

## COAL FAMINE IN MARITIME PROVINCES

Fredericton, Amherst, Sackville and Other Places Face Serious Situation — Railroads Conserving Fuel Supply.

A serious coal shortage exists in many places in the maritime provinces. Fredericton is facing a fuel famine of serious proportions, and wood there is also scarce. At the capital green wood is worth from \$7 to \$7.50 a cord. The supply of dry wood is exhausted.

At Amherst, the coal shortage is serious and one industry has been compelled to close, and others are curtailing.

Sackville also reports a serious shortage.

The fire in the north slope of the Springhill mines, shortage of labor at Nova Scotia mines, high freights on the water, and a car shortage are some of the elements in the situation. The steamer Stanley has been taken off the Prince Edward Island service by the Canadian Government to save coal, which is much needed on the railway to move war supplies and foodstuffs for the allies.

## DISCUSS WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

A special meeting of the Trades and Labor Council was held last night in the council rooms on Chipman Hill, with President C. H. Stevens in the chair. The matter of the Workmen's Compensation Act was gone into and a committee, comprising one member from each organization in the city, will meet soon to act on the matter. The following subcommittee was appointed to draw up a synopsis of labor requests and wishes in regard to the Workmen's Compensation Act: Stephen Shaw, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; G. H. Brown, Locomotive Engineers; J. E. Tighe, Longshoremen's Union; and F. Johnson, Street Railway Men's Union. This committee will meet next Tuesday in the Longshoremen's Hall on Water Street.

The matter of cutting down the number of guards at the city docks in West St. John was brought to the attention of the council. The secretary was instructed to communicate with City Hall, protesting against any reduction that would interfere with the eight-hour shifts which the men now have.

## NEWSPAPER BUSINESS HAZARDOUS IN THE U. S.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—An informal conference of a hundred or more newspaper publishers with several manufacturers of newspaper paper was held here today. Those present representing the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the Paper Manufacturers' Association, voted to appoint a committee to meet immediately after delivery of the report on the paper situation next week by the federal trade commission to see if knowledge gained from the report points the way to an adjustment of the problem.

The publishers agreed that the present high price of paper has placed the newspaper publishing business in a position so hazardous and menacing that a remedy must be found without delay.

## BRITISH ADMIRALTY TO TAKE CAN. CADETS

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—(By leased wire)—Arrangements have been made by the naval service department whereby the British Admiralty agree to accept each year eight cadets who have taken the course at the Royal Naval College at Halifax. These cadets will enter the navy with the same standing as graduates of the Dartmouth Naval College. Arrangements have also been completed with the universities of McGill and Toronto by which graduates of the naval college will be admitted to the second year of the course of applied science in those universities. Examinations for entrance to the Royal Naval College are to be held on May 16.

## UNSPEAKABLE TURK MUST BE EXPELLED

London, Jan. 26.—The demand for the expulsion of the Turk from Europe, included among the terms in the Allied note, in reply to President Wilson, is justified by Lord Bryce, in his views on that phase of the Entente reply, which were given to the Associated Press today.

Concerning Turkey Lord Bryce's views were formulated before the peace notes were exchanged, and will appear in about a month for authorized publication in London and New York under government auspices. Owing to their direct bearing upon the terms regarding Turkey laid down by the Allies, he has now made them available to the Associated Press.

Will Expel Turk.

"No one who has studied the history of the near east for the last five centuries," says Lord Bryce, "will be surprised that the Allied powers have declared their purpose to put an end to the rule of the Turk in Europe, and still less will he dissent from the determination to deliver the Christian population of what is called the Turkish empire, whether in Asia or in Europe, from the government which during these five centuries has done nothing but oppress them."

"These changes are, indeed, long overdue. They ought to have come more than a century ago, because it had then already become manifest that the Turk was hopelessly unfit to govern, with any approach to justice, subject races of a different religion."

