

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 28, 1918.

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THE WAR SITUATION.

The fact that the British have taken over a little more of the line south of St. Quentin does not support Col. Repington's assertion that there are not enough men to hold the former British lines. It is true that the French have been hard pressed to provide enough men for their very long portion of the line, and any degree of relief will be welcome; but the fact that Haig has the men to spare is reassuring, at a time when the enemy is said to have in contemplation a great new drive by land and sea.

The situation in Germany and Austria grows daily more interesting. The latter is prepared to offer more satisfactory peace terms than the former, and the relations between the two are less cordial than when they were confident of complete victory over the Allies. This cleavage will develop as time passes and the strain of year wears more heavily upon the hungry and war-weary people of Austria. In Germany itself the newspaper comment shows that what is termed "a political horse's nest" has been stirred up. There is sharp criticism of the Chancellor, whose speech does not appear to have satisfied either party. If the usual German policy is pursued, an attempt will be made by the military command to gain a temporary advantage on some front, in order that the people may be deluded by further hopes of victory.

Today's despatches bring a word of cheer from Lord Dunmore, who arrived in New York and told interviewers that the British, French and Americans would be able to halt any attempted German drive in the west, and that the Allies could go through the German lines whenever they chose, but had not sufficient man-power yet to follow it up effectively. To provide that means more man-power is now the great task. It is significant that three speakers in the German Reichstag sharply criticized the Chancellor's speech, and cited the friendly references of the Austrian foreign minister to President Wilson's proposals as an example Germany might follow. Two speakers frankly declared that if Germany wanted her colonies back she must offer to return Belgium. It is clear that the peace party in Germany is growing, although the bulk of the press opinion still supports the war party. Reports of disturbances and food riots in Germany continue to come by way of Holland and Switzerland. Hunger will yet be a powerful ally of the Allies in breaking down the enemy's resistance.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the food situation in Britain grows more serious, and Canada must come to the rescue. European food experts predict a world food-famine if the war lasts two years longer.

THE COMING TASK.

As the war draws toward a close, which ought to come this year, the question of social reconstruction attracts more and more attention. The relation of the church to the problems to be solved is being considered by all thoughtful churchmen, and confidence is expressed that a new era in social uplift is at hand.

In a recent address before the Montreal Women's Club, Ven. Archbishop Paterson Smyth declared that there would be a new time and a new Canada after the war. Women would not be content to settle back where they were, and a large amount of energy now used in war work would be set free. Referring to the mission of the church, the speaker said that there were two types of religion in the church, one concerned with saving the individual soul and the other, growing in love and pity for all, indignant against wrongs, and filled with a generous enthusiasm to spend and be spent for unfortunate fellow creatures. He said the church had showed its power to transform the individual life, but had not yet shown that it could transform social conditions behind the veil. That is the task which will assume a new importance after the war. There are differences of opinion as to the effect of the war upon religion, but none in regard to the demand for improved social conditions which will follow the struggle for the triumph of democracy—and really religion lies at the root of that demand. Not sectarian religion, but the broader creed of universal humanity. A report

of the speech of Archbishop Paterson Smyth says: "He touched on certain social problems, those of provision for the housing, juvenile courts, drink, the social evil, and others. In his own parish in Montreal, he said, there were families herded together, without chance for decent living, even air fit to breathe. The speaker urged compulsory education as essential to any improvement in social condition. Without it, there was a great temptation for poor parents to send their children to work at a very early age and their future is spoiled. Social service problems, the speaker said in conclusion, are not easy to solve. Those who have tried to think them out know the difficulty. It was hard to help people wisely. The preliminary to wanting to do was wanting to know. It is, however, the most hopeful age for social service the world has known."

No one in a democratic country has any doubt as to the outcome of the war. Whatever sacrifice is necessary must be made to achieve victory, and that is the first task. Nothing should interfere with the pursuit of that aim with the utmost energy and singleness of purpose; and then will come the struggle for the realization of higher social ideals.

A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

We have always been led to believe that the students of Laval University were vigorous young gentlemen, not averse to a clash with the police or any other group of protesting persons who might attempt to interfere with the free expression of their exuberant feelings when they were out for a walk. This estimate of them was quite wrong, or at least it could only apply to former students. The present student body is far from seeking trouble of any sort, and the reason is plain. The young men had to go up for examination under the military service act, and a despatch sent out last week tells the sad story. It says: "In connection with the medical examinations of men applying for exemption by the civil doctors, a rather illuminative analysis has been made of the reports on 177 Laval University students. Of these 177 young men no less than 164 were declared physically unfit. Forty were declared to have tubercular, two had diabetes, twenty-seven nephritis, thirty-two heart trouble, eleven bronchitis, eighteen flat feet, and ten had other ailments or deformities. Apparently Laval would have trouble in getting a sufficient number of students able to stand an hour's clean and strenuous sport."

