POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2035

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 19, 1917.

The St. John Evening Times is printed at 27 and 29 Canterbury Street every evening (Sunday excepted) by the St. John Times Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd., a company incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act.

Telephones—Private branch exchange connecting all departments, Main 2417.

Subscription prices—Delivered by carrier $4.00 per year, by mail $3.00 per year in advance.

The Times has the largest afternoon circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

Special Advertising Representatives — NEW YORK, Frank R. Northrup, Brunswick Bl'd'g — CHICAGO, E. J. Powers, Manager, Association Bl'd'g. — MONTREAL, J. C. Ross, Board of Trade Bl'd'g.

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

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

The interesting news comes from Ottawa that Dr. Michael Clark has been for some time under the wing of Hon. Robert Rogers, with whom he has had frequent conferences, and that it was decided some time ago not to invite him to the caucus of the Liberal party. Last May he declined to assist the Liberals in the Alberta elections, and it is said he had come to an agreement with the Conservatives of Alberta that he would not himself be opposed in his constituency in the next election. Dr. Clark may therefore be classed as a Conservative and a supporter of the Hon. Robert Rogers. Then there is Mr. Champagne of Saskatchewan, who has been classed as a Liberal. We are now told that he broke with the Liberals of Saskatchewan four years ago, and that at a nominating convention two years ago another candidate was chosen in his place. Moreover, he worked against the Liberal Martin government in the recent elections, and has been closely associated with Hon. Robert Rogers in regard to Saskatchewan politics.

The St. John Standard today alleges that Hon. Mr. Graham's amendment to the Borden resolution for an extension of the term of parliament was moved without the knowledge of many of the conscriptionist Liberals. The truth is that this amendment had been agreed to by every member of the Liberal party, and even Dr. Michael Clark, who voted against it, had previously endorsed the principle and wording of it. It is well to keep the record straight.

Sir Robert Borden announced yesterday that he would not proceed with the parliamentary extension bill. The elections will therefore take place within the next three months. The Standard's Ottawa correspondent informs its readers that Sir Robert is still hoping to form a union government, and the olive branch today takes the place of the knotted club of yesterday. The prime minister is in a very uncomfortable position. In trying to crowd Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the wall he has got himself into a situation so perilous that he is looking to Liberals for help to escape from the consequences of his own acts.

It is clear that the Liberals are united in support of the Graham amendment. The conscription bill is to be further considered today. On both sides of the house the certainty that the elections are at hand will stimulate a new interest in the probable attitude of the people in regard to matters now under discussion. There will be a framing up of policies, a canvassing of prospects, and general preparation for the contest which cannot be long delayed, and which will undoubtedly be marked by appeals to prejudice and passion.

As the people of Canada are to go on living together after the elections, and after the war, this is a very good time for the average citizens to keep his mind clear and his prejudices well in hand.

THE STUMPAGE INCREASE

The Foster government has taken a bold step, and one that is justified by the situation, in the increase in stumpage rates on crown lands. The rate will now be $3 to $4 per thousand, with the exception that where the portage haul is very long the rate may be reduced, but not in any case to go below $2.

The stumpage rate on private lands in this province ranges from $3 to $5, and it is therefore higher in many cases than the new government rate. The crown lands are the great revenue producing asset of the province, and the great increase in the price of lumber since the old rate was established justifies an increase in the stumpage rate. The new regulations also provide for a close distinction between what an operator cuts on crown land and on private land, and this will undoubtedly result in an increased revenue. The provision that the saw shall be used instead of the axe is one in the interest of conservation, and merely makes general what is already done in many cases.

The financial condition of the province when the new government came into power made it imperative to secure a much larger revenue. Legislation for that purpose was passed, affecting wild lands, telephones and automobile licenses, but that was not sufficient, for the public services have been starved and the interest charges increased to such an extent in recent years that the financial situation became serious. The Foster government has faced that situation with courage, and the result of its action will be a greatly improved condition of the finances during its term of office. For many years past the game of politics has had far too much to do with the administration of the crown lands, and the adoption of a straightforward business policy should in the end commend itself to the lumber operators as well as to the people at large. If it is found in actual practice that there is excessive hardship in any case, the government will doubtless be found ready to consider any representations made establishing the fact.