"Turkish rule ought to be ended in

Europe because, even in that small part of it which the Sultan still holds, it is an alien power which has in that region been and is now oppressing or massacring, slaughtering or driving from their homes, the Christian populations of Greek or Bulgarian stock. It ought to be turned out of the western coast regions of Asia Minor for a like reason. The people there are largely, perhaps mostly, Greek speaking Christians. So ought it to be turned out of Armenia and Cilicia and Syria, where within the last two years it has been destroying its Christian subjects, the most peaceful and industrious and intelligent part of the population.

"If the Turkish Sultanate is to be left in being at all it may, with the least injury to the world, be suffered by the fact that the young Turk government. There the population is mainly Muslim, and there are comparatively few Christians, and there only in the cities, to suffer from its misgovernment. Even there one would be sorry for its subjects, Muslim as well as Christians, but the weak Turkish state, such as it would then be, could not venture on the crimes of which it had been guilty, when it was comparatively strong. That the faults of the Turkish government are incurable has been most clearly shown by the fact that the young Turk government, which gained power when they had deposed Abdul Hamid who had surpassed even that monster of cruelty in the slaughter of unoffending Armenians."

## TURRIFF CONFOUNDS GRIFFITHS BY HIS STAND ON NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(Continued from page 1)

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—(By leased wire)—Mr. A. B. Copp, Liberal of Westmorland, resumed the debate on the address. He agreed that there should be a celebration of the jubilee of the Canadian Confederation, and concurred in a suggestion that a hospital or convalescent home, in which soldiers might be treated, should be erected to mark the anniversary. Mr. Copp announced that he was not opposed to the idea of a "national government," but he wanted more information with regard to the proposal. He said that demand for such a government was an indication that the present administration had been weighed in the balance and found wanting. The present cabinet should resign and make way for another. Sir Wilfrid Laurier would then return to power and would surround himself with men of national standing as he had done in 1896.

Party Politics.

Mr. Copp said that party politics had played a large part in the conduct of Canada's part in the war. Moreover, while even the children were being asked to contribute towards funds for patriotic purposes, money was being wasted by the government.

Mr. Copp said that the letters of Sir Sam Hughes to the Prime Minister cast a serious reflection upon the government which had so far not replied to them. They indicated that the interests of the Canadian soldiers in Britain and at the front were left of the Canadian government to the British authorities.

Racial Comparisons.

He regretted very much racial comparisons in respect to the performance of war duties. In his country of Westmorland they had a mixed population of French and English, and there the French had done their share. The Premier's promise of five hundred thousand men meant more than that. He would have to enlist great reinforcements to keep this number in the field. Like Mr. Oliver, he believed that the man in the trenches was doing a greater part than the man in the munition factory.

The country, he said, had expected that when war broke out the government would have dropped party politics but they had not done so. One reason recruiting had fallen off during the past year was due to the restlessness feeling among the people in regard to the government conduct in the war and its extravagant expenditure. All the men selected in the province of New Brunswick as recruiting officers were Conservatives.

Mr. Copp in referring to the conduct of military affairs in England quoted the cable stating that there are 200 lieutenant colonels drawing pay who have nothing to do. He said that this cost the country one million dollars a year. The people he said are clamoring for frank explanations from the

government as well as for promises of better conduct in the future.

The Dorchester Election.

Mr. Copp referred to the affidavit signed by several Liberals of Dorchester county to the effect that Hon. P. E. Blondin had at an election meeting there told his hearers that it did not matter whether Colonel Allison had made away with money for war purposes since it was English money and that they could escape conscription by crossing the American border.

Hon. Robert Rogers rose to state that Mr. Patenaude had telephoned an unequivocal denial of the statement by Mr. Blondin, who would repeat it in person in the House.

Mr. Copp then read a newspaper article in which Mr. Blondin was credited with an admission that he had pointed out the Allison scandal had nothing to do with Canadian money, and that if there were any Quebecers afraid of conscription they could cross the border.

