

POOR DOCUMENT

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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1918

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THE WAR SITUATION.

"Slowly but surely," said last night's war summary, "the enemy has advanced at one point a distance of eighteen miles. His efforts to widen the gap thus driven in by overwhelming weight have not been successful, and the deeper the wedge is driven the greater becomes the danger of a flank attack by the Allied army of reserve. A report from German headquarters prepares the German people for news of a less cheerful nature, and for the announcement of heavy losses. It says:—

"The population should not expect our advance to continue at the same rate as on the first day. The resistance of the enemy is becoming desperate, and violent counter-attacks are to be expected. The transport of artillery and munitions also is meeting with some difficulty, and speaking of losses, the note adds that, to estimate them correctly, the people 'should not forget the gravity or importance of the struggle.'"

One of today's reports says that forty German divisions are engaged in the battle, with forty more in reserve. This indicates the heavy task set for the Allies. They were able yesterday, however, to prevent the enemy from greatly enlarging the wedge driven into their line, and every foot now gained by the Germans is at very heavy cost. We are told that the feeling of the whole situation, which will tend to increase confidence in the final outcome of the great battle.

Last night's cables tell us that the great bulk of the American army is not yet actually engaged, but waiting to be thrown in when Gen. Foch gives the word. One of today's cables give the following review of the whole situation, which will tend to increase confidence in the final outcome of the great battle.

"For its own reasons our command did not find it advisable to give battle either on the Somme or in Flanders after the March offensive. It confined itself to stopping the enemy.

"Shall we accept battle this time as we formerly accepted it on the Marne? That is the secret of our command. The Germans have no illusions as to the value of the success they have gained. They know we have several million picked troops forming in manoeuvring masses which they will have to encounter—somewhere. If the enemy had the choice of ground for the offensive we have the much more important choice of the field of battle on which Germany's destinies will be decided. It will be seen therefore, that there is no ground for alarm. We probably are witnessing the preliminaries to a great battle which both sides wish to be decisive. Consequently it is comprehensible that our commanders do not act hurriedly but strictly in accordance with plans agreed upon."

SPIRIT OF THE ALLIES.

Two striking statements of the war situation were made yesterday, one of them in London and one in Detroit. In London Baron Buckmaster said that the Allied war aims "were and must always be independent of the fluctuations of the battle on the fields of France." Great Britain, he said, "had entered the war as a protest against the wanton and open violation of public law and the breach of public faith by Germany and to protect a weak nation against the aggression of a strong nation, which was bound by solemn ties and treaties to protect it, and what was desired was that in the future a weak nation could be able to depend upon the justice of its cause."

In Detroit the speaker was Colonel Roosevelt, and he put the case from the American standpoint with his customary terseness and force. "America," he said, "does not want to win this war on points. We want a knockout. If we don't carry it through now we will be forced to fight it out here later, and without allies."

The American labor mission, which returned yesterday from England, brought to the American people a stirring message. It was that the British people "after nearly four years of prodigious effort and heartbreaking losses" are determined to continue "until the menace of the German military power is removed from the world."

This is the spirit of France and Italy as well as of the British Empire and the United States. Who can doubt that it will prevail in the end, however long and arduous may be the struggle to save the world from a recrudescence of barbarism.

Delegate James Simpson of Toronto told a recent convention of the Ontario Labor Educational Association that before another convention of the association was held there would be a Canadian labor party organized that would embrace every province in the Dominion. The convention voted unanimously in favor of the action already taken to organize an independent labor party in Ontario.

POLICE AND MORALITY.

