

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 5, 1919

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TRADE ACCEPTANCES.

In the report of the executive of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association it is remarked that reports received from the United States indicate that trade acceptances, so far as that country is concerned, have come to stay. In this connection the following extract from the last circular letter of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York is of interest: "The American Trade Acceptance Council, through which a nation-wide campaign for a large use of trade and bank acceptances has been conducted for the last two years, has been reorganized under the name of the American Acceptance Council for a still more intensive campaign. This Council will be under the immediate direction of a board of twenty-four members and about \$30,000 of the \$35,000 required for the first year's operations has already been pledged. At the reorganization meeting Governor W. P. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board urged the raising of the limit on the accepting power of the banks from 50 per cent of their capital and surplus to 200 per cent, the acceptances made to be proportioned, however, 50 per cent to domestic and 50 per cent to foreign trade. The purpose of creating dollar exchange, and 100 per cent for ordinary foreign acceptances. Paul Warburg, former vice-governor of the board, took issue with this, urging instead the organization of a great many acceptance corporations."

THE GERMAN MACHINE

Nothing could better serve the purposes of Germany than a policy of easy tolerance on the part of the Allies. The German industrial and commercial machine is as capable as ever it was if it can get room to operate. The remarkable skill which enabled German manufacturers to produce so many substitutes during the war will do great things in the industrial field as soon as order has been restored and the way is open to get raw materials and markets. Before the war ended, and when Germany hoped for a more satisfactory result than she has got, she was laying plans to get raw materials and to get markets. Her first attention would be directed to neutral countries, and later to those with which she had been at war. Before the war her goods were in all markets. She had developed a wonderful commercial system. All that she now requires after peace is declared, will be raw materials and markets, and if she is given easy terms and a free hand her competition will soon be as formidable as ever. She has the advantage of that remarkable system of technical training which takes every boy and trains him for the work he is best fitted to do. It is true that she has lost her colonies, that her trade representatives will not at present be welcome in many countries, and that the must provide money to pay enormous indemnities; but her industrial machinery has not been impaired, she has plenty of skilled labor and as soon as peace is restored the hum of industry in the methodical German way will be heard all over the land. Because this is so, the countries upon whom in war she has inflicted such immense losses, must in self-defense guard their own trade interests. They will find the Germans unscrupulous in peace as they were in war, and to give them their own way in disregard of the interests of the nations they have despoiled or sought to despoil would be nothing short of a crime against the latter.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

Referring to an application to the city council of Fredericton for \$2,000 to make a beginning in the matter of vocational training the Gleason says: "If the youth of the cities are to be reasonably equipped for the future, industrial or vocational training is essential. Ninety-five per cent of the youth pass from the schools to industrial or business life. Their elementary education in vocational schools should prepare and stimulate them for efficiency in the work at which they are to earn their livelihood, and efficiency in industrial operations, as in everything else, is the key to substantial progress, the key to successful development. The country is suffering today through inefficiency in industrial life and also in commercial life, and it will go on suffering to the great detriment of the nation if the conditions of the present are unfortunately permitted to continue. New England, one of the most highly developed of the industrial centres of America, furnishes an example of the benefit and advantage to the country of industrial education; their well and accurately finished products always carry the stamp of efficiency in the various processes through which they have passed. In Canada we have now federal acceptance of the principle, and we are to have generous federal aid. The government of this province is also to assist, and already it has committed itself to a certain amount." Every town in New Brunswick should have a vocational high school. We are not only postponing the inevitable as long as we refuse to introduce vocational training but we are handicapping our youth at a time when every other nation

is making provision for the keenest competition in industry and commerce. We are already behind in the race. Why be any longer content with inferiority? The evening classes in two of the school buildings of the city have now over one hundred students. They ought to have many more, since they offer the working boys and young men who had to leave school at an early age a fine opportunity to gain needed knowledge. Employers should interest themselves in this matter and encourage those of their working staff who ought to take advantage of the classes to do so. If all who need the benefit of such study were gathered in classes there would be classes in every school in the city. Complaint is constantly made by employers that many young employees lack a proper working knowledge of English, to say nothing of more advanced studies. The evening classes provide the remedy.

The conversion of fish waste into fertilizer, cattle and poultry food and oils will be an important forward step in the utilization of material hitherto regarded as of no value. The scientific and industrial research council will doubtless prove itself a factor of the highest value in the development of Canadian resources, opening up new avenues of profitable industry.

German Socialists are having a good deal to say these days. They would like the world to believe they are a most worthy folk who deserve sympathy and support. We do not recollect that they protested against any of the crimes committed by Germany, although they knew all about them. A good memory will serve a useful purpose at the peace conference.

