoba led all Canada in the proportion of its population which subscribed to the Victory Loan, and Manitoba's Patriotic Fund set the pace for the rest of the Dominion early in the war. As to the west's increased cabinet representation under union government, that was overdue. The men thus sent to Ottawa are not wild radicals nor untried visionaries. Crerar, for instance, stacks up with Ballantyne in business experience and hard common sense—though one enters the cabinet as a representative of agriculture and the other as a manufacturer. When such eastern and western cabinet ministers (not to particularize further) have co-operated, through months to come, in singleness of win-the-war purpose, it may be hoped that after-war problems will be taken up with an all-Canadian breadth of view that has too little characterized either east or west in times past. The west was right in claiming that it was under-represented; it would be wrong if it now claimed to be all-important. There must necessarily be something of give-and-take as between east and west. Because the west feels that in the past it has been called upon to do too much of the giving-up, it cannot now insist that it should do all the taking. Dominion problems are not to be solved in terms of one locality, nor of any one class."

This is a very sane and proper presentation of the case. It will be found, moreover, that there is a large element in eastern Canada which has more sympathy with the aspirations of the west than with the Big Interests which have in the past dominated to far too great an extent the affairs of this country. The union government could make no greater mistake than to assume that no radical changes will be necessary when we have got through with the present urgent business of winning the war. And in winning the war the government must even lay itself open to the charge of taking from many good (and rich) citizens something more than heretofore of that which they have.

THE FOSTER HOME.

Discussing the question of child-welfare the Halifax Echo dwells upon the importance of placing dependent children in foster homes. Where that cannot be done it advocates the cottage system rather than the large single institution. It says in support of the foster home:

"Family life is by no means perfect, but it is the best thing yet devised for the development of the child. The effort to approximate family life in dealing with the friendless dependent child is an unmistakable proof that we have advanced considerably in our understanding of the value of the child both now and in the future. A well-governed, normal home has very few regulations, the chief one being that no one, young or old, shall encroach upon the rights of any other, and no more obedience is exacted than will ensure the maintenance of this regard for the rights of others. In such an atmosphere children thrive, and the best that is in them is developed."

That the foster home is a blessing to thousands of neglected children has been proved over and over again in the history of Children's Aid Societies in Canada. Sometimes it is necessary to withdraw such a child from a home found to be undesirable and place it in a better one; and sometimes a child must be placed under restraint; but these are exceptional cases. Where the normal child is placed in a normal home it makes for the happiness of the family and the welfare of the community.

The Toronto Star makes some observations which ought to appeal to the food controller. It says: "There are different ways of rationing the people of a nation. One way is by the government allowing each person to purchase only a stated quantity of any commodity of which there is a limited supply. The other way is by letting high prices do the rationing. When the supply of any commodity is limited and everybody wants some and there is not enough to go round, the price goes up, and the poor quit using it, next the thrifty quit using it, then the fairly well-off become sparing in the use of it, but all the way along the rich can buy all they want. This may be all right in peace times concerning luxuries, but in war time and concerning necessities, the rationing by means of high prices is far from being a satisfactory system."

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Secretary Baker says the United States will have half a million men ready to fight in France early this year and another million ready to be carried as fast as ships can be got to take them. The outlook for ships, he asserts, is also not unpromising. Much more has been done by our neighbors in the matter of preparation than they had hitherto permitted even their own people to know. This is very cheering news for the Allies.

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Reports of growing unrest of a serious character continue to come from Germany and Austria. May the growth be rapid. Once it reaches the army the whole fabric of German efficiency will topple to the ground. That may not come for a long time, but the signs of unrest are unmistakable.

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The coal shortage is causing much trouble and hardship in the United States. This should be a warning to Canadians to conserve coal as much as possible, and the government may be forced to take action in the matter.

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Civil service reform cannot come too soon, but it should be very thorough. The union government can do it, and the country expects it to be done. The patronage committee has no excuse for being alive today.

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Apparently the soldier vote will elect the union government candidate in Yukon, though his opponents profess to have hopes of success.