The Westmorland member concluded by censuring the conduct of a minister who instead of encouraging national service was encouraging the flight of Canadians to escape it.

Turiff Pleased.

Mr. J. G. Turiff, Liberal, Assiniboia, was opposed to spending money on the celebration of Confederation and also to an extension of parliament in view of the fact that with the western seats to be created there were practically 49 vacancies in the House of Commons. Although Sir Wilfrid Laurier had agreed to let vacancies caused by death to go by acclamation the government had refused to fill them. Mr. Turiff said there would have to be very good reasons for extending the term before he would favor it. He did not believe the outfit at present sitting on the treasury benches could govern the country in time of peace let alone war.

The Assiniboia member asked why the soldiers' votes were now not to be taken into consideration for the fact that they would be against the government in the proportion of three to one. He continued that all the talk of national government which was being heard was coming from friends of the government.

"From Ralph Connor. He's a good Grif," said Hon. Robert Rogers. Mr. Turiff continued that a national government would necessitate fourteen new men out of the fifteen in the present government. He then inveighed against those munitions manufacturers who had been allowed by the government to realize enormous profits such as that of the Montreal Ammunition Company and the Hamilton firm which after offering to turn its factory over to the government and being refused, had made \$750,000 profit and had it to the country. Such manufacturers had not been hit by the business taxes of last session, he declared.

Mr. Turiff asked why the govern-

## U.S. CONSUMED 146,355,146 GALS. OF 'BOOZE'

Enormous Increase Last Year — 1,895,513,073 Gallons of Beer Drunk and 25,232,960,928 Cigarettes Sold.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The people of the United States consumed 146,355,146 gallons of whiskey and 1,895,513,073 gallons of beer, and an enormous quantity of wines, brandy, gin and other varieties of joy water in 1916, according to the revenue department of the treasury branch of the government. The consumption of whiskey in 1916 was only 124,549,210 gallons and the beer consumption 1,791,981,939 gallons.

The number of cigarettes sold in 1916 was 25,232,960,928, as compared with 17,939,224,208 in 1915. These figures do not include tobacco used by smokers who roll their own cigarettes.

The 40 per cent. increase in cigarettes is attributed to the increased prosperity of the country and growth of the cigarette habit among women. The government revenue on whiskey last year was \$150,990,660 as compared with \$137,004,131 in 1915. The tax yield on beer was \$91,718,375; in 1915, \$86,708,803.

The total revenue to the government from whiskey, beer and cigarettes was \$284,250,235 in 1916, an increase over 1915 of \$36,113,239.

ment did not so adjust the taxation on business profits that the munition men would pay into the treasury fifty per cent. of the cost of all gains over a certain percentage on their capital. By so doing it would gain a large revenue and relieve ordinary manufacturers of heavy burdens.

The Steel Industry.

Mr. Turiff said that a certain steel plant, which had in the past received large sums in bounties from the government was reported to be paying large dividends and at the same time laying aside a million a month in its reserve fund. Such a corporation, Mr. Turiff said, should be more heavily taxed.

The member for Assiniboia said that Sir Sam Hughes' letters contained charges against the government which should be investigated by a committee of the House.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—Mr. Turiff read a statement to the effect that the conclusion was that in all cabinet changes since 1911 the government had recognized the Nationalists with a view to preventing the return of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to office and that practically all the Quebec ministers were opposed to assisting the empire in its wars. Mr. Henri Bourassa's paper, Mr. Turiff said, was urging that Mr. Lucien Cannon be defeated in Dorchester because Sir Wilfrid Laurier was ready to devote all the resources of Canada to assisting the empire.

"I make this charge against the government and more particularly against the prime minister who is the responsible minister, that this alliance has been kept in force and three Nationalists have been kept in power for the very purpose of preventing recruiting in Quebec," said Mr. Turiff.