Mr. Balfour declares that military intervention on a large scale in Russia is not to be thought of. The Allies, however, will probably see to it that German influence does not predominate in that country. Germany, with a free hand to exploit Russia, would soon make more trouble for the world.

Mathias Erbsberger protests against the loss of the German colonies. He is the person who once observed that all London was not worth the life of one German soldier. What he thinks or says is of little moment.

The city council does well to give further consideration to the question of who should pay for the paving of the streets. Meanwhile another public meeting to discuss the matter would be worth while.

The United States government got itself into something of a mess by guaranteeing a price for the 1919 wheat crop much higher than is warranted by world conditions.

The Canadian government announces a railway policy that will give the expenditure this year of tens of millions of dollars, giving employment to about fifteen thousand people.

SAYS INTERVENTION

BY THE GOVERNMENT IS NOT JUSTIFIED

British Labor Ministry Refers to Strikes as Unofficial, Being Unauthorized by Labor Executives

London, Feb. 6.—(Reuter's Agency).—A statement was issued last night by the ministry of labor in reference to demands by unofficial conferences of London members of the engineering and electrical trades unions. These demands included governmental intervention in the various labor disputes and the introduction of legislation establishing forty hours as the legal working week. The statement points out that no communication in support of these demands has been received from the executive officers of any of the unions involved. On the contrary, the statement says, it is "understood that the executives are opposed to the action suggested." It is recalled that agreements were recently circulated by the union executives with the employers for the introduction of a forty-seven hour week. The statement says that the difficulties which have arisen in the case of the engineers in reference to their agreements should have been discussed with the employers by the responsible officials of their union. In the case of the electricians, it is not even contended that any difficulties have arisen, and it is suggested that the stoppage of work on last Thursday was, therefore, not a matter with which the employers are concerned. The ministry concurs in the view of the government, that present circumstances, due as they are almost wholly to unofficial strikes, do not justify government intervention.

At the annual meeting of the corporation of the W. C. T. U. of the Town of Portland yesterday, six per cent was declared. The election of directors resulted as follows: John B. Eagles, Mrs. W. W. Scott, G. H. Burpee, A. B. Farmer, Mrs. Alice Eagles, Mrs. George Steel, H. Usher Miller, F. W. Munro. The officers elected were: John B. Eagles, president; Mrs. W. E. Scott, 1st vice-president; G. H. Burpee, 2nd vice-president; A. B. Farmer, secretary-treasurer.

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SECURITY EXCEEDS SIXTY MILLION DOLLARS

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

PRESENTS CLAIMS OF THIS PORT

R. B. Emerson in Address To The Lumbermen

WHAT WE DID IN WAR

Speaks of Huge Quantity of Supplies Sent Overseas Through St. John—Gives Visitors Figures of Growth of Traffic Here

R. B. Emerson, president of the Board of Trade, in an address of welcome to the lumbermen at the convention today, said:

On behalf of the St. John Board of Trade and of the business community which it represents, it affords me the greatest pleasure to welcome the members of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association to St. John.

It is peculiarly fitting that an organization representative of the lumber interests of Canada, whose sphere of membership extends from ocean to ocean, and from the American frontier line to the Arctic circle, should come to St. John—the Winter Port of Canada—to sit in convention and at the same time to observe the growth of the port, the greatest pleasure to welcome the members of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association to St. John.

As early as 1789 when the United Empire Loyalists came to St. John to carve out of the wilderness homes for themselves, there were men here employed in the lumber business. No doubt our Loyalist forefathers recognized the great asset that they possessed in the forest wealth around them, and the history of St. John from that date to the present time has abundantly justified their foresight. It was the forest wealth of New Brunswick that helped to make St. John what she is today, one of the finest and most progressive cities in Eastern Canada.

The strategic situation of the port, at the mouth of a great river which penetrates into the interior of the country for 460 miles, made it a particularly favorable point for the carrying on of the lumber industry, in conjunction with shipping. Though conditions have somewhat changed since then and lumber mills are now scattered everywhere throughout the province, St. John is still the great outlet for the lumber trade.

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Absorbine, Jr., is concentrated and is therefore economical. It retains its germicidal properties even diluted one part Absorbine, Jr., to 100 parts water—and its antiseptic properties, one part Absorbine, Jr., to 200 parts of water.

The antiseptic and germicidal properties have been repeatedly tested and proven in many prominent chemical laboratories. Detailed laboratory reports mailed upon request.

Absorbine, Jr., combines safety with efficiency. \$1.25 a bottle at most druggists. Send 10c for liberal trial bottle.

W. F. Young, P. D. F., 217 Lyman Blg., Montreal, Can.

WHAT ABOUT YOUR INCOME?