THE RIOT OF LUXURY

Of conditions in Canada, Mr. George Wilson, agent of the Union Bank of Canada in New York, in an article on Canada's financial and commercial relations with the United States, says:

"For a few months immediately following the outbreak of war, the most drastic economy and retrenchment was practised by all classes, but with the restoration of confidence and the placing of large war orders, the old habits of extravagance and wastage were again soon in evidence. Wages increased and money was plentiful everywhere. The purchasing power of the common people was larger than ever before and was exercised most prodigally, few seeming to realize that the universal prosperity was artificial and ephemeral and that with the cessation of hostilities the pinch would come. The United States is confronted with precisely the same conditions and too much stress cannot be laid upon the necessity for assiduously educating the people of both countries to cease wasting their substance in riotous living' and to lay treasure aside for the rainy day which is bound to come. The United States government has with commendable promptitude set itself to the task of organising and controlling the food and industrial output of the country, and is apparently determined to avoid the pitfalls of wastage, which have caused such unnecessary depletion in the resources of its Allies during the past three years. The mobilization of the housewives of the country on the principle that conservation begins at home is but one of the numerous examples of the efficiency organization which might be adopted in Canada to advantage."

A writer in a Montreal paper, dealing with the same question, says:

"Professor Leacock in his recent attractive essay on 'Our Organization for the War,' contends that if our people were made to understand the need of it they would gladly undergo heavy taxation and would subscribe largely to low interest war loans. 'If not,' writes Professor Leacock, 'if that is the kind of nation we are, let us call our soldiers home from the western front. They are fighting under a misunderstanding. The homes that they are saving are not worth the sacrifice.' We Canadians may as well admit that, apart from the loss at the front of members of our families, which after all has as yet affected but a small fraction of us, we are making but little real sacrifice and that we are living in at least as great ease and luxury as at any time in the past. Who is to blame? Has this lesson been brought before us with all its cogent force?"

The blame lies primarily at the door of a government which was more concerned with patronage and partisan advantage than with the great task of mobilizing the whole country for war.

Last week's submarine toll was only fourteen British ships over 1,600 tons. This was the same as in the previous week, while in the week of July 4 the number was fifteen. In the week of April 21 the number was forty.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

The news that British armored cars are aiding the Russian advance in Galicia, and that Belgian detachments are also there, illustrates how effectively the Allies are working together on all fronts.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

The trouble in Petrograd is not serious. The great mass of the people are behind the army for a vigorous prosecution of the war.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

The new German chancellor's speech in the Reichstag today is awaited with tense interest in Germany as well as in the rest of the world.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

Increased activity on the Roumanian front gives rise to the rumor that the re-organized Roumanian army is ready to strike again.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

The American troops wil soon have their own section of the western front.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured.

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed. Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Safe

"A shoemaker is in no danger of having any of his stock left on his hands."

"Why isn't he?"

"Because the shoes he makes are all soled by the time he finishes them."—Baltimore American.

APPLES, ORANGES, FIGS AND PRUNES

Are the Four Fruits Used In Making "Fruit-a-tives"

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" is the only medicine in the world that is made from the juices of fresh ripe fruits. Thus, it is manifestly unfair to say, "I won't take Fruit-a-tives because I have tried other remedies and they did me no good." On the other hand, the fact that "Fruit-a-tives" is entirely different from any other preparation in the world, is just why you should give it a fair trial, in any trouble of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys or Skin. "Fruit-a-tives" is composed of the active principle of fruit and the greatest nerve tonic ever discovered. 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

LIGHTER VEIN

Like the Seashore

"My dear," said Mr. Newedd as the sixteenth cook in a month came up the walk, "this reminds me so much of the seashore. I can sit at my own window and watch the breakers coming in."

Wasn't Any

"Did Johnson's purchase include also the good will of the business?"

"There wasn't any good will. It was a coal dealer that Jobson bought out."—Pittsburg Press.

Terrible

"My dear, you mustn't let anybody read that letter from cousin George at the front. I'm surprised that he'd write such things."

"What's the matter with his letter? It's mighty interesting."

"Some parts of it are, but his confessions of his disgraceful conduct are dreadful. I wouldn't for the world have anyone know of his doings."

"I don't get you at all."

"You don't? Didn't you read that part of his letter where he says he was out with a British tank last night and they rolled all over the place?"

MATHIEU'S NERVINE POWDERS

RELIEVE

Insomnia, Headaches, Neuralgia, Feverish Colds.

25 cts. per box

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

If your dealer cannot supply you, The J. L. Mathieu Co., Sherbrooke, Que., will send box postpaid on receipt of 25c.

RULES OF HEALTH FOR DYSPEPTICS

DIETING UNNECESSARY

There are two ways by which people who suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, flatulence, etc., can overcome the trouble. First, as practically all cases of the above are directly or indirectly traceable to acidity and fermentation, they can eliminate from their diet all foods which ferment and form acid, such as all starches and sugar and foods containing them, thus prohibiting bread, potatoes, fruits and most meats. About the only safe foods are gluten breads, spinach and small quantities of white meat of chicken or turkey. This diet is almost a starvation one, but it is sometimes quite effective. The second way, which appeals especially to those who like to eat hearty meals of good foods, is to eat whatever is reasonably digestable, neutralize the acid and stop fermentation by the use of a good antacid such as bisurated magnesia, a teaspoonful of which in a little water immediately after eating or whenever pain is felt, instantly neutralizes the acid, stops the fermentation and permits the stomach to do its work without pain or hindrance. Owing to its simplicity, convenience and effectiveness this latter plan is now being adopted, instead of the old fashioned, expensive, weakening starvation process. In this connection it is interesting to note that since the widespread use of bisurated magnesia was established, many druggists have arranged to supply it in 5 gr. tablets 2 or 3 of which are equivalent to a teaspoonful of the powder form and are much more convenient to carry.

FLOUR

MADE IN ST. JOHN

Direct From Mill to the Consumer

LaTour Flour

Pure Manitoba

AT MILL PRICES!

$13.40 per barrel

$6.85 per half barrel

$6.60 per half barrel bag

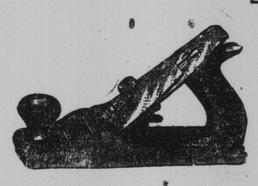
$1.70 per 24 lb. bag

Delivered to All Parts of The City.

Telephone West 8

St. John Milling Company

STANLEY TOOLS



A large and comprehensive stock, including

Planes, Braces, Rules and Levels, Steel Squres, Mallets, Marking Gauges, Mitre Boxes, Wood Scrapers, Etc.

We also stock Ship Carpenters' Adzes, lipped and plain, Broad Axes, Bench Axes and other Ship Carpenters' Tools.

T. McAVITY & SONS, LTD

HOME MADE PRESERVES

Nothing more tasting or tempting, and the labor of making is comparatively easy provided you use

A RELIABLE PRESERVE KETTLE

We have them here in all sizes—Steel with white enamel lining ..... $1.10 to $2.75

Enamel Preserve Kettles—All sizes ..... 35c. to $2.25

Aluminum Preserve Kettles ..... 85c. to $3.70

Emerson & Fisher Ltd.

KEEP THE POTATOES GREEN AND GROWING

(Experimental Farms Note.)

Many are growing potatoes in Canada this year, for the first time and, as a result of the greatly increased number of growers the crop will probably be greatly increased. But to insure a good crop there must be an abundance of moisture in the soil and the tops must be protected from insects and disease.

Cultivation.

The soil should be kept cultivated with the cultivator or hoe until the tops meet sufficiently to shade the ground. As most of the tubers develop in the three or four inches of soil nearest the surface, and as the tubers will not develop well in dry soil, quite shallow cultivation is desirable at this season of the year. In soil which is dry there may be good development of tops but there will be few tubers. The roots in such cases have gone down deep into the soil to obtain moisture but the tuber-bearing stems, which are quite different from the root system, do not develop well. Where the soil is a loose, sandy loam, hilling is not necessary and may be injurious, as the soil dries out more than if left on the level. In heavy soils it is desirable to hill the potatoes as it will loosen the soil and the tubers will be shapelier than when the ground is left level. When there is sufficient rainfall and moisture in the soil hilling is likely to give best results in all kinds of soil as the soil will be looser and the tubers can push through it readily. As a great development of tubers takes place during the cooler and usually moister weather of the latter part of summer, it is very important to keep the plants growing well until then. In one experiment it was shown that during the month of September there was an increase of 119 bushels of potatoes per acre.

Protection of Potato Tops From Insects.

It is very important to prevent the tops of potatoes from being eaten by insects, particularly by the Colorado Potato Beetle. The old "bugs" do not do much harm to the foliage, as a rule, and usually the plants are not sprayed to destroy these, although the fewer there are to lay eggs the less difficulty there will be in destroying the young ones. These begin to eat rapidly soon after hatching, and close watch should be kept so that the vines may be sprayed before much harm is done. Paris green kills more rapidly than arsenate of lead but does not adhere so well, and in rainy weather it is desirable to have something that will stay on the leaves so that they will be protected until it stops raining and thus prevent the tops being eaten. At the Central Experimental Farm a mixture of Paris green and arsenate of lead is used in the proportion of eight ounces Paris green, 1 1-2 pounds paste arsenate of lead (or twelve ounces dry arsenate of lead) to forty gallons of water in order to get the advantage of both poisons. It may be that it is not convenient to get both poisons when either twelve ounces of Paris green or three pounds paste arsenate of lead, or in smaller quantities, say one ounce Paris green to three gallons or 3 1-2 ounces paste arsenate of lead or half that quantity of dry to three gallons of water. An experiment conducted for six years at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, showed that, on the average, where the tops were sprayed to kill "bugs", the yield was 186.9 bushels per acre, while when the tops were not sprayed and allowed to be eaten, the yield was only 98.2 bushels per acre. It is desirable not to stop with one spraying which usually does not kill all the bugs but to spray several times, if necessary, so that as little foliage as possible is eaten.

Protection of the Potato Plants From Late Blight and Rot.

In some years the crop of potatoes is much lessened by the late blight disease and when rot follows little of the crop may be left. It is, therefore, very desirable to prevent this disease from spreading. This is done by keeping the plants covered with Bordeaux mixture from about the first week of July, or before there is any sign of the disease, until September. Sometimes the first application of Bordeaux mixture is made before the potato beetles are all killed when the poison for them may be mixed with the Bordeaux. While the disease is not very bad every year it is well to be prepared. There was an average increase per acre of 94 bushels of potatoes from spraying with Bordeaux mixture in three years.

The formula for Bordeaux mixture for potatoes is 6 pounds copper sulphate or bluestone, 4 pounds freshly slacked lime to 40 gallons of water. While the bluestone will dissolve more quickly in hot water, if it is not convenient to get this, it may be suspended over night in a cotton bag in a wooden or earthen vessel containing four or five or more gallons of water. The lime should be slacked in another vessel and before mixing with the copper sulphate solution should be strained through coarse sacking or a fine sieve. The copper sulphate solution is now put into a barrel, if it has not already been dissolved in one, and enough water added to half fill the barrel; the slacked lime should be diluted in another barrel with enough water to make half a barrel of the lime mixture. Now pour the diluted lime mixture into the diluted copper sulphate solution and stir thoroughly, when it is ready for use. The concentrated lime mixture should not be mixed with the concentrated copper sulphate solution, as, if this is done, an inferior mixture will result. If the barrels are kept covered so that there is no evaporation, stock solutions of the concentrated materials may be kept in separate barrels throughout the season. It is important to have the quantities of lime and copper sulphate as recommended, but, in order to be sure that enough lime has been used and there is no danger of burning the foliage, let a drop of ferrocyanide of potassium solution (which can be obtained from a druggist) fall into the mixture when ready. If the latter turns reddish-brown, add more lime mixture until no change of color takes place.

Reduced Prices on Ladies' Newest White Footwear

A Very Large Stock and Assortment

Bargains in Broken Stock Lines:

Ladies' White Duck Pumps, leather heels, sizes 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6½, 7, were $1.50, now $1.00 per pair.

Children's White Duck Strap Pumps, white rubber soles, sizes 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10, were 85c, now 65c per pair.

Ladies' Brown Kid and Black Kid Low Shoes, sizes 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 6½ and 7, were $2.75, now $1.50 per pair.

Men's Black Calf and Tan Calf Goodyear Welt Laced Boots, sizes 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 7½ and 8, were $5.00, now $3.00 per pair.

Open both Friday and Saturday nights until 10 30 p. m.

FRANCIS & VAUGHAN

19 King Street

TRY OUR

Specially Mild Cured Boneless Ham and Bacon

MACHINE SLICED TO SUIT

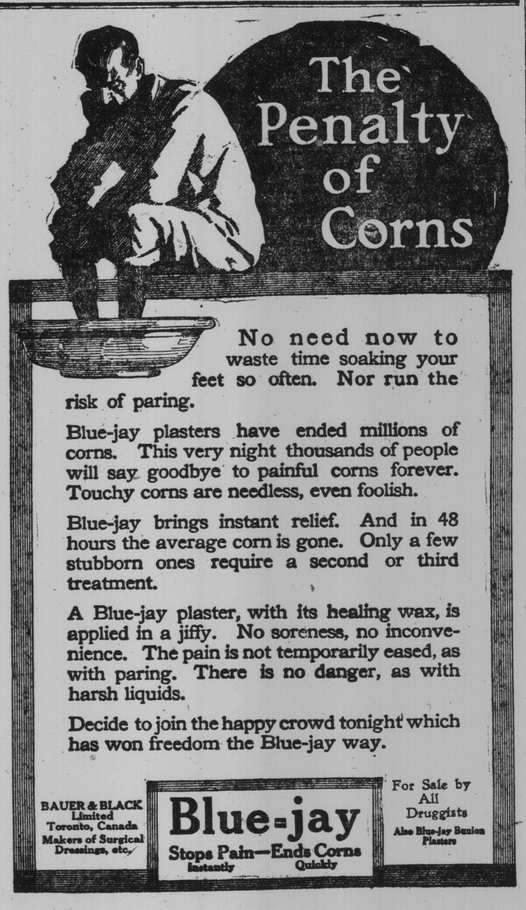
CHEYNE & CO., 166 UNION STREET, ... Tel. M 803