NERVES OF THE STOMACH.

Were Weak and Inactive as Result of Nervous Prostration—Lost Twenty Pounds—Had to Take Sleeping Powders to Get Any Rest. St. Catharines, Ont., Jan. 28.—Many people never realize that the movement and action of every organ of the human body is dependent on a lot of good power from the nervous system. When the nervous system gets run down the entire body suffers. You feel tired and languid and your stomach and other digestive organs are similarly affected. Appetite fails, digestion is poor, you eat and do not get what you eat and gradually grow weaker and weaker. This process can only be stopped by such treatment as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which goes directly to create new nerve force and thereby to invigorate the whole human body. Mrs. Geo. S. Elias, 46 Davidson street, St. Catharines, Ont., writes: "My husband had an attack of nervous prostration, and although he dined for some time and tried different other medicines, he could not get relief. He had to resort to sleeping powders given him by the doctor to make him sleep. The greater part of the trouble seemed to be with the nerves of his stomach. He began to lose weight, and kept on going down until he had lost twenty pounds. We had read advertisements in the newspapers for Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and noticed that it seemed to be doing a lot of good for people troubled with nervousness, so my husband decided to try it. He found benefit almost from the start, and continued this treatment until he had taken about twelve or thirteen boxes. The results were most satisfactory. He is now enjoying good health, sleeps well, and has gained back nearly all the weight he had lost. He also uses Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills occasionally, and thinks them an excellent remedy. I have also used this latter medicine for dizzy spells and liver trouble, and was completely cured of these complaints. We think a great deal of Dr. Chase's medicine, and cannot speak too highly of them."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, a full treatment of 6 boxes for \$2.75, at all druggists, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations only disappoint.

Foley's Stove Linings THAT LAST

TELEPHONE MAIN 1801. Don't Let The Fire Burn Thru To The Iron.

LIGHTER VEIN

In Ireland. A Frenchman was waiting at a railroad station in Ireland when two natives sat down beside him.

"Sure, Pat, it's down to Kilmory I've been, and I'm on my way back to Kilmory. Ye don't say so?" said the other. "It's myself that's just after being down to Kilmory, and I stop here a bit before I go to Kilmory."

"What assassins!" exclaimed the Frenchman. "Would I were that I were safe back in France!"

He Couldn't Tell a Lie. Inquiring Lady—How much milk does your cow give a day? Truthful Boy—Bout eight quarts, lady.

Inquiring Lady—And how much of that do you sell? Truthful Boy—Bout twelve quarts, lady.

EVANESCENCE.

"Does your family have any trouble with servants?" "No," replied Mr. Crosdolls; "I don't believe any of them stay around the place long enough to become really troublesome."

Seeking a Reason.

Mrs. Johnson, the widow, was engaged at her wash tub, when there entered to see her Mr. Botts, a devoted admirer of her late husband. After a bit, Mrs. Johnson asked: "Ye shoo yo' loves me?" "Why, Mrs. Johnson, of co's 's shoo!" Then, from Mrs. Johnson, after a suspicious look at her admirer, she said: "Ye shoo yo' shoo?"

HOW SALARIES HAVE INCREASED

(Toronto Star.) Toronto school teachers, principals and superintendents are paid on the same salary schedule as before the war, though other city employees receiving \$8,500 or under were given a great increase.

Table showing salary increases for various city employees from 1913 to 1917. Includes City Engineer, Deputy City Engineer, Property Commissioner, Parks Commissioner, Street Commissioner, City Solicitor, City Assessor, City Architect, and Health Officer.

HALIFAX INQUIRY

Halifax, Jan. 27.—Captain Edward H. Martin, R.N., formerly captain superintendent of H. M. C. dockyard here, was a witness at Saturday's court-martial in London into the Mont Blanc collision in Halifax harbor on December 6 last. Captain Martin, who was in England when the explosion occurred and who only returned on Friday, was examined at length by Henry, counsel for the government, who then as he expressed it, "turned him over to the tender mercies of his learned friends."