The elements comprising the body are constantly wearing out and must be renewed daily, else the output of strength exceeds the income.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

will help the tired business-man or woman keep pace with the wear and tear of life. Scott's Emulsion nourishes the body, blood and nerves, and helps maintain an even balance of strength and energy. Safe-guard your income of strength with Scott's.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

You Can Line Your Own Stove With FOLEY'S PREPARED FIRECLAY

To be had of W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd., T. McAvity & Sons, Ltd., Emerson & Fisher, Ltd., G. W. Morrell, Haymarket Square; J. E. Wilson, Ltd., or at the Pottery.

Dangerous Antiseptics

And Germicides Are Unnecessary

A dependable antiseptic has come to be considered a necessity in most homes. Especially is this true since Absorbine, Jr., has had such a wide introduction, because this liniment is not only a powerful antiseptic and germicide but it is absolutely safe to use and to have around the house. It is not poisonous and it cannot do harm even if the children do get hold of it. That is a big point to consider.

Absorbine, Jr., is concentrated and is therefore economical. It retains its germicidal properties even diluted one part Absorbine, Jr., to 100 parts water—and its antiseptic properties, one part Absorbine, Jr., to 200 parts of water.

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W. F. Young, P. D. F., 217 Lyman Blg., Montreal, Can.

STOMACH TROUBLES ARE DUE TO ACIDITY

Tells Safe, Certain, Speedy Relief for Acid Indigestion.

So-called stomach troubles such as indigestion, gas, sourness, stomach-ache and inability to retain food are in probability nine cases out of ten, simply evidence that excessive secretion of acid is in the stomach, and that the acid is in combination of gas and acid indigestion. Gas distends the stomach and causes that full, oppressive, burning feeling sometimes known as heartburn, while the acid irritates and inflames the delicate lining of the stomach. The trouble lies entirely in the excessive development or secretion of acid.

To stop or prevent this souring of the contents of the stomach and to neutralize the acid, and make it bland and harmless, a teaspoonful of bisulphate of magnesia, a good and effective corrector of acid stomach, should be taken in a quart of a glass of hot or cold water after eating or whenever gas, sourness or acidity is felt. This sweetens the stomach and neutralizes the acidity in a few moments and is a perfectly harmless and inexpensive remedy to use.

An antacid, such as bisulphate of magnesia, which can be obtained from any druggist in either powder or tablet form enables the stomach to do its work properly without the aid of artificial digestants. Magnesia comes in several forms, but is certain to ask for and take only Bisulphate of Magnesia, which is especially prepared for the above purpose.

Burdock Blood Bitters will heal and dry up sores, ulcers, and abscesses, no matter how large or of how long standing. If you have never applied it to a cut, wound, sore or ulcer, just try it and see what soothing, healing, cleansing power it possesses. It takes out itching, stinging and burning, and promotes the growth of healthy flesh. So, too, when taken internally, by its power of eliminating all impurities from the blood and making that vital fluid rich, red and pure, it cuts off the origin and source of the evil matter that goes to make boils, pimples, sores, ulcers, abscesses, and the like, and at the same time the purified and enriched blood creates healthy tissue where there was formerly, perhaps, a sore full of pus.

Burdock Blood Bitters has been on the market for 40 years. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



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Price, f. o. b. St. John, \$3.00 per roll Complete.

On quantities we will quote you a special price, delivered to your nearest Railway Station or Steamboat Landing.

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Gives you instant, steadily sustained warmth that's smokeless, odorless and inexpensive with the

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Have a cozy room to dress the kiddies in on chilly mornings. Can be carried from room to room during the day.

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are ideal for country homes, churches, farms, town halls, etc. Very dependable and inexpensive to operate. We have one set up for demonstration purposes. Come in and see it.

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2-6.

ports and to Canadian railways to use that they are developed and utilized to the fullest extent.

In the pre-war days, the maritime provinces, their ports and their special advantages were little known to many of the people of upper and western Canada. They had a hazy idea of Canada, but where they did not know, nor did many of them care.

This attitude of calm indifference toward a very important section of the dominion can no longer be maintained. If Canada during the days and years that are to follow reconstruction is to attain to the destiny which the blood and sacrifices and heroism of her sons have made possible for her, every port must be developed, and the people of all parts of Canada must show a practical interest in that development. East can no longer be east, nor west be west, they must be merged in a common whole, otherwise the blood and the sacrifice will all have been in vain.

Striking Figures. I trust I will not weary this association when I quote to them a few figures with regard to the expansion of the port of St. John.

