

POOR DOCUMENT MAY 20 1915

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1915

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SUNDAY READING.

It may help us to decide whether we want German Kultur and the Kaiser's religion thrust upon us, if we read again a few extracts from the Kaiser's utterances in the last two or three years. For example:

"The German sword, with the help of our good old God up there is regaining us the respect of all the world."

Remembering what the German sword has done to women and children, old men, priests, nuns and nurses, we are able to appreciate the German conception of the nature of "our good old God up there."

Bishop Warner in India says that the Mohammedans ask: "What kind of people are these Germans? They have no respect for places of worship, no reverence for God Himself. If they came here they would destroy our mosques and violate our sanctuaries, too."

But here again the Kaiser: "The act is in God's hands, as is our whole struggle. He will decide upon it and we will leave it to Him. We must not argue with what He orders. We will be grateful to Him that we have thus far the honor of being His instruments in the divine judgment that has come to our enemies." And again: "The old God of Battles directed. We were His instruments and were proud of it."

Yet again: "The Lord of Hosts is with you. Those at home have besought Him and He has inspired you with strength and courage." "On our side are truth and justice and right, and in order that truth and justice and right may be victorious we are justified in using every weapon."

Here we have a clear statement that "our good old God up there" is believed to sanction every atrocity perpetrated by the Germans since the war began. Christ is never mentioned by the Kaiser, for two reasons. One is that Christ's teachings would present some difficulties to a murderer of women and children and violator of sanctuaries, and the other is, as suggested by Rev. Dr. Bronson, that he does not care to offend his Mohammedan allies.

The world must be saved from such a religion as this. No sacrifice is too great. German domination of the world would rob civilization of all that is worthful to humanity; and all that has been gained by willing sacrifice from Calvary to the spot on Belgian soil where Edith Cavell was shot or Canadian soldiers crucified.

AFTER THE WHEAT HOARDERS.

The United States Food Administration is quite as determined as that of Canada to save wheat. There is a 60-50 rule which requires that with each sale of wheat flour there shall be sold an equal weight of foods selected from a specified list. No public eating place shall serve more than two ounces of bread and rolls, or more than four ounces of quick breads to any one person at any one meal. Bread rolls must contain 25 per cent wheat substitutes. In a city only twenty-four pounds of flour can be bought at a time, and in the country forty-eight pounds. And the Food Board says:—

"Anybody who tries to beat that law or anybody who stows away wheat flour is just as much to blame as if he should buy up rifles and cartridges and lay them away so that they would be of no use to our boys or the Allies at the front."

The following articles prepared by the American Food Board is of special interest to Canadians now that the new food regulations have come into force:— "Another individual so thoughtless as almost to deserve the name of slacker is the person who uses wheat because it costs less than some wheat substitutes. So it does in some cases. But is that a good reason to use it? Foods that are in demand always, in every war, show a tendency—a tendency more uncontrolled than at present—to go to high price-levels. Besides, when it comes to counting cost, our boys in uniform are not counting the cost of anything, not even of their own lives. Are these the days for any true patriot at home to whine about costs when sturdy acceptance of conditions will help win the war?"

"There are discouraging features about the wheat slacker. But one fact is so encouraging that it overshadows the others. And that is every wheat slacker may become a wheat patriot if he will. All that is necessary is for him to change his attitude and mend his ways. There are no elaborate rules to learn, no prodigious sacrifices to make in accomplishing the switch from wheat slacker to wheat patriot. All that one has to do is change. The process is as simple as

emptying impure water out of a jug and filling it with water that is pure and clear. All that is necessary is that the jug itself should be sound. And most Americans are sound at heart. Patriotic also. Indeed, the rise of every sun shows a dwindling of wheat slackers and a gain in the ranks of the wheat patriots. And, as is always the case, the converts are among the most enthusiastic well-doers. Facts prove it. In some regions people who were hoarding wheat-flour have turned in to the government such quantities of it that thousands of extra barrels have been released for shipment overseas.

"A great wave of wheat patriotism has begun to sweep the country. Hundreds of hotels are doing more than regulations demand. The women of one town have pledged themselves to weigh all the wheat-flour used in their homes and not to use more than three pounds a month per person till the next harvest, and, if necessary, to go without wheat altogether during that interval. Whole towns and counties are expressing similar determination. One town offered to the government, at cost price, a carload of wheat-flour (some 500 barrels), which was on its way. An entire State indicated that, if desirable, it would go upon a wheatless diet until the next harvest. Have your town and state been equally awake to their opportunities?"

"During the last six months much has been heard of wheatless meals and wheatless days. But as time has gone on, patriots all over the country have gradually realized that wheat is not so great a necessity as they had always supposed, and that its use has no small extent beyond a matter of comfort. And as the war has grown more real and important to them, and as they have come to realize the food deprivations bravely suffered by the Belgians, by France, England and Italy, more and more people are voluntarily giving up wheat altogether. And they are doing this gladly. Only a temporary inconvenience, such action influences the result of the war and the safety of all that the Americans cherish. There is a restaurant in Arizona which prints on its bill of fare: 'We are Chinese, but we are Americans first in the trust sense.' And that restaurant is doing its best to save wheat. If any American willing to let a Chinaman surpass him in loyalty to this country?"

It is quite unnecessary for any newspaper to try the case of the Gloucester county road workers until Hon. Mr. Veniot and the government have finally disposed of it. The matter is in their hands. An investigation has been held under oath and the evidence taken down. The Foster government is not going to condemn anyone without cause. It will be guided by the sworn evidence.

There need not be any shortage of wheat in Canada before the next harvest if we were willing to let starvation invade France. Who cares to choose that alternative? The food hoarder—who also helps the Kaiser. Put it straight—that is the plain truth. Let us all face it.

Boys did good work on farms last year. They will do more this year.

How is your war garden progressing?

THE WINGS OF THE AEROPLANE.

War conditions have afforded an excellent opportunity for farmers in certain sections of Canada to engage extensively in the production of fibre flax. They will thereby not only add to their sources of income, but will also be of direct and vital aid in the war efforts of the Allies. The mastery of the air is proving a great, perhaps the determining factor, in the struggle now going on. Aeroplanes are being built in vast numbers as rapidly as possible. As a covering for the wings of these, linen is the only material found satisfactory. Large quantities are also needed for machine gun webbing, ambulance and truck covers, thread for sewing uniforms, and a number of other uses. Were the supply of fibre flax for these purposes to fall short, as is threatened, it would directly and profoundly affect the success of the Allied forces.

Before the war, flax was imported into the United Kingdom mainly from Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands and Russia. The German supply is, of course, now cut off, while in 1916 France produced no flax for export. Belgium's mere fraction of its former supply, and the Netherlands about half its former quantity. Owing to conditions in Russia no exports of fibre flax can be depended on this year; Ireland, the great flax-producing country in the United Kingdom itself, cannot with the best of seasons and with the largest possible acreage under flax, commence to meet the demand for fibre.

The foregoing information is contained in a circular on flax growing issued by the federal department of agriculture and that can be had free by addressing the Publications Branch of that department, Ottawa.

"VOT DO YOU MEAN BY BEING SO LITTLE."



HOLLAND
—Eagle, Brooklyn.

REFORMS FOR HOUSE OF LORDS

Will Be Live Issue When War Is Over

The Bryce Report

Plan Proposed Involves Election of Members by House of Commons and Joint Committees of Both Houses

Reform of the House of Lords is not a live topic during the war, but it will be when the war is over. It seems to be conceded on every side in the Motherland that the hereditary principle, and almost exclusive peers' representation in the House of Lords must disappear. The long fight the Asquith government against the veto power of the Lords damaged the power of the Upper Chamber very seriously, and schemes for a reconstruction of it, on more modern lines, became frequent. Lord Bryce, formerly British Ambassador at Washington, was appointed chairman of a large committee to draw up the official scheme for reconstructing it, and this committee, after forty-eight sessions, has just reported. The committee or conference consisted of sixteen members of the House of Commons, and the recommendations forwarded to the premier were passed by a large majority, only Earl Loreburn, Lord Sydenham and Mr. Scanlan dissenting.

Uses of Second Chamber. Lord Bryce, in a letter to the prime minister, gives an account of the proceedings of the conference, and sets out the reasons which led to the recommendations.

"It was generally agreed," he writes, "that a Second Chamber would be of little use unless it were strong enough to differ from the House of Commons when a proper occasion should arise. It was a question as to in which there was reason to believe that some decision of the commons did not express the full and de-

liberate will of the people. But it was also agreed that the Second Chamber ought not to be so strongly entrenched as to dispose it to engage in frequent contests with the House of Commons, so as to embarrass the executive and clog the wheels of legislation. It thus became necessary to steer a middle course between these extremes, assuring to the second chamber such powers only as the interests of the nation seem to require, and finding expedients by which differences between the Houses might be adjusted with the minimum of friction and delay, avoiding conflicts by methods of conciliation.

Composition Proposed. The following table shows the proposed composition of the second chamber:

| 1—Elected by M. P.'s | | 2—Elected by both houses | |
|----------------------|-----|--------------------------|----|
| London | 246 | 246 | 81 |
| South-Eastern | 15 | 15 | 38 |
| South Midlands | 15 | 15 | 38 |
| East Anglia | 15 | 15 | 38 |
| West | 15 | 15 | 38 |
| S. W. Midlands | 15 | 15 | 38 |
| N. W. Midlands | 15 | 15 | 38 |
| E. Midlands | 15 | 15 | 38 |
| Lancashire | 15 | 15 | 38 |
| Yorkshire | 15 | 15 | 38 |
| Northern | 15 | 15 | 38 |
| Wales and Monmouth | 15 | 15 | 38 |
| Scotland | 15 | 15 | 38 |
| 246 | | 302 | |

The voting by M. P.'s shall be by ballot and by proportional representation by the method of the single transferable vote. It should be noted that six peers and Lord Hugh Cecil were opposed to election by members of the House of Commons, even acting in concert. Tenure of seats in the second chamber will be for twelve years, one-third, whether elected by M. P.'s or the Joint Committee, to retire every four years. In the first instance the persons chosen by the joint committee shall be selected from hereditary peers and bishops, but afterwards choice is to be unrestricted provided that peers and bishops sitting on the nomination of the House are not less than thirty. It is proposed that as long as the second chamber discharges judicial functions the law lords shall remain as at present, and that the Lord Chancellor shall be speaker.

Little Girl Had Jaundice

And All Treatments Failed to Arouse the Action of the Liver Until Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Were Used

Plympton, N. S., May 17.—This is a case in which the liver became sluggish and torpid and failed to filter the bile from the blood. As a result the complexion became yellow and muddy, the white of the eyes turned yellow, and the whole system poisoned by the accumulation of impurities.

Doctors were trying various medicines, but did not succeed in finding any effective treatment. Fortunately a friend advised the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and cure was effected.

Mrs. Chas. F. Melancon, Plympton, N. S., writes: "My little girl was taken ill with jaundice in November, 1913, and we tried all kinds of medicines for her—doctors' medicines and others—but everything failed. I was advised by a friend to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I myself have used two boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and they have cured me of headache and nervous trouble. I would not do without them in my house now. I hope that this letter may be of benefit to other poor sufferers."

Here is another interesting letter from Plympton—Mrs. Wm. H. Connon, Plympton, N. S., writes: "I had been ailing for some time, suffering from a lame back. I had taken medicine for this trouble, but nothing helped until I started using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. In three months these pills completely cured me, and I have never been bothered with lame back since. I think Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the best made, and my husband is enthusiastic over them."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Look for the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., on the box you buy.

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"THE OTHER WOMAN" AT EMPRESS THEATRE

Peggy Hyland in Gripin; New York Story; Also Comedy and Serial

The Empress, West End, is showing "The Other Woman," and will screen it tonight for the last time. It is the story of a husband who finds his home life unenjoyable and seeks his amusement—real and imagined—which eventually leads him to another woman who comes to mean more to him than his wife, but the other woman sacrifices herself in order to make the wife happy.

The picture shows the so-called Bohemianism of the art colony in old Greenwich Village, New York. It was this free and easy life among the artists—real and imagined—which caught Harrington in the story and nearly separated him from his wife.

Eleanor Gates (played by Peggy Hyland), a pretty and ambitious country girl, decides to cultivate her natural talent for painting and goes to the big city. On the train she meets Mr. Harrington, a broker, also on his way to the city and about to be married.