PORTRAITS HUNG

Fredericton, Jan. 25.—Portraits of all the chief superintendents of education of the province who held office previous to the present chief superintendent, Dr. W. S. Carter, have been secured by the department of education and now are at the disposal of Dr. Carter's office. The portraits were secured at considerable public relatives selected the portraits from which the enlargements were made. Each portrait bears a brass plate with the name of the official represented and the dates of his occupancy of office. None of the former chiefs is now alive. Dr. William Crockett, of this city, was the last to pass away. One of them, Dr. T. H. Hand, died suddenly under unusual circumstances in barracks here, which will soon leave for quarters elsewhere, will be the guests of the Imperial Theatre this evening. The occasion will take on the nature of a farewell celebration to the draft and an impromptu programme of speeches will likely be carried out. It is said a draft of the 68th Battery at Woodstock will also change its winter quarters at the same time as the local battery does. With the removal of the battery it will practically mean that there will be no other unit in training here with the exception of the depot battalion.

SEVEN HOUR DAY DURING WAR, TO CONSERVE FUEL

Suggestion by Samuel Gompers as Alternative for Closing Down Plants Entirely on Certain Days

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 28.—A universal seven-hour day during the period of the war, instead of present spasmodic suspensions of industries by the fuel administration to conserve coal and relieve railroad congestion, was suggested today by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a speech to the convention of United Mine Workers.

He prefaced his declaration for a seven-hour day with a defence of those in high governmental station who have made mistakes. They are promptly held liable, and it is to be thought that the great transition from peace to war could be made without mistakes was asking the impossible.

Mr. Gompers said there can be no neutrality in this war. "You have got to be either for democracy or democracy," he declared. Labor must make sure for democracy, but sounded the warning that labor would not surrender the standards of life except to save the republic, that no sacrifice should be made solely for the pockets of the rich with large profits.

It was here that he defended men in high places, who he said were not to be faulted for their mistakes. He said that he had heard the names of many men suggested to him as chief of the American Federation of Labor, but not one of the men named, he added, has ever done a public service or expressed a word of thought in behalf of labor.

The miners' convention today again took up the question of changing the terms of negotiating wage contracts with the bituminous coal operators, delegates from soft coal fields of Illinois, Pennsylvania and West Virginia were present in the inter-state conference. The new wage agreement made in the middle western states forms the basis for the new contracts in other soft coal districts are made.

When the convention adjourned yesterday the leaders of the union had in their possession a resolution which they intended to refer to a special committee.

Gen. Boreovic Chosen to Succeed Archduke Eugene—Is Defensive Fighter

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Jan. 28.—General Boreovic has been appointed to succeed the Archduke Eugene in command of the entire enemy front against Italy, and it is believed that the change may have a considerable effect on the campaign. The two conspicuous enemy figures on this front have been Field Marshal Conrad von Hotzendorf, commanding the mountain front, and Boreovic, commanding along the Piave. Boreovic is the junior of the field marshal and has been employed in the past in the operations on this front.

Gen. Boreovic is a defensive fighter, and has been employed in the past in the operations on this front. He has represented the extreme element opposed to the formation of a new Piave front, and has been employed in the past in the operations on this front.

NEW COMMANDER FOR THE TEUTONS

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GRZERNIN'S PLATFORM

London, Jan. 27.—Addressing the foreign affairs committee of the Reichstag Saturday, Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News, referred frankly to the differences in the Austrian and German war aims.

He explained that Germany wanted to get her colonies back and obviously could not consent to abandon occupied territories before securing guarantees for the restitution of her possessions.

Austria, however, was differently situated. She stood everywhere on enemy territory, except in Eastern Galicia.

The Cologne Gazette's Vienna correspondent says that Count Czernin informed the Austrian delegation Saturday that the text of his speech on the war aims had been forwarded to President Wilson before its delivery.

This paper says that the statement has caused an enormous sensation and confirms the belief that Count Czernin's references to the United States were meant to bring about an exchange of views between the western powers and Russia and Germany.

NO. 9 MOVING.

The detachment of No. 9 Siege Battery, which was in barracks here, which will soon leave for quarters elsewhere, will be the guests of the Imperial Theatre this evening. The occasion will take on the nature of a farewell celebration to the draft and an impromptu programme of speeches will likely be carried out.

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(Toronto Globe.) There is at least one item in the Canadian customs tariff which at the present time appears hampering in its effect, and altogether unjustified. It is the tax of 27 1/2 per cent levied against machinery imported from the United States.

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MOTHER SAID TRY IT

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cured Mrs. Copner after Doctor's Failed.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—"I want you to know the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I was in such bad health from female troubles that I could hardly get off my bed. I had been doctoring for a long time and my mother said, 'I want you to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.' So I did, and it has certainly made me a well woman. I am able to do my house work and am so happy as I never expected to go around the way I do again, and I want others to know what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."

—Mrs. JOSIE CORNELL, 1665 Harrison Ave., Fairmount, Cincinnati, Ohio.

No woman suffering from any form of female troubles should lose hope until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from choice roots and herbs, has for forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism.