

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 6, 1919

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MAY INCREASE SUBSIDY

Premier Martin of Saskatchewan has just been to Ottawa and takes home the word that the prairie provinces will likely be given control of their natural resources, but with the federal cash subsidy reduced.

Premier Foster and the heads of the other maritime province governments recently presented forcefully the eastern claim for recognition if the request of the west was granted and Mr. Martin expresses the opinion that financial terms with the maritime provinces will likely be made. This would mean increased subsidy for New Brunswick.

Reference to this important matter will be found in the speech from the throne at the opening of the N. B. legislature today, as published in this issue.

THE PROPOSED CONVENTION

The plan of the New Brunswick Tourist Association to have a great convention in May, at some central point, approved as it is by the provincial government, and as it will be by boards of trade and all other progressive organizations, should result in great advantage. We are told that "the time would be devoted to the inspection of local attractions, to displaying moving pictures of forest, and hunting scenes, as well as of farming, lumbering, and mining; to talks by outstanding men, and to a banquet at which there would also be stimulating addresses."

Of course there would be outstanding men at this great convention. The Association hopes to be able to bring some of them from the United States, for many Americans are already interested in the province as a resort for anglers, hunters of big game, and seekers after health and pleasure in the summer season. The province would get a great deal of valuable publicity from such a convention; but it would have another most desirable effect. Our own people, leaders of thought from every section, would come together from every part of the province. The one thought of boosting the province. The information they would give and the inspiration they would get would create a province-wide feeling of confidence and good-will, and a desire to co-operate in order that the development of our natural resources might be more rapid and extensive. From every viewpoint, such a convention would do great good, grow steadily in popularity and driving force. One of the great weaknesses of our position as a people is that we have not imbibed the spirit that makes the west develop so successfully. We need that spirit of optimism and co-operation as a permanent asset.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

It is very gratifying to know that New Brunswick will not be the last province to give the franchise to women. That unenviable position will now lie between Quebec and Prince Edward Island. Looking back, the struggle for women's rights in this province has been a long one, for there were eloquent advocates of woman suffrage in the legislature many years ago. They were few in number and their words fell on ears that were dull or skeptical; and even three or four years ago the outlook was not bright. The war, however, which changed so many things and sent so many beliefs and theories to the scrapheap, has brought women into their own in many fields of effort, and they can no longer be denied the right to participate in the government of the country. Here and there one still finds a reactionary or a Bourbon, who opposes all change in the status of women, forgetting that the rush of our modern life, with its complexities and the keenness of the struggle for existence, has torn women from the old home moorings and thrown her into the midst of the turmoil and struggle of competition, without the safeguards she should possess. One, and the greatest and most necessary of these safeguards, is the ballot. She has long since earned the right to use it. Indeed she should never have lost it, and it is to the discredit of man that she has not always been his true partner. That she will use the new power as well as men do, and in many matters relating to social welfare much more wisely than great numbers of men, may be taken for granted. We have already learned in this province, in the federal arena, that women will use their voting power. Necessarily they should receive from leaders of their own sex encouragement to make a study of every school house in the land should be open for meetings to discuss the duties of citizenship in the broad and non-partisan sense, and the women should lead in this movement. We have entered upon a new era in world-history and national development. Men and women are to work together as never before, and the fresh enthusiasm the latter can bring to the joint effort to make a better world must be of incalculable value.

Sergius Sazonoff says there are now forty millions of the Russian people in organized governments fighting for a reunited Russia free from Bolshevism.

LABOR AND LIQUOR

Discussing the agitation instigated by the brewers to make it appear that the labor organizations in the United States are opposed to prohibition, the Christian Science Monitor says:

"The brewers and distillers will stop at nothing, are stopping at nothing, within their reach to create the impression that there is in the United States at least a respectable minority opposed to the prohibition of their traffic. They have, in some of the great centres of population, notably New York, obtained control over certain labor organizations, and from a grain of excuse they are building up a mountain of pretension in support of their virtually groundless claim that organized labor is on their side. This is a fact not only admitted, but proudly asserted, by men of prominence in the representative trades unions of the country and in the American Federation of Labor. There is, as has often been pointed out, in the editorial and news columns of this newspaper, a brewery and brewery-instructed labor element which has intruded upon legitimate labor for the purpose of misrepresenting its sentiment, and this element is loud in proclaiming an intention to strike against the enforcement of the prohibition laws, statutory and constitutional; but it has not obtained, and in all probability cannot obtain, the support of organized labor in any such attempt at intimidation. The so-called representatives and officials of organized labor who are raising such cries as 'No Beer, No Work,' and 'No Beer, No Bonds,' are simply permitting themselves to be agents of the liquor interests. They are without standing in the better labor circles. Only a very small fraction of the laboring people of the country have the slightest sympathy with the distillery, the brewery, or the saloon."