WOUNDED PILED UP AND THEN BOMBED

Member of U. S. Red Cross Tells of Germain Atrocities—Peril to World if Huns Win

New York, Jan. 29—Warning of the attacks, "horrible, brutal, beastly, and consistently official" that American soldiers will soon be suffering at the hands of Germany's inhuman army, was voiced in an address here by Maj. Grayson, M. P. Murphy, formerly in charge of the American Red Cross work in France, who returned to this country Sunday. Major Murphy resigned from the Red Cross to join the staff of Gen. Pershing.

"I cannot describe the horrible things that Germany has done to women and children and the poor, old suffering people in countries where she has set her dreadful foot." Major Murphy said, "British officers told of scores of wounded English soldiers piled in heaps and then bombarded with hand grenades. It will be but a short time before our boys are going to suffer these same things. You have got to build, and build, and sacrifice, no matter what it costs to beat that beast."

Building up the spirit of the people behind the ... rope is the great work of the Red Cross, the speaker declared. Contributors to the Red Cross in this country have thus become one of the largest factors in the war, he said.

"Up to this day, Germany is victorious in this war," Major Murphy continued. "Any peace that is made today on the basis of today's conditions would be practically a complete victory for Germany and for the German idea. Germany has lost nothing in this war but blood. She has fought so far on the territory of others. She has drawn from the territory of others vast supplies of materials and vast sums of money. She has had between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 people working for her for practically no wage—really as slaves. She has established her cursed hold on Austria, on Turkey, and on Bulgaria, and she has at her feet murdered Serbia, and unfortunate Roumania.

"If the war ended today with France ruined in the north, Belgium wrecked, with Great Britain fearfully damaged, with Russia crumbled and disorganized and an absolute prey to the devilish mechanism and ingenuity of Germany, the world would not have a chance to live except as Germany said that the world should live. In time she would cross the ocean and throw her great military and naval power against us."

A SUCCESSFUL YEAR FOR MISSION CHURCH

The annual meeting of the congregation of the mission church was held last evening in the school room when a large number were present, Rev. J. V. Young, priest in charge, was in the chair, and the Rev. H. E. Bennett, week day assistant and Rev. Father Mayo, who has just concluded a successful mission were also present. Sometime was spent in social intercourse, and an opportunity afforded of meeting Father Mayo. A short musical programme was carried out after which the report of the priest in charge was read, which reviewed the work of the church for the year. He referred to the mission just concluded and hoped for good results. He spoke also of assistance received from several city clergy and to the fact that the church had been visited during last year by four bishops who had preached, among them Bishop Schofield who began his church life in the Mission church as a server.

The report of the treasurer, R. Frith, was very satisfactory and the best that had been presented for some time. The total sum received for actual church purposes was $4,238, being a little over $1,000 more than the previous year. Part of this was accounted for by an anonymous offering of $400, in the offertory on Christmas day, but in addition the envelope pledges and loose offertories both showed substantial increases while the donations to missions showed a total of $546, an increase of $100, over the previous year, so notwithstanding increased expenditures for priest's salary, coal and insurance, a deficit at the beginning of 1917 of $305, is changed to a credit balance of $88—at the closing of the accounts and no bills owing.

Reports were also presented of the poor fund, mission fund, memorial fund, and other parochial organizations. After the business of the evening was concluded refreshments were served by the Guild of St. Monica.

OLIVER JUST WINS ON EDMONTON VOTE

Edmonton, Alb., Jan. 28—The official declaration of the returns in West Edmonton give Griesbach 6,699 and Oliver 6,779, a majority of 80 for Oliver. This is without the soldiers' vote.

No Official Returns.

Ottawa, Jan. 28—Reports as to the result of the military vote, overseas, it is stated officially here, are to be regarded merely as unconfirmed rumors. No official returns have yet been received by the general returning officer, and the counting is not expected to be completed for probably a couple of weeks. It is likely that the full result of the naval and military vote here and overseas will not be known till towards the middle of February.

BRITISH "DREADNOUGHT" EIGHTY-FOUR YEARS OLD

London, Jan. 29—Three boys, all under sixteen years old, members of the crew of the British superdreadnought Warspite, have been arrested charged with setting that vessel afire.

Some papers carried the explanation that the Warspite played a prominent part in the Jutland naval battle; that although badly damaged she managed to reach port, but "evidently she was of no further use in the first line and was converted into a training ship."