Eleanor meets with success in her profession and a year later, wishing to invest her earnings, calls upon Mr. Harrington for advice. This second meeting and the subsequent business interviews result in a friendship that becomes inconceivable and is attracted by the unconventional life of the studios and Eleanor becomes very fond of him.

The Harringtons drift further and further apart. The baby dies. The wife becomes aware that there is another woman and still devoted to her husband, determines not to give him up without a struggle. She becomes acquainted with Eleanor, though she does not know that she is the "other woman." Eleanor then learns of the tragedy in the little woman's life and sacrifices her own inclinations and breaks off the affair with Harrington.

Peggy Hyland is one of the most attractive leading women of the screen. In "The Other Woman" she has a difficult part to play so sympathetically that she is bound to share the sympathy of the audience with the wife. The production is beautifully photographed and acted.

The balance of the programme is made up with a screamingly funny comedy, "It's a Wild Life," featuring Longson Lake and the thirteenth episode of "The Hidden Hand," which is exceptionally interesting.

Effective. "Ever bothered with tramps out your way?" "No; I have a sign on the gate read: 'We are vegetarians, but our dogs don't.'"

Careless Language Called For. "John," said the clergyman, "I'm sorry, John—I'm sorry—but we will converse on that at some more fitting time. Just now I want you to go to Jeddison & Blenkinson and settle this bill for repairing my summer house. And you might talk to them, John, as if it were your own bill, in a careless-like sort of way. Will you, John?"



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LOCAL NEWS

An alarm was sent in from Box 14 shortly after four o'clock yesterday afternoon for a small fire in the floor of a vacant house in an alley off Brussels street. The damage was slight.

At the meeting of the trades and labor council last night a resolution was adopted urging all organized labor to lend cooperation in making registration day a success.

The members of the Lady Roberts Chapter, I. O. O. E., held a concert last evening in St. Paul's church school-room. Those taking part were Miss Valie Fenlon, Mrs. W. A. Clark, Thomas Guy and others.

The council of the board of trade, at a meeting yesterday afternoon, reaffirmed its position in the matter of assistance to shipbuilding and dry dock production in commission. Mayor Hayes and E. A. Schofield took of their visit to Ottawa.

It was learned last evening that Monoc is making inducements to moving picture film exchanges in this city to remove to the railway centre. The council of the city of Monoc held a meeting last evening at which I. Soskin, general manager of the Famous Players exchange, Toronto, was present, representing all film exchanges in Canada. The reason for the proposed change is said to be the stand taken by the picture men that the taxes imposed by the City of St. John are too drastic.

Madam-Barnhardt. The following is from the Cranbrook (B. C.) Herald of May 9: Rev. F. V. Harrison officiated at a very pretty

church wedding at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, May 8, when Mrs. S. Barnhardt's youngest daughter, Mary, was united in marriage to Mr. Kenneth R. Machum.

The bride looked charming in a gown of white duchess satin and ninon trimmed with gold beads and carried a bouquet of white roses. She was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. Crane, of Meloon. Miss Mary Terrace acted as bridesmaid, and was dressed in pink voile with picture hat to match and carried a bouquet of white and pink carnations. James Arnold acted as best man. The groom's present to the bride was a diamond pendant and to the best man a set of pipes. The wedding march was played by Miss Pye.

A number of guests sat down to a dainty wedding breakfast which was served at the home of the bride's mother. The bride's travelling costume was of Copenhagen blue broadcloth with hat to match. The happy couple left on the afternoon train for Vancouver, where they will spend their honeymoon, and on their return will reside on Burwell avenue.

LUMP OF COAL? A BOMB.

"I remember," writes a correspondent of the Westminster Gazette, "seeing in the 'Black Museum' at Old Scotland Yard, many years since, among many other interesting souvenirs of crime a small bomb."

"So all appearances it was a piece of coal, but in reality it was a hollow piece of metal ingeniously drilled to resemble coal stratification, and then painted black, but with lighter shades to render it more deceptive."

"On handling it I found a touch-hole for a fuse. The workmanship of this fleighful little thing was admirable, and the maker of it must have been a mechanic of great skill."

"Had this bomb fulfilled its purpose there would have been an explosion on an Atlantic liner."

FOR WORK ON THE FARM



Portion of Toronto's production procession of upwards of 1,000 boys and girls signified their intention of fighting on the farm this year.