The Montreal Herald says: "Labor organizations, employers, and newspapers all over Canada are speaking favorably of the suggestion that daylight saving be put into force again in Canada this year, but the only organized public opinion in the matter is that of a number of farmers' associations. These have started a strong campaign against it. We would suggest that all those who feel that the measure last year resulted in incalculable benefit to the nation as a whole should speedily take means to let the government know that they expect the same measure to be put into force this year."

Ireland Cannot Be Independent

Must Look to Britain For Trade And Protection, Says Plunkett

Chicago, March 5.—Ireland would always be dependent on Great Britain for prosperity, and dominion home rule should be preferable to independence, Sir Horace Plunkett, who was chairman of the Irish convention, said before the Irish Fellowship Club. "We may live to see the end of wars, and see the world in such a state that no armament is needed," he said. "We expect that just as we do the millennium. But until the time comes when that little problem of the League of Nations is settled at Paris, and not only settled, but has been tested, no country can deal with problems affecting itself without due regard to its strategic position. The question is, shall Ireland establish great military defenses and rule itself, or shall it depend to a great extent upon other countries for support? An Irish republic at the present time is not practical."

The speaker said the bulk of Ireland's trade was with England.

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HOLLWEG PRIVY TO ALL BERNSTORFF'S PERNICIOUS ACTS?

Ambassador's Report Found Among von Papen's Papers at Nazareth—Albert Was Paymaster

London, March 5.—(British Wireless Service)—Study of an official statement containing a translation of the report from Count von Bernstorff German ambassador to the United States, to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, on August 28, 1916, discloses interesting details of the part that Count Bernstorff and the Foreign Office played in German intrigues in the United States. The report gives further evidence regarding the use of Wolf von Igel, George von Skel, and Dr. Heinrich Albert by the German government. Proof that the money used in their intrigues was paid with the acquiescence of the German chancellor, if not at his order, is contained in this report. It is disclosed that Albert had charge of much German money, and that von Bernstorff wished to keep him in the United States because "there is absolutely no one else at my disposal who is to be trusted with the matter referred to," which included compromising documents.

Count von Bernstorff mentions particular directions in which von Igel and von Skel "part from their services for the care of intelligence, carried on various commercial measures introduced and already partly concluded by von Papen." The ambassador refers to a lawsuit then pending against von Igel on account of his participation in the conspiracy to destroy the Welland Canal, and says it is out of the question to pronounce his dismissal. He expresses a strong desire for the retention of the services of von Igel, because von Igel and von Skel "had placed with the Bridgeport Projectile Company, and the Aetna Powder Company, the purchase of chlorine and of earthenware, and with the sales of arms—stored to our account in New York on receipt of Washington—which were intended for India, the settling up of arrangements concerning phenol and (toluol), the discharge of various lawsuits such as those against Koenig, Kienle, Breitung, Filippstadt and Bode, as well as arranging for various persons and their families involved in these lawsuits."

The report says that in all these measures "Privy Council member Albert has been consulted by von Igel, as directed at the time by von Papen. On important questions his advice was called for."

"The carrying out of these tasks by another man presents particular difficulties," the report adds, "since to make one's self acquainted with matters which are very intricate would result in a discussion of all compromising documents and, as ordered by your excellency, is almost out of the question. In the event of Privy Councillor Albert returning to Germany within a measurable time, there is absolutely no one else at my disposal who is to be trusted with the matter referred to. Various parties concerned would soon notice this and would come forward with claims which it would be impossible to check. The resultant disadvantages for the finances of the empire by sums, some of them very considerable, which would thus have to be taken into consideration, may easily be foreseen."

"The labor reference bureau, for German and Austro-Hungarian subjects who have left munition or other factories for the present, has up to the present been supervised by von Igel. Moreover, connection in New York with Indian and Irish revolutionaries has been maintained since the departure of von Papen by either von Igel or von Skel. Von Skel keeps in touch with the Irish, for his purpose, owing to his wide acquaintance in those circles, he is peculiarly fitted."

The ambassador's report was found among the papers and documents left behind in Nazareth by Captain von Papen, when he fled before the British advance in Palestine last fall.

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LOCAL NEWS

The summer cottages owned by Fred Whippley, Angus MacDonald and Earl Kincaid at Grand Bay were broken into recently and the furniture badly damaged.

S. J. Walker, Dominion government fish hatchery inspector, was in the city yesterday on a visit. He left again last night, but will return in a few weeks to inspect the hatchery at Little River.

