

POOR DOCUMENT

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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, JULY 30, 1917

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 30, 1917.

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British and European—Frederick A. Smith, 29, Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C., England.

THE WAR SITUATION

There are still rumors of another great British drive, but it still hangs in the air. A tremendous artillery duel has gone on for days, and possibly this week will witness important developments on the British front. It is clear from the reports that air-fighting is steadily assuming more importance. Yesterday fifteen German machines were destroyed and thirteen British reported missing, while sixteen Germans were sent down out of control. The German raid on Paris, dropping bombs on a hospital, is typical of German methods.

Chancellor Michels has given a long interview to the press, evidently for consumption in Russia. It holds out no hope of peace negotiations, except on German terms. Meanwhile the Russians are still retreating in Galicia, and the situation of some of their armies is perilous. The Roumanians continue to drive the enemy before them on one section of their front, but this is a minor success. On other fronts there is no change of importance.

Sir Eric Geddes declares that the destruction of Germany's military power has been progressing rapidly since last spring, and the morale of the army is going fast. No doubt this is a measure true, but we have heard the same remark at intervals for two years or more, and it is still a long way to the Rhine. One German paper is still so confident of the outlook that it scoffs at the suggestion that Belgium will be given up as one of the terms of peace. The Central Powers will take a lot of beating before they will be ready to accept the terms of the Allies.

EQUIPPING THE PORT

A citizen who had read a long article giving a full account of the millions upon millions the federal government has spent and is spending in Halifax, enquired of this paper how long the citizens of St. John will continue to be satisfied with what this port is getting.

The question is a natural and proper one, and might fairly be considered by the city council and board of trade. The breakwater has not been extended to Partridge Island, or the spur constructed eastward from the island. The work in Courtenay Bay is not progressing as it should.

It is true the country is at war, but we do not hear that this fact has interfered to any marked extent with work at Halifax. St. John has been promised a fairly large expenditure, which is still far short of what, by virtue of its position as the Atlantic terminus of the C.P.R., it has a right to claim. No one here is envious of Halifax, but the feeling grows that St. John, like Halifax, should keep its claims steadily and persistently to the front. The people of this country are a matter of vital importance, to its trade, and St. John has an advantage as a freight port which is neither denied nor disputed. Its proper equipment should be a matter of concern to parliament and the country at large.

ONE-SIDED CONSCRIPTION

The Borden government is not serious in its professed desire to throw the last man and the last dollar into the war. It wants the man, but not the dollar. Life may be conscripted, but not wealth. The proposed income tax is a half measure.

Occasionally some government supporter rises to explain that the first step is to conscript men, because men are first needed. Why not conscript men and wealth at the same time? Can any government apologist give a reason? It is not true that the government cannot do both at once. The only reason they are not doing it is that they are thinking more about the gains of the profiteer than of the lives of the men they propose to send to the front. Let the men be sent, by all means; but let the government be not less keen to conscript wealth and material resources, which are of infinitely less importance than the lives of men. It is mere mockery to demand that men give up their lives if other men are not to give up their profits and sacrifice some of their wealth. There is no equality of service in that. Every man who protests that his son should not go and his neighbor's son stay at home is logically bound to assert that when the sons go the dollars of the rich should also be made to serve. This does not mean conscription or impoverishment. It means simple justice and an approach to equality of service. If the Borden government were in earnest it would be doing far more than it has yet attempted to do to ensure that equality. All this talk about the phrase conscription of wealth having no meaning in pure buncombe, and whoever says there will be time enough to talk about it when the men have been conscripted and sent to the front is merely playing the game of a government which has no intention

of disturbing those who provide the means of partisan warfare.