There is a morality department as a branch of the Toronto police force, and the Star says it is worth considering if the time is not opportune for greatly extending this class of work. From remarks frequently made in the St. John police court there would seem to be room for an enlarged force and similar activity here. The Toronto Star states the case thus:

"The progress made in social work and legislation, and particularly the advent of prohibition, has greatly changed the work of the average policeman, and while he is still indispensable, his value to the community will be considerably increased by slightly advancing the character of his duties. More and more will he become a preventive officer, educating the public along social lines and working to save people from arrest and prosecution by kindly advice and guidance. Many policemen might be designated as probation officers, and by adopting a policy of restitution instead of imprisonment, the public should secure from the guilty parties a large recompense for offences committed. For instance, the Massachusetts Commission on Probation in its report just issued states that for the year ending September 30 probation officers were able to collect the sum of \$780,000. Of this amount \$400,000 came from cases of non-support, desertion, and illegitimate child cases. The other items represent restitution of money stolen and suspended fines. As a natural result, they further report that the prison population of the city is at the lowest point in more than twenty years."

The editor of this well-meaning journal of the home and fireside desires to say in the interest of peace and harmony that during the next week or so such a question as "How is your vaccination?" will be regarded as personal and offensive to the last degree. There are limits to human endurance. For the third time in an arduous career this law-abiding editor has come to the scratch, or gone over the top, or been conscripted by the vaccine department, or offered himself as a sacrifice to prevent the spread of smallpox. Let that suffice. If there are medals or titles or birthday honors, he wants none of them, but merely asks to be let alone. There is in his ears the sound of many waters, and in his whole anatomy a wobbly indifference to rhyme and reason and the amenities of polite social intercourse. A prying solicitude as to the state of his vaccination has an alarming effect, and his right arm is still fairly vigorous. Enough said. Let it go at that.

Thanks to the self-denial of America the British workman has had his meat ration enlarged to the normal allowance under the compulsory rationing system. Needless to say it is still a small ration. There is still a shortage of cheese and butter, and it is hoped this will also be relieved by American shipments. We are warned, however, that no reserves of food of any kind are in sight in England, and the fact should stimulate us all to make some sacrifice in order that more exportable food may be released to meet the need of the people overseas.

Sweden has made an agreement with the Allies for a supply of foodstuffs and other vital necessities in return for Swedish tonnage. Germany tried hard to prevent it, but failed. Sweden, viewing conditions in Russia and Finland, has doubtless come to a realization of what a German triumph in the war would mean for her people and their future. The country is full of German sympathizers, but their influence appears to be waning as time passes and food grows scarce and the crown foot of the Kaiser thrusts itself more into view.

Bangor Commercial:—An indication of hard economic pressure of the war upon the German people is found in the official German statements that no less than 10,000 substitutes have been created. Of these 7,000 are substitutes for generally recognized articles of food and the remainder are substitute materials for military purposes. The greater portion of these substitutes were put in force in 1917, demonstrating the growth of the pressure. Nor does Germany claim that the substitutes are the equal of the articles that they have replaced.

Neglected supervision of the child by its parents before it enters school is the subject of sharp rebuke and admonition from Dr. Wilmer Krusen, director of the Department of Public Health and Charities of Philadelphia. Dr. Krusen says: "The eyes, ears, teeth, nose and throat should receive special attention, as defects of these parts of the body are most frequent. Defective vision must be corrected if the child is expected to keep up with its studies and to maintain the same standard as the normal child."

Toronto Globe: The Ottawa Citizen propounds the theory that the British navy may have acquired the trick of submerging cement in water from inside tips received from Lord Beaverbrook.



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Parke—How can you say that?

Poppleigh—Well, my wife has lent the baby to its grandmother for a while week.

Force of Habit.

Jack—Why did you break your engagement with that school teacher?

Toni—If I failed to show up on an evening she expected me to bring a written excuse signed by my mother.

The Indian's Idea.

An Indian soldier home on a furlough was walking down the main street at Muskogee, when a white man, who knew him, stopped him, and said:

"Well, John, I see you have become a soldier."

"Yes, me soldier," replied the Indian.

"How do you like being a soldier, John?"

"No, like-um."

"What's the matter?"

"Too much salute—not enough shoot."