Let me point out that in the matter of its export and import traffic there is only one ocean port in Canada that exceeds it. That port is Montreal. St. John is now the second ocean port of Canada in point of trade volume. But

while its increase during the war period has been rapid, its growth during the years previous had been gradual. For example, in 1914 its exports amounted in round numbers to \$21,000,000; in 1915 to \$44,000,000; in 1916 to \$130,042,590; in 1917 to \$190,586,561; and in 1918 it reached over \$209,000,000. Its imports have not increased in the same ratio, but they have progressed from \$9,000,000 in 1914 to over \$16,000,000 in 1918. Its grain exports have increased from seven and a half million bushels in 1914 to twenty-four and a half million bushels in 1918. Its bulk clearings have jumped from \$75,000,000 in 1914 to \$116,000,000 in 1918, and it is still going strong.

All Year Round. The port of St. John is never closed, nor is it ever affected by ice. Its low water depth of thirty-two feet, which is increased at high water to fifty-eight or sixty feet, enables the largest steamers to enter the port with perfect safety. On the western side of the harbor, where the chief deep water piers are located, the Canadian Pacific Railway maintains extensive terminals. The two C. P. R. grain elevators, situated there, have a capacity of nearly two million bushels. When the proposed extension of the breakwater to Partridge Island is completed the whole of the western area of the port can be devoted to piers and terminal equipment.

On the eastern side of the harbor the Canadian National Railways possess piers and warehouses and a grain elevator with a capacity of half a million bushels, besides further space for pier extension. At East St. John, or Courtney Bay as it is locally termed, further harbor and dockage facilities are being provided. A dry dock 1150 feet long, which will be one of the largest in the world, is now being constructed, and it is part of the general scheme to establish a ship repair and steel ship plant. The providing of these port facilities will enhance the value of the port not only for the export of lumber, but for general purposes. Already there are regular lines of steamers running from this port to Great Britain, Europe, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, the West Indies, British Guiana and United States ports.

Concerning the province itself, with a total area of 28,000 square miles, New Brunswick has within its borders a rich dowry of natural resources. Answering to the call for increased production last year this little province yielded 900,000 bushels of wheat, 7,000,000 bushels of oats, 9,000,000 bushels of potatoes, 163,000 bushels of barley, 1,500,000 bushels of spruce deals, 4,500,000 bushels of other woods. The coal production last year was over 235,000 tons, an increase over 1917 of 76,000 tons. New Brunswick fisheries last year amounted in value to over \$5,000,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 over the previous year. With the lumber cut of the province you are doubtless familiar. During the first year of the war there were shipped through this port overseas, in round numbers, 140,000,000 superficial feet of spruce deals, 4,500,000 superficial feet of hardwood plank and 1,011 tons of birch timber. The game resources of the province yielded the provincial government in licenses over \$44,000 in 1917. Oil and natural gas form a very important pro-

vincial asset. In 1917 there were two three producing wells in the province the consumption of natural gas amounting to 743,000,000 cubic feet. In 1918 the production in 1917 was 33,000,000. In addition to these resources the province possesses promising deposits of iron, tungsten, copper, manganese, clay, infusorial earth, iron and granite.

In conclusion, let me again on behalf of the board of trade, extend a welcome hand to your association. It is our hope and desire that as a result of the deliberations of this body and of a pendent conservation of the forest wealth of the province, the lumber industry will continue to grow and to prosper. We also express the hope that you have a very successful and pleasant session of your body.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Fredericton, Feb. 4.—At the meeting of the city council held here tonight was decided to defer action in the matter of vocational training under the provisions of the provincial legislature passed the last session. The council decided to confer with Fletcher Peacock, director of vocational education for the province, to obtain information in regard to working of the act.

Miss Margaret McDonald was to attend a novelty shower on Monday evening at the home of Daniel Downey, Ridge avenue. She received many gifts.

Heart Palpitate Could Count Every Beat

When the heart begins to palpitate will beat fast for several seconds, I slow, then start to flutter, and a few of utter depression will come over the whole system, accompanied by fainting and dizzy spells. When the heart gets into this condition, you become weak, worn and unable, and are unable to attend either social, business or household ties. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills give prompt and permanent relief to sufferers from any heart weakness or nerve derangements. Mrs. Walter Greives, Apsey, C. writes: "I had been run down, doctors told me I was anemic, but not help me with their medicines. I could not sleep nights, my heart was tired, and I could count every beat. I used to get dizzy spells, would have to go to bed. I was able to do any work for eight months. A cousin of mine had taken Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and told me they had done for her. I took a box of them, and now I am able to help every day with the work. I am so thankful to tell others what have done for me, so that they may have this great and wonderful remedy. I used to have such dizzy spells, and I am suffering the way I did." Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills 50c. a box at all dealers, or mailed on receipt of price by The T. Mill Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.