PROFITS AND PROFITEERS

In a scorching arraignment of Sir Joseph Flavelle, in connection with the profits made by the William Davies Company, Toronto Saturday Night says: "If profiteering is as general in this country as we are led to believe, what argument have we to set forth that more men should go into the trenches? Why should a man sacrifice his life for the \$1.10 per day that he receives in uniform, and this for the privilege of coming back some time a maimed veteran, or, perchance, not coming back at all? When one is asked who killed recruiting in this country, it is fairly safe to answer, the profiteer. No one directly or indirectly connected with businesses which supply army needs has any right to come out of this war any richer than he was in August, 1914. These men are entitled to a living and that is all. And at that they can thank fortune and mature years for not being in the trenches in place of their comfortable homes. 'Patriotism and profits,' said President Wilson recently, 'should never in the present circumstances be mentioned together. Patriotism leaves profits out of the question. No true patriot will permit himself to take toll of their (the soldiers') heroism in money, or seek to grow rich by the shedding of their blood.'"

Referring to Sir Joseph Flavelle, it is recalled that his dramatic "to hell with profits," when he returned from England, roused the whole country; but Saturday Night declares that even by its own showing the packing company of which he is the head made two-thirds of a cent per pound profit in 1916 when the Swift Company of Chicago was content with a quarter of a cent, and made over \$800,000,000 at that.

One remark by Dr. Frink is worthy of special note. Speaking of the coal coming to local dealers, he says:—"The storage capacity controlled by the dealers is limited, and this is being rapidly used up, because consumers are not buying, in the expectation of cheaper coal, and the dealers have no hesitancy in stating that if the people pursue the present course, they will find themselves very much inconvenienced and will probably suffer loss by delay in purchasing in the latter months of the year. Unless their storage bins are cleared it is useless for them to import more coal as they will have no place to put it."

Yesterday's casualty list gives the names of six New Brunswick soldiers who were killed in action or died of wounds. In Canada today enough men are not enlisting to repair the wastage at home, to say nothing of the wastage in France and England. It is not creditable to this country. The people are now asking whether the government really intends to enforce conscription, or is playing the game of politics.

Toronto Saturday Night: For many months Sir Joseph Flavelle, in his capacity of director of munitions, has been driving into the ears of munition manufacturers the necessity of cutting down their profits until the vanishing point is reached. Now the munition manufacturers, and incidentally the Canadian public, wish to know why Sir Joseph Flavelle's organization, known as the William Davies Company, thought fit to take a substantial profit on war contracts.

News of the death of Major F. Cavendish Jones is received with deep regret in this city. He proved himself a fighting soldier in the South African war, and when the present war broke out he was keen to serve. Had his own desire been fulfilled, he would be today in France, but broken health compelled his return to Canada. He will be honored none the less, for he had the spirit and the will of a true soldier and an earnest patriot.

The St. John Shipbuilding Company has an admirably necessary for ten ships to be built as soon as possible. If it is accepted, the area at the head of Courtenay Bay will become a great hive of industry, recalling the palmist days of the old ship-building period.

The second American contingent is in France. Our neighbor recognizes the seriousness of the situation. Do we?

Funeral of Mrs. Mary Kelley. The funeral of Mrs. Mary S. Kelley took place from her late residence, Burpee avenue, yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock and was very largely attended. The burial services were conducted by Rev. A. D. Archibald, Rev. Hammond Johnson and Rev. G. F. Dawson. A quartet of four sang the church song, "Interment was made in Fernhill."

"Standing room only" was the order how Saturday. People will buy where they get extra value for their money. Wiegels' Cash Stores, 248-247 Union street.

LIGHTER VEIN.

A Hardy Annual.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew is famous as an after-dinner speaker. Well, here is a Depew story. In the course of a few remarks at a fashionable dinner he told how a certain manufacturer, left practically alone in his factory through a lock-out, was represented as pointing to the office clock over his desk and saying to his friend:

"There are only two hands in my office that never strike."

"Whereupon," said the senator, "the clock struck two (too)."

After the dinner one of Senator Depew's friends came up and congratulated him.

"Your speech was great," he said.

"That story about the clock is a daisy," the senator beamed. "I think it is pretty good," he said, modestly.

About five minutes later another friend came up who was not so eulogistic.

"Chauncey," he said, "I think that story about the clock better every time I hear it. I think tonight was the fifth time."

"Why, Mr. Newell says that story is a daisy," expostulated Mr. Depew.

The other laughed. "You ought to study botany, Chauncey, and you'd learn that a daisy is a hardy annual."

And thereupon the senator subsided.

Fall Not Unchecked.

Two insurance agents—a Yankee and an Englishman—were bragging about their rival methods. The Englishman was holding forth on the system of prompt payment carried out by his people—no trouble, no fuss, no attempt to wriggle out of settlement.

"If the man die tonight," he continued, "his widow would receive her money by the first post tomorrow morning."

"You don't say?" drawled the Yankee.

"See here, now, you talk of prompt payment!" Waa, our office is on the third floor, and the man who dies tonight, high. One of our clients lived in that forty-ninth story, and he fell out of the window. We handed him his check as he passed."—Atlanta Journal.

Calling It Off.

When a pugilist gets into the divorce court it is for the purpose of having the match declared off.

"I owe him a grudge."

"In cases of that kind it is better to suspend payment."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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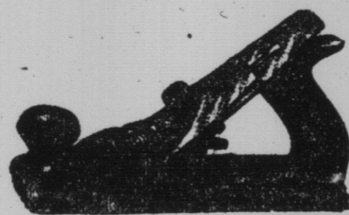
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THE SHOW MANAGER

POST OFFICE BOX 939

ST. JOHN, N. B.

They Are Parents Of Twenty-Three Children

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Dickey Have One of Largest Families in World

"I believe that God is using Mrs. Dickey and myself as examples to the world, in having us raise children that people may see what God intended every couple to do," emphatically declared Charles L. Dickey of Canaan Village, father of 23 children, in an interview with the Fairfield Journal.

He claims the world's record of being the father of the greatest number of living children. He is 58 years of age and Mrs. Dickey is 51. Both are younger looking than most people at that age. They are proud of their large family. The oldest son, Rev. Arthur Dickey, is pastor of a church in Santa Rosa, Cal.

Nature deals bountifully with the Dickeys in other things besides raising boys and girls. Mr. Dickey, who is a farmer living in a story-and-one-half house, has always reaped bountiful harvests. Many agriculturists about Canaan have sought Mr. Dickey and inquired his methods of raising such excellent crops.

Mr. Dickey is a small man, with twinkling blue eyes, and seems to be at peace with all the world. He says the secret of his happy life is not worrying. It has taken 15 barrels of flour a year to feed his flock and 115 bushels of potatoes, and other things in proportion, but, he says, that there has never been a time when his family did not have all they wanted to eat. He burns twenty-five cords of wood a season.

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money, another has none. The only difference between John D. Rockefeller and myself is that Rockefeller has all the money and I have all the babies.

"I find it quite a task to raise such a large family of boys and girls but I enjoy it. I love children, I not only like my own children but I like all other boys and girls.

"It's a job to bring up twenty-three children and bring them up right, of course a great deal depends on the mother. When I have brought anything I have paid for it. If I did not have the money to pay for something I wanted I waited until I did have it before I bargained for it. I own two farms and do not owe a dollar in the world.

"My wife and I never find fault with our station in life. We take things as

they come. God never puts upon us anything we cannot bear. We would not swap our family for all the money in the world."

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RECENT DEATHS

Major F. C. Jones.

Many friends throughout the city will be shocked to learn of the death of Major Fred Cavendish Jones which occurred Saturday at Baltimore after an illness of several months. Major Jones was a veteran of the South African war and when the present war broke out he enlisted at the first opportunity and went to England as second in command of the 11th Battalion. While overseas he contracted an illness which necessitated his immediate return. He returned to Canada a short time ago and remained in St. John only a week, proceeding to Clifton Springs and thence to Baltimore for the sake of his health.