Orles of Shame.

The statement of the Assiniboia member was greeted with cries of "shame" from the Conservative benches and Mr. Turiff added that "three Nationalists, disloyal Canadians, disloyal Britishers" had been kept in the cabinet to prevent and hinder recruiting in Quebec. His explanation of this was that the members of the government knew they could not be returned to power on their record of domestic and war administration and therefore had determined to fight the next election on the racial issue by lining up against Quebec eight other provinces.

Mr. Turiff said that in proportion to population Ontario had not contributed so many soldiers to the expeditionary force as the western provinces for the reason that Ontario had not so many citizens of British birth. Having regard to population he thought the enlistments of native Canadians from rural districts in the English-speaking provinces would not be very much larger than those in Quebec.

More Hot Air.

The member for Assiniboia said much was heard of what had been stated by the hot-blooded young Irish-French-Canadian Liberal candidate in Dorchester. "But," he continued, "we have not heard anything about the information given by Sir Robert Borden last spring to the representatives of the Ontario recruiting committee that if he had his way there would be no more recruiting in Canada and that the attention of the Canadian people should be turned to the industrial front."

"Will my honorable friend give his authority for that statement?" asked Hon. Mr. Meighen.

"Let the house appoint a committee and I shall make the assertion good," was Mr. Turiff's answer. "Does the honorable gentleman think it fair to make a charge and refuse to state his authority?" asked Mr. Burnham, Con., of West Peterboro.

Mr. Turiff repeated his request for a committee and Mr. Burnham retorted:

"It's a commission in lunacy for you that we should have." Further pressed by Hon. Mr. Meighen for a reason for his refusal to state his authority

Mr. Turiff merely replied: "Because I do not choose."

More Hunting.

The member for Assiniboia continued that there were 30,000 Canadian troops in Great Britain today unfit because of age or physical defects to go to the firing line and the medical examination of recruits in Canada had been a gigantic disgrace. He estimated that Canada had fewer than 200,000 effective in her overseas forces and expressed the opinion that the prime minister should never have offered an army of 500,000. After blaming the government for not using its railway workshops to make munitions instead of allowing the construction of three new shell factories, Mr. Turiff turned to the advocacy of free wheat and the removal of certain customs duties, particularly on agricultural implements. He asserted that since farmers had paid from 45 to 76 per cent. duty on implements as a result of the arbitrary action of the board of customs in raising the valuation for the purpose of the duty.

Denial by Hon. Mr. Reid.

"That statement is both absurd and untrue," replied Hon. J. D. Reid. The minister pointed out that the duties were collected on the prices at which manufacturers invoiced implements to purchasers.

"Will the honorable gentleman grant a committee to prove that?" asked Mr. Turiff. (Conservative laughter.) Mr. Turiff said the national service campaign had driven thousands of people out of Canada and that when it was concluded the government would be no further ahead. He followed with the hope that if Hon. Robert Rogers intended to recruit among the civil service as announced he would carry on a genuine enlistment campaign. There were employed around the house young men who should be at the front fighting for their country and would be if they had real blood in them. Mr. Turiff objected to the fact that the chief clerks of different departments had the right to say who should go and who should not.

The Ross Rifle.

Turning to the Ross rifle Mr. Turiff said he had talked to men back from the trenches who had told him with tears in their eyes of vain attempts to meet German attacks with jammed Ross rifles and yet the soldier-general tried to say that the government is bound by the contract made with Sir Charles Ross, a statement which Sir Charles Ross himself had

"Let the public pay," says James E. Wren, who has 70,000,000 eggs in cold storage awaiting for prices to climb up.

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denied with no come-back from the solicitor-general. Mr. Turiff spoke of scores and hundreds of Canadian soldiers being killed while trying to push back the bolts of their Ross rifles. "This government is responsible. It was not at first but it became so when it found that the rifle was no good," said Mr. Turiff. "It is absolutely and directly responsible for the death of hundreds of thousands of Canadian boys killed because of the usefulness of the rifles they held in their hands. We intend to take this matter up and hold the government responsible. Why is the government still buying tens of thousands of uniforms that it does not need but buying no more rifles?"

