

The Evening Times and Star

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OUR HEROIC DEAD.

Earle Logan is dead. A wife has given her husband, a father his son, to the cause of righteousness in this war. The young man himself, whom so many of us knew in a friendly way, has given his life. He might have stayed in St. John. He might have stayed in England. But he went to France, and he went to France. He resigned from the headquarters staff in St. John to join a unit for overseas. He resigned from the 7th Reserve in England to go to France. And now he lies among the heroic dead whose memory their fellow countrymen will not willingly let die.

LEND A HAND.

The facts presented by Hon. Dr. Roberts in his address to the Associated Charities yesterday deserve the widest publicity. While he was dealing especially with the matter of medical inspection, the address covered much other ground in relation to the public health, and made very clear the need of a public health department as a department of the government.

Dealing with medical inspection of the public schools, Dr. Roberts would have the law made provincial, as it is in British Columbia. He made one statement which ought to make every parent in St. John a determined advocate of such inspection. Under the compulsory attendance law, he explained, parents are compelled to submit their children to possible infection by sending them to schools where there is no medical examination of the other pupils. He himself had this week visited homes where children who had been at school were now at home suffering from infectious disease. So long as there is no medical inspection there is danger of the spread of disease.

But the danger from infectious diseases is not the worst feature. Hundreds of children go on suffering from physical defects which make it impossible for them to make progress in their studies, and in many cases develop disease or tend to delinquency. Two teachers gave specific instances yesterday in which children in their classes were sadly handicapped and the parents would take no action to have the defects removed. The evidence is all one way. St. John must remove the reproach of its neglect of its child-life. The province of New Brunswick at large can do no less. Every agency for good in the community should get behind the movement and get results with the least possible delay. Hon. Dr. Roberts has shown the way.

THE BRITISH VICTORY.

The British drive through the Hindenburg line, bringing the victors within gun range of Cambrai, is an event worthy to be celebrated, for it was carried out with relatively light losses and actually pierced the German lines, making gaps through which the cavalry poured to harass the surprised and beaten enemy. Earl Derby said yesterday it was a great triumph, the full extent of which is not yet known. The enemy had not anticipated this drive toward Cambrai. His attention was fixed upon the Flanders front. He struck silently, and with overwhelming force. The tanks prepared the way, and the infantry surged after them to victory. We are told that the Germans were dazed, and made no effective defence. Large numbers of prisoners and many guns were taken. It was announced by Mr. Bonar Law last night that at one point the onrushing British were five miles beyond the German lines.

The reinforcements brought up were routed or captured, or forced to retreat. Everywhere the British were successful, and the end is not yet. The receipt of the news yesterday was joyously welcomed. It was a break in an almost continuous record of unpleasant news for some time past. It is not surprising that in England they talk of ringing joy bells tomorrow.

Hopes founded on the announcement a week ago that only one British vessel over 1,600 tons had been sunk by submarines were dashed today when the last week's record showed the loss of ten vessels over 1,600 tons and seven under that tonnage. The great shipbuilding programme must be carried out as rapidly as possible by Britain and the United States.

Of eighteen working boys of whom enquiry was made at the Boys' Club last night, twelve had left school in the fifth, or fourth, or third grade. The community has not been fair to these boys. If enquiry were made of all the working boys, and those who are now young men, what would it reveal? Our compulsory school law is a farce.

Every friend of union government must exert his or her influence to the utmost. The most determined efforts are being made to begot the issue, to arouse prejudices, to appeal to personal and selfish and partisan feeling, and so defeat the government which refuses to desert the men in the trenches.

The British infantry is incomparable. In yesterday's fighting it charged German guns and captured them. This is a feat usually assigned to cavalry. Indeed the cavalry did charge and capture enemy batteries, but the infantry, when the necessity arose, did not wait for any assistance.

New Brunswick should not permit the Victory Loan to pass unheeded. To buy Victory bonds is to help win the war. Of what value would any Canadian's money be to him or her if the Germans won? Even for selfish reasons people should purchase Victory bonds.

If the first exemption tribunals are in judgment there are two others to which appeal may be made. The government made this provision in order that every cause of complaint might be thoroughly investigated and the law fairly administered.

The Australian government has staked its existence on the conscription measure. It knows the need, and will not be a party to any action which would weaken Australia's war effort. It stands for the support of the men at the front.

The suspension of the St. John and Boston steamship service is another reminder that we are at war, and that the United States is also throwing itself whole-heartedly into the struggle.

At last the British cavalry have got their chance on at least one section of the western front. We are told they are rendering invaluable service in the Cambrai sector.

Gen. Byng, who fought at Gallipoli, and who led the Canadians at Vimy Ridge, is the hero of the drive at Cambrai. We are told he staked his chances on the tanks—and they did not fail him.

The magnitude of the Cambrai victory may be gauged by the statement that the Hindenburg line there was the strongest the Germans had laid down in the west.

The women of New Brunswick, who have given their men to the war, may be relied on to vote for the government which will send aid to those men without delay. The Great War Veterans' Association support the union government. They know the need of men at the front. If we honor our returned heroes we will send the needed help to their comrades.

Remember

We invite comparison of prices; but in making your comparison: don't overlook the question of quality

Table listing various grocery items and their prices, including Shrimps, Red Salmon, Sassafras Scallops, Tuna Fish, Mayonnaise Dressing, Campbell's Soups, Black Diamond Lobster, Pure English Malt Vinegar, Pearl Tapioca, Hunt's High-grade Peas, Appricots, Home-made Jelly and Marmalade, New Mixed Nuts, Bulk Cocoa, and Comfort Soap.

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Henry Flagler Left \$75,000,000 Estate

Transfer Tax Report Shows He Spent \$50,000,000 on Florida Enterprises

Had No Auto or Jewelry - Appraiser Reveals the Loss of a List of Personal Effects in Summer Home, Valued at \$2,304

(New York Times.) Henry M. Flagler spent \$80,000,000 on his Florida enterprises alone, and left an estate valued at at least \$75,000,000 when he died on May 20, 1913. This, when he died on May 20, 1913, was with many interesting facts regarding Mr. Flagler's early life and business career, were made known yesterday when Albert J. Berwin, transfer tax appraiser, filed his report on the value of Mr. Flagler's property subject to a tax in New York. The report reveals the fact that a list of the personal effects in Mr. Flagler's summer home at Orienta Point, Manarouck, appraised at \$2,304, has been lost and it was accordingly impossible for appraiser Berwin to determine whether this sum was the true valuation of property taxable here. Mr. Flagler's New York property, which includes only real estate and tangible property, was valued at \$888,288. Of this amount \$290,200 is the appraised value of his thirty-two acres of land at Orienta Point, where he usually spent his summers. His estate at 21 West Fifty-fifth street was worth \$90,000, but the contents all belonged to his former coachman. He had no automobiles or jewelry, but owned three horses and a motor boat at Orienta Point. He rented it. All his New York estate went to his widow, the late Mrs. Lily Flagler Bingham, as residuary legatee.

The question which caused appraiser Berwin and Charles M. Travis, attorney for the state controller, more or less concern was the failure of the Flagler estate representative to produce a list of the property appraised at \$2,304 in the list of assets filed in Florida, showing property at Orienta Point, worth this sum. He said that this amount did not include paintings, silverware, glassware, bric-a-brac, books, ornaments, etc., which were not appraised.

Some Articles Excluded. A letter from the late J. R. Parrott, one of the executors of the estate, to Baellenfaussen asking him to appraise the property, excluded the articles mentioned, but the reason was not shown. It was suggested that this property all belonged to Mrs. Flagler Bingham, and for that reason was excluded, but also of Mr. Parrott the appraiser was not able to get information on this point. A new list could not be made because the house has been emptied of its contents, some of which were given to Mrs. Flagler and other articles distributed among legatees.

The appraiser was examined at length by Mr. Berwin in an effort to get some light on the question, and said that he had a list of the property but destroyed it some time ago. "I was surprised that Mr. Flagler should have so unimportant a house for a man of his money," the appraiser testified. "The furniture was motley, and was superannuated and out of style. Nearly all of it was over-stuffed furniture, and much of it was bought in 1882. Mr. Flagler had no antiques."

For the purpose of proving that Mr. Flagler was not a resident of New York, an affidavit was made by Mr. Beardley containing facts concerning his life and business career, written from information given by Mr. Flagler to his pastor, the Rev. Dr. George Morgan Ward, of St. Augustine for the purpose of an intimate personal history. The affidavit stated that Mr. Flagler's father was a Presbyterian minister at Hammondsport, N. Y., earning \$800 a year at the time Mr. Flagler was born, and that the son was compelled to leave home at the age of fourteen, in 1844, to earn his own living in grocery stores. Mr. Flagler obtained employment as a clerk in a grocery store at Republic, Ohio, and by saving his money was able to go into the grain business at Bellevue, Ohio, where he married. John D. Rockefeller was then a commission merchant at Cleveland, and sold grain shipped to him by Mr. Flagler. The latter then went to Saginaw, Mich., to go into the salt business, but in three years left there penniless and returned to Cleveland to recoup his fortunes, and after going into the grain and produce business became interested in an oil refinery conducted by John D. and William Rockefeller and Samuel Andrews. This venture resulted in the formation of the Standard Oil Company in 1870. Mr. Flagler came to New York in 1882 and bought the house at 685 Fifth avenue, which he sold in 1890, and in 1882 got his Orieta Point property. The affidavit states that Mr. Flagler made his first trip to Florida in 1888, and spent most of his time there afterward. He built his residence, Kirkside, at St. Augustine in 1890, and lived there until 1907, when after his remarriage he built his mansion, Whitehall, at Palm Beach. He changed his residence back to St. Augustine in 1906, and it remained there.



Warning!

Burglars are around! Keep close guard over your property!

If some morning you should find the city placarded with such a notice you would be all attention, wouldn't you?

What would you do? Why you would take immediate steps to keep your valuables from falling into the hands of such gentry.

How much more precious are the lives of those you hold dear; and the freedom that your forefathers fought for—for which the British flag now stands.

What are you doing to protect this precious property from falling into German hands?

Are you letting the men in the trenches do it all? And you being content to live in ease and security, indifferent to the call that comes from these brave Canadian boys across the blood-soaked fields of France and Flanders?

They need munitions and the other necessities required to enable them to continue to carry the British flag—your flag on to victory and a lasting peace.

Will you heed that call? Will you loan your money to the Government of Canada so that they may keep our brave boys supplied?

Besides lending your money at a high rate of interest, and for which you are given the best security possible to get, you are contributing to the downfall of Prussianism and all that that word stands for.

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