Major Jones was born in St. John and was the third son of Simon Jones, Esq., late of St. John, and was educated in the public schools of this city and afterwards at Manchester College, Edinburgh, Scotland. He came to Canada again and entered the brewery business here. At the time of the South African war he went overseas with the Canadian forces in command of a company from New Brunswick. He fought through the final campaign of the war and won great distinction at the battle of Paardeberg, where he received the surrender of many Boers in person. He finished the whole campaign without a day's illness, and his distinction he shared with only three other officers from Canada. On his return he was married to Miss L. Roberts Smith, of St. Stephen, who is a sister of Mrs. Charles F. Baird, of this city.

Besides his bereaved wife he leaves two sons, Leslie and Geoffrey, four brothers, R. Kellie and Simon A. Jones, both of this city; Colonel George Jones of Calgary, and Andrew U. Jones of Montreal; and two sisters, Mrs. Frank J. Usher, of Edinburgh, and Miss David Wilson, of London, England.

Major Jones was an active member of the South African Veterans' Association. His home in St. John has always been at 189 Gormley street. The funeral will be held in St. John, arrangements not having been completed.

Charles Oliver Bailey.

The death of Charles Oliver Bailey occurred Sunday morning at his residence, 124 Duke street. Mr. Bailey carried on for many years a wheelwright business on St. Patrick street after but a short illness at the early age of nineteen years. He is survived by his mother, one brother Leo, and three sisters, Misses Mamie and Agnes and Mrs. Michael Donovan, of this city. The funeral will be held Tuesday morning.

Miss Rose Augusta Walsh.

The death of Miss Rose Augusta Walsh occurred Saturday at her mother's residence, 97 Brussels street after but a short illness at the early age of nineteen years. She is survived by her mother, one brother Leo, and three sisters, Misses Mamie and Agnes and Mrs. Michael Donovan, of this city. The funeral will be held Tuesday morning.

The death of Mrs. Tamar Steeves, widow of William Steeves, occurred on Saturday at her residence, 100 St. John's street. She was sixty-five years of age, and leaves one sister, Mrs. Annie E. Lutes, of Reed's Hill, Alta.

The death of Mrs. Thomas Johnston occurred at her home in Bedford on last Friday. She was fifty-seven years of age, and a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Chas. White, of Little South-West. She leaves a husband, five daughters, Mrs. R. H. Blackmore, of Davidson, Sask.; Mrs. W. H. Jones, of Craik, Sask.; Mrs. Calvin Brooks, of Vancouver, B. C.; Mrs. Henry Macchett, of Sunny Corner; Mrs. Ellis Russell, at home, and five sons, Frank, Edward, Walter, John and Charles, all residing at home.

FREDERICKSON PERSONALS

(Gleaner, Saturday)

Mrs. M. A. Woodcock, of LaCrosse, Wisconsin, is in the city, the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. S. Hooper.

Miss Amy and Alice Keith and Miss Ruby DeLong left this morning on a trip for Havlock, visiting friends.

Miss Harriet Smith of West St. John is the guest of Mrs. Harry Smith, George street.

Miss Bessie Fletcher and Miss Greta Young left this morning by the Purdy for St. John, where they will spend a few weeks and then go to Moncton to visit friends.

Miss Ellen Duff, daughter of Professor Duff, formerly of the U. N. B., but now of Westchester, Mass., arrived in the city yesterday and is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Jas. Macintosh, Springfield.

Gageton Girl for China

Miss A. L. Archer left Toronto on July 14, en route for Japan. She will sail on August 28 from Victoria. Miss M. G. Peters of Gageton, N. B., and Miss Daisy Masters, who are being sent to Honan, China, will sail on the same vessel. Miss Peters is a graduate nurse of Toronto General Hospital, and both ladies are graduates of the Missionary Training and Deaconess House, Toronto.

PRICE OF POTATOES

Potatoes sold in Fredericton on Saturday at 85 a barrel. The price in St. John was at the rate of 85 a barrel.