The debate was adjourned at 10 o'clock on the motion of G. W. Kyte, Liberal, Richmond, although Hon. Robert Rogers wished to speak.



## Out Today

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St. Valentine's month has brought us a most desirable list of captivating Victor records that will delight you.

<p><b>Alma Gluck, Soprano</b> sings a delightful song of Mother's Love. Such a Little Fellow Alma Gluck 64625</p> <p><b>Maud Powell</b> A dainty record from this artist's violin. Petite Valse Maud Powell 64617</p> <p><b>Evan Williams (with Male chorus)</b> in a beautiful folk song. When You and I Were Young, Maggie Evan Williams 74490</p> <p><b>Other excellent records by Caruso, Farrar, Culp, McCormack, De Gogorza, Homer, Kreisler, Destinn and Whitehill</b></p>	<p>Then there are nearly 60 others which you will thoroughly enjoy, these include:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>26 popular song hits</p> <p>6 bewitching dance records</p> <p>4 instrumental selections</p> </div> <div> <p>4 excellent band records</p> <p>4 vocal records</p> <p>8 comedy specialties</p> </div> </div> <p><b>Hear them at any "His Master's Voice" dealers</b></p> <p>Write for free copy of 450-page Musical Encyclopedia listing over 6000 Victor Records.</p>
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## Get Busy Everybody, We Are!

and expect to be for the balance of this week, as our Great January Sale ends Saturday, 27th, and everybody seems to be taking advantage of the few days left.

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even if we do say it ourselves. Never again for the next three years will you buy goods at such prices. At our store you can fit the whole family with clothing of all kinds at a saving of from 20 to 40 per cent. less than regular prices.

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## SAY THAT MANN ACT SHOULD BE AMENDED SO

Court's Decision Makes  
Tool for Blackmailers  
Its Good Intent Nullified

New York, Jan. 25.—Department Justice officials in New York recently that the decision of the United States Supreme court in upholding Mann act, in the case of F. Drew Inetti and Mary I. Diggs, would the effect of practically nullifying law. They were certain that it would find a defendant guilty violation of the law unless it was fully proved by the testimony of the prosecution of a woman a state line for commercial purpose. None of the officials would publication, deeming it more fitting the Attorney General Gregory to the opinion of the department.

But other lawyers called attention to the fact that the Mann act was a subject of wide and long discussion. While he believed the Mann act had been enacted for a good purpose, it had been so construed that it served to protect many persons who were innocent.

"In this country," said Mr. "there are many hundreds of divorcees. In many of them the divorce is granted on the ground that the husband has committed adultery. The fact is that the Mann act is brought out to the entire satisfaction of the court, and a divorce is granted. Under the construction Mann act it would be the duty of the United States attorney to turn evidence over to an attorney with the additional evidence in the case would have to go to Federal grand jury. I don't think that any petit jury in the world would find such a defendant guilty. But the defendant would have been punished by the Mann act. A narrow escape from a term. The result would be a very short time the law would be to disuse and those whom it punish would go free with it. It sought to persecute."

Mr. Levy called attention to the fact that Section 2460 of the penal code provided a punishment of five years to twenty and a fine of not less than \$5,000 for any person found guilty of procuring, enticing, or inducing a woman to enter or leave the United States for the purpose of prostitution. The punishment was so severe that Mr. Levy did not believe there ever was a victim under it. Therefore it is a dead law and ought to be repealed."

"The Mann act," said Mr. "does not fix a penalty for any practice, but for the taking man from one state to another trip on a ferryboat or in a train the dividing two states is able under the act to imprison exceeding five years, or if it is less than 18 years of age."

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