COR. PITT AND LEINSTER, TELEPHONE MAIN 2262-21

THERE'S A DIFFERENCE IN BREAD—HAVE YOU TRIED

BUTTERNUT?

GROCERS SELL IT



No need now to waste time soaking your feet so often. Nor run the risk of paring.

Blue-jay plasters have ended millions of corns. This very night thousands of people will say goodbye to painful corns forever. Touchy corns are needless, even foolish.

Blue-jay brings instant relief. And in 48 hours the average corn is gone. Only a few stubborn ones require a second or third treatment.

A Blue-jay plaster, with its healing wax, is applied in a jiffy. No soreness, no inconvenience. The pain is not temporarily eased, as with paring. There is no danger, as with harsh liquids.

Decide to join the happy crowd tonight which has won freedom the Blue-jay way.

BAUER & BLACK Limited Toronto, Canada Makers of Surgical Dressings, etc.

Blue-jay Stops Pain—Ends Corns Instantly Quickly

For Sale by All Druggists Also Blue-jay Bunion Plasters

It Pays to Shop at Arnold's

Preserving Kettles 25c., 38c., 65c., 95c.
Sauce Pans .....25c., 30c., 40c., 48c.
White Enameled Pitchers, slightly damaged, reduced to .....35c. and 45c.
Glass Berry Sets, 7 pieces ....39c., 50c.
China Berry Sets .....75c., 95c.
China Berry Bowls .....22c., 25c., 40c.
Glass Berry Bowls .....10c., 15c., 25c.
Small Berry Dishes .....5c. each
China Cups and Saucers .....15c., 25c.
Damaged Cups and Saucers .....5c.
Earthen Pitchers .....10c., 15c.
Large White Berry Bowls ....12c., 15c.
Paper Plates .....6c. doz.
Paper Napkins .....25c. hundred
Table Oil Cloth .....80c. yd
New Stock Dolls.....9c., 5c., 9c., 15c., 22c., 25c., 32c., 50c., and up.
Green Screen Cloth .....10c. yd
Wire Fly Killers .....7c., 9c.
Fly Paper Coils, ...3 for 5c.
Babbitt's Cleanser, large can .....4c.
Babbitt's Soap Powder .....4c.
Infant's Delight Soap .....9c.
1 Lb. Bar Castile Soap, ... 2 for 25c.
Large Box Tooth Picks .....4c.
Box Carpet Tacks .....5c.
Large Can Hand Cleaner .....7c.
Ironing Wax .....1c.
Nest Eggs, 3 for .....5c.
Ekko Portable Cooker Complete with Solid Alcohol .....39c.
White Lawn Shirtwaists reduced to ..... 95c.
Special Middy Blouses .....85c.
Plain Cotton Hose .....15c.
Ribbed Cotton Hose, all sizes .....15c.
Post Cards, wholesale and retail, about 100 views of St. John and vicinity, 1c. each, 80c. hundred.

Store open Friday night, closes one o'clock Saturday, 5 o'clock other days.

ARNOLD'S Department Store, 90 Chariotte Street

COAL

BEST QUALITY REASONABLE PRICES

R. P. & W. F. STARR, Limited

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

49 SMYTHE ST. 159 UNION ST

COLWELL'S COAL

"Is Good Coal"

All Kinds on Hand. 'Phone West 17

J. FIRTH BRITTAIN, Mgr.

U. S. TROOPS TAKE OVER FRENCH RAILWAY LINE

Paris, July 18—Official announcement is made that the U. S. transport service is taking control of the French railroad lines from the port bases to the permanent camp and the front. Tracks are being laid and sidings enlarged. The roads will be manned later by engineer regiments. American locomotives, mostly narrow gauge, will be utilized.

A section of the French state forests has been turned over to the United States. Lumbermen will take out lumber for railroad ties, barracks and other purposes. In addition to this 30,000 tons of lumber will be imported from America monthly.

"The Deemster," Hall Caine's great story, Gem, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday; nine reels, 3,500 people in cast. A picture wonder.