The truth is this:

The Warspite, burned Sunday in the Thames River, was a wooden three-decker vessel, built in 1888. She had been loaned by the British Admiralty to a charitable society which was training boys for a possible career in the navy. She had been moored at Woolwich for years. No one was injured in the fire.

COULD NOT STOP THE HEADACHES

Until She Tried "Fruit-a-tives"—Made From Fruit Juices

112 Coburg St., St. John, N. B.

"I feel I must tell you of the great benefit I have received from your wonderful medicine, 'Fruit-a-tives.'

"I have been a sufferer for many years from Violent Headaches, and could get no permanent relief.

"A friend advised me to take 'Fruit-a-tives' and I did so with great success; and now I am entirely free of Headaches, thanks to your splendid medicine."

MRS. ALEXANDER SHAW.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price, postpaid, by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

ITALY ON TRAIL OF TREASON PLOT

Alleged Confederates of Bolo Pasha Arrested

PROMINENT PEOPLE

One of Leaders, a Member of Parliament, Accused of Being German Agent—Said to Have Made Money Mysteriously

In France the curtain has been partly lifted on the unpopular melodrama entitled "German Intrigue," but before it is rung down on the Bolo and Caillaux cases it seems likely that the world will be thrilled by the revelations. We have had a glimpse behind the scenes in the United States and in Ireland. We see what is going on in Russia, though we may have no idea how the piece is to end. In Italy, too, the thriller is about to be reproduced. Perhaps German intrigue in Italy has had more disastrous results for the Allies than in any other country save Russia. It led to a disaster of first-class importance for the Italian army, but in Italy it seems unlikely that "worse remains behind." The situation there in a military sense, is well in hand. What remains is to punish those responsible for the disaster. Already several arrests have been made, and, as is the case in France, the chief villain was a member of the Italian parliament.

The Italian Bolo.

This is Signor Cavallini. He is accused of nothing more desperate than having had "intelligence with the enemy," but this may prove as serious as giving "aid and comfort to the enemy," which is a euphemism for treason. Cavallini's connection with Bolo Pasha has been established beyond all doubt. He admits it. He asserts, however, that his relations with the Levantine were innocent of all intent to injure the cause of the Allies. His defence is, in fact, an Italian version of Bolo's defence. Cavallini has a somewhat doubtful record. He has already been in the hands of the Italian police. The charge on this occasion was fraudulent bankruptcy, and he was convicted and served a short term of imprisonment. After his release he left Italy, went to South America, and in a few years returned with plenty of money. This event occurred just before the war.

The Khedive Needed Money.

He will have the opportunity of proving that he did not return to Italy as a German agent, that he was not financed by Germany, and that he was not "planted" in the Italian parliament for the purpose of playing Germany's game. Cavallini says that he was approached some years ago by a man who told him that the Khedive Tewfik, of Egypt, father of Abbas Hilmi, who was deposed by the British shortly after the beginning of the war, was in need of a loan of some $600,000, which he hoped to raise in Italy. Cavallini undertook to find the money and approached the Bank of Italy on the matter. He was told that the money was available, but that the bank would not lend it to Tewfik. So Cavallini had the loan made to himself and signed three bills of exchange. He handed the currency over to the Khedive, who gave him as security a bag of jewels. When the bills fell due the Khedive appeared to have forgotten all about the incident. So Cavallini took them up and sold the jewels to recoup himself. He secured $800,000 for them, he says, and then went to Egypt to hand over the balance to the forgetful Khedive.

A Friend of Caillaux's.

The Khedive was glad to see him and more than glad to see an extra $200,000. To reward Cavallini he made him financial adviser to the royal house, though it is not explained what the Khedive wanted with a financial adviser when he had Cromer at his service. After the war began, and when the Khedive Abbas was deposed, he went to Switzerland, and summoned Cavallini to his side. He told Cavallini that he wanted him to see Baron Sonnino, the Italian foreign minister, and have him press upon the British government the propriety of appointing the son of Abbas Hilmi Khedive in his stead. Sonnino refused to see Cavallino, and thereupon the former Khedive asked Bolo to make a similar effort with the French government. Before moving in this matter, Bolo insisted upon being well paid. He demanded $800,000 as the price of his efforts, and Abbas Hilmi is said to have considered the money well invested.

He sent Cavallini to France to pay Bolo his commission. Considerable secrecy surrounded the negotiations between the two men, and it has been established that an Italian baritone singer, named Sottolana, acted as intermediary and took the part of a post office for the exchange of letters. The baritone was also a witness. Cavallini says to the payment of the $200,000. This, according to the accused Italian, is the story of his relations with Bolo. There remains to be explained, however, his intimacy with Caillaux and his wife. At this time Cavallini was living with a "Marchesa" Ricci, a woman who had no more claim to the title "Marchess" than to the title of Cavallini's wife, in which position she passed. When Caillaux went to Italy he was entertained by the Marchesa and the Signor, and they apparently were thicker than thieves. Unless Cavallini was a German agent, it is difficult to understand his relations with such traitors as Caillaux and Bolo. The Marchesa is said to have been an intemediary between several disloyal Italian officers and the enemy. Since she was socially prominent, her arrest has created a considerable sensation. More, we understand, are to follow.

Pains Over Left Kidney

Warned This Captain That the Kidneys Were Responsible for His Pains and Aches—Freed of Pain and Suffering by a Well-known Medicine.

Hereford, Que., Jan. 24—Captain Peabody is well known all through this section, and his cure by use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills has aroused great interest in this great medicine.

The Captain had been suffering for a long time, and could never get any treatment to afford lasting relief until he began using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Captain A. Peabody, Hereford, Que., writes: "For years I suffered from indigestion, rheumatism and neuralgia. Lightninglike pains would shoot all through my body, and I also had severe pains over my left kidney and through the hips. I doctored for years and tried all kinds of remedies, but the only result was money spent without relief. At last I read in Dr. Chase's Almanac of his Kidney-Liver Pills and decided to try them. One box made such a change that I sent for five more. Before I had finished them the pains in my kidneys and hips had disappeared, and I was clear of those sharp, shooting pains through the body. I still take these Pills occasionally to keep my bowels regular, and would not be without them, as I have them to thank for my cure.

"I can also speak highly of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Powder and Linseed and Turpentine. The former cured me of catarrh in the head, which caused frequent headaches. I am completely cured of this now, and breathe freely as when a boy. The Linseed and Turpentine proved of great benefit for a bad cough which bothered me continually for three winters. Last winter I took one bottle of the Linseed and Turpentine, and have not been bothered with a cough since."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Don't be talked into accepting anything said to be just as good. Imitations and substitutes only disappoint.

Skin Sufferers

You will sigh with relief at the first magic touch of D. D. D., the soothing wash of oils. Many of our customers thank us for this advice. You will too. Try D. D. D. today. We guarantee it. E. Clinton Brown, Druggist, St. John, N. B.

D.D.D. The Liquid Wash

Foley's Stove Linings THAT LAST
TELEPHONE MAIN 1601
Don't Let The Fire Burn Thru to The the Oven

THE COAL SHORTAGE

Makes it imperative to economize in the use of Fuel

The "Jewel" Ash Sifter

Will recover one-tenth of fuel ordinarily wasted and pay for itself in a single season

It does the work quickly and efficiently without making any dust

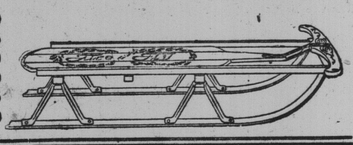
Price: $4.50

T. McAVITY & SONS, LTD

SLEDS AND FRAMERS

Fresh air, exercise and plenty of wholesome food—these make sturdy youngsters, encourage them to spend every play hour out of doors.

Speedaway Flexible Flyers	$1.75 to $3.00
Sleds and Framers	.70 to $3.75
Toboggans	$2.00 to $8.50
Hockey Skates	.50 to $7.00
Hockey Sticks	.10 to .75
Snowshoes	$3.75 to $6.50



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"CRESCENT" BRAND COFFEE has a Richness and Fragance seldom met with in ordinary Coffees. Try it.
CHEYNE & CO., Groceries, Fruits. Phone 803. 166 Union St.

ELIMINATE PATRONAGE IN OUTSIDE SERVICE

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 28—Reforms in the civil service are announced. The civil service commissioners have reported in favor of a new civil service act for submission to parliament next session, if possible and they have received instructions from the government to prepare such legislation as they think necessary. In the meantime certain new regulations are to be established under the present civil service act and these, it is stated, "will very largely carry out the proposals set forth in the government's statement of policy."