A meeting of the executive of the Women's Canadian Club was held yesterday at the residence of Mrs. H. A. Powell. The meeting decided to assist the war saving committee.

A resolution was passed at the mid-week service of the Central Baptist church last evening placing the church on record as strongly opposed to any amendment of the present prohibition act which will tend to weaken it in any way.

A serious accident occurred on the west side ferry bridge yesterday when Clarence Campbell, four years old, was run over by a team. His thigh was broken and he sustained other bad injuries. He was first taken to Dr. Neve and then rushed to the hospital.

At a meeting of the Women's Missionary Aid Society of Waterloo street Baptist church, Tuesday evening, Mrs. Sherman Hoyt presented to Mrs. F. H. Wentworth a beautiful cameo brooch. Rev. and Mrs. Wentworth will leave about the last of the month for Quebec.

Rear-Admiral Kingsmill, head of the Canadian navy, was in the city yesterday and inspected the Stadacona, previous to her starting to the Pacific coast to take part in the reception to Viscount Jellicoe at Vancouver. The Stadacona will be accompanied by three Canadian trawlers.

Modern Cities Will Replace Old Ones

Devastated Sections of France Plan Up-to-Date Reconstruction

Paris, March 5.—(Canadian Press despatch from Reuters's Ltd.)—Plans for the reconstruction of the devastated districts in Northern France have been drawn up by a society called "La Renaissance de l'Alsace" which was founded in 1916 with the object of preparing for the vast work which must be carried out before the many thousands of refugees now in France, Holland and Britain can return to their homes. One of the most interesting enterprises is connected with the reconstruction of Chauny, in the Department of the Aisne. Under the auspices of the society the city of Chauny has opened an inter-Alle competition for rebuilding the town and its suburbs under the most modern conditions. Before the war Chauny was a prosperous, thriving industrial city of 11,000 souls. It was a representative city of its situation in the valley of the Oise and the commercial enterprise of its inhabitants. Owing to its position and the almost complete devastation which now exists, it offers perfect facility for a practical demonstration of economic progress. The first prize is 10,000 francs, and of smaller prizes will be awarded. The plans of the foremost competitors will be shown in Paris after the competition.

SIR JOSEPH'S DENIALS

Sir Joseph Flavelle, chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, has issued a denial of charges made by Sir Sam Hughes in the house of commons. He says that he accepted the office at the request of the governor-general and knew nothing of the matter until it was offered; he knew of no men nor group of men who desired to overthrow General Borden or the shell committee and he had no share in the circumstances which led to the resignation of the shell committee.

He denies that he had any conference with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and knew of no plan affecting Sir Wilfrid or his actions. He never heard of the meeting of the Empire Club at which Sir Sam said, the statement was made that Sir Robert Borden had no backbone and would have to get out. He had heard of no meeting of financial interests at which it was decided that Sir Robert would have to get out.

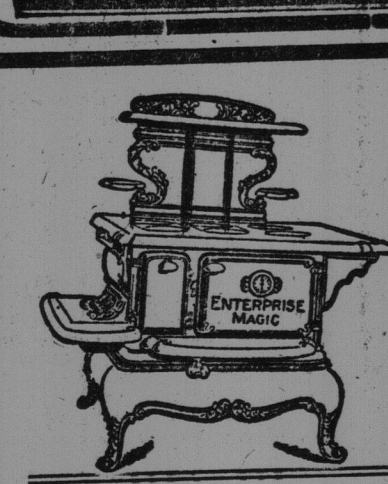
He had not sought for nor received



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war contracts in Canada or the United States nor influenced nor sought to influence such business for the company with which he was connected, the William Davies Company. He had profited by war contracts only as a shareholder in the Davies and Robert Simpson companies.

ROUMANIAN LIVES LOST IN GREAT WAR

NUMBER 332,000

Paris, March 6.—The Roumanian press bureau announces that 332,000 Roumanians, combatants in the war, were killed or died from wounds.

MONCTON BOARD PLANS NEW SCHOOL BUILDING IN WESTERN PART OF CITY

Moncton, March 5.—The Moncton school board is preparing to build a new public school. According to a report of a special committee a twenty-room structure will be built in the western part of the city near the Victoria school where the school board owns a large block of land.

RUMANIAN QUEEN AND DAUGHTERS GIVEN WELCOME TO PARIS

Paris, March 5.—(Havas Agency)—Queen Marie, of Rumania, accompanied by her daughters, the Princesses Elizabeth, Marie and Elena, arrived in Paris this morning. They received a warm welcome. A despatch from Geneva February 2 said the Queen of Rumania and her daughter, the Princess Elizabeth, had fled from Bucharest for England, fearing a revolution in Rumania.

SNOKE MACDONALD'S INDEX

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