Extension of the Civil Service act to all branches of the outside service is the main reform under consideration.

This was announced in the programme issued by the union government in October, shortly after its formation, in the words: "Civil service reform, with a view to extending the principle of the present civil service act to the outside srvice, and thus to abolish patronage and to make appointments to the public service upon the sole standard of merit."

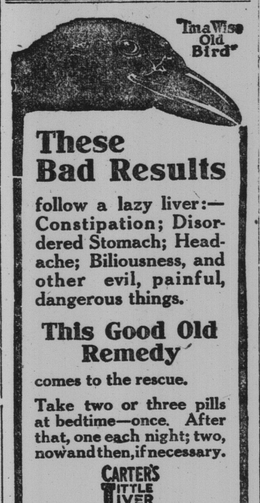
Moncton Civic Elections

Moncton, N. B., Jan. 28—In the Moncton civic elections today, J. B. Toombs was elected mayor, and F. C. Robinson and Murdock McLeod were elected aldermen at large.

In ward 1, A. C. Chapman and H. A. Bellivеau were elected; in ward 2, J. E. Wetmore and B. F. Myles were elected by acclamation; in ward 3, David Steeves and C. W. Mitton were elected.

International Wedding.

Copenhagen, Jan. 28—Lithgow Osborne, former attache of the American embassy at Berlin and now second secretary of the legation here, is to marry the Countess Lili Raben-Levetzau, daughter of Count Raben-Levetzau, former Danish minister of foreign affairs. The marriage will be celebrated in April at Castle Aalholm, the estate of Count Raben-Levetzau. The mother of Countess Lili is an American woman. Her maiden name was Moulton and her mother was formerly a well-known Boston singer.



These Bad Results

follow a lazy liver:—Constipation; Disordered Stomach; Headache; Biliousness, and other evil, painful, dangerous things.

This Good Old Remedy comes to the rescue.

Take two or three pills at bedtime—once. After that, one each night; two, now and then, if necessary.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Genuine bears Signature Brentwood

Colorless faces often show the absence of iron in the blood.
Carter's Iron Pills will help this condition.

TRY THEM

The next time you suffer with headache, indigestion, biliousness or loss of appetite, try—

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25c.

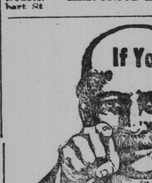
Killed by Poisons

All scientists agree that poisonous products in the blood are eliminated by the kidneys and liver. The kidneys act as a kind of filter for these products. When the kidneys are changed or degenerated, by disease or old age, then these poisons are retained in the body. If we wish to prevent old age coming on too soon, or if we want to increase our chances for a long life, Dr. Pierce of Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., says that you should drink plenty of water daily between meals to flush the kidneys. Then procure Anuric at a drug store. This Anuric drives the uric acid out. Scientific men have learned that in gout, also rheumatism, poisonous uric acid crystals are deposited in or about the joints, in the muscles—where inflammation is set up.

If we wish to keep our kidneys in the best condition a diet of milk and vegetables, with only a little meat once a day, is the most suitable. Drink plenty of pure water, take Anuric three times a day for a month.

You can obtain a trial pkg. of Anuric by writing Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., or Bridgeburg, Ont., enclosing 10c.

St. Catharines, Ont.—"For sixteen years I have been a sufferer from kidney trouble; my back has ached almost continuously and I have had rheumatic pains in my arms, hands and lower limbs. I have doctored and tried every medicine recommended to me, but have never found the relief in anything (no matter how much I took) that I have found in one small package of Anuric. In one week the secretion cleared and my bladder was stronger than for years, so that I was not disturbed at night, where I always had to arise several times during the night. I only hope that many will read this and will try Anuric if they suffer with any sort of kidney trouble."—MRS. JACOB LONSBERRY, 85 Albert St.



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no matter how long or how bad—go to your druggist today and get a 60 cent box of Pyramid Pile Treatment. It will give quick relief, and a single box often cures. A trial package mailed free in plain wrapper if you send us coupon below.

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65½ Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich.
Kindly send me a Free sample of Pyramid Pile Treatment, in plain wrapper.
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