"Of course you know what you are fighting for, John."

"Yes, me know," answered the Indian.

"Make whole old world Democratic party," answered the Indian.—Kansas City Journal.

Wanted on the Telephone.

Mrs. Fussanfeather—Who was that at the telephone, Clara?

Miss Fussanfeather—It's that Mr. Bond, the broker.

"Really?"

"Yes; he didn't want me, mamma, he wants you."

"Wants me? Mercy, Clara! How do you suppose he knew I was a widow?"

Proving the Contrary.

"He makes \$8,000 a year as an aviator."

"And yet people say you can't live on air."

A Palpable Hit.

Asked to explain what he understood by a "sure-footed animal," a little fellow replied: "I think it's an animal that when it kicks it doesn't miss."

RETURNED SOLDIER IS BURNED TO DEATH.

Montreal, May 31.—While sleeping in a summer house in the rear of his father's garden, Henri Brun, a returned soldier of St. Hyacinthe, was burned to death yesterday. It is thought that his cigar started the fire.

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SAYS LEAGUE OF NATIONS MUST INCLUDE GERMANY BUT NOT AS SHE IS NOW

London, May 31.—Baron Buckmaster, former lord high chancellor, presided last night at a dinner at the National Liberal Club, at which Major George P. Haven Putnam, president of the American

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Rights League, was guest of honor. Lord Buckmaster said he did not share the view that the moment was opportune for a discussion of the subject of the Allies' war aims. These were and must always be independent of the fluctuations of the battle on the fields of France. Great Britain, he said, had entered the war as a protest against the wanton and open violation of public law and the breach of public faith by Germany and to protect a weak nation against the aggression of a strong nation which was bound by solemn ties and treaties to protect it. What was desired was that in the future a weak nation could be able to depend upon the justice of its cause.

With respect to the idea of a league of nations, he contended that such a league must include Germany, but it must be a reconstructed Germany. There must be evidence that Germany had abandoned her schemes of military aggression.

FRENCH GENERAL WAS KILLED LEADING MEN

Paris, May 31.—According to the Havas Agency correspondent at the Army in Los Angeles a little while ago on the field of honor was Gen. Pierre de Vallieres. He was struck a shell fragment while leading his men. He was forty-nine years old.

Mrs. Fitzsimmons Joins "The An"

Mrs. Bob Fitzsimmons, widow of former champion pugilist, has been a Salvationist. After many years in theatre and then in the public eye a fourth wife of a ring champion, Fitzsimmons has qualified for the honor of the Salvation Army.

"Bob" Fitzsimmons joined the Salvation Army in Los Angeles a little while ago.

HOW FOCH WILL WIN THE VICTORY

In the whole history of war, as one journal remarks, one can find no individual responsibility equal to that of Gen. Ferdinand Foch, "called to the head of six millions of soldiers to achieve victory for human liberty and civilization." Four great nations have unreservedly entrusted their armies and their destinies to this French general. More than six millions, in fact, may be under his supreme command, for the Italian Premier says that the Allied conference "recognized a united front from the North Sea to the Adriatic as an effective reality," and some estimates place the Allied troops in France and Belgium alone at not less than six million. What, ask our military critics of the press, is the plan of this leader in whose genius the Allied nations have such faith?

It is to answer this question that the leading article in THE LITERARY DIGEST for June 1st has been prepared. The article includes the opinions of the war experts and presents all available information.

This number of "The Digest" might justly be termed a "Foch Number," because the cover shows a strikingly handsome reproduction in colors of an authentic picture of the great French Commander-in-Chief.

Other articles of unusual interest in this number are:

The United States' Duty in Eastern Europe

Germany Must Not Be Allowed to Carry Out Her Designs in Russia

Another Coal Shortage?
Binding the Fetters on Austria
Japan's Siberian Slip-up
Germany's Stolen Chemistry
Bill's Plan to Speed Up the Ships
How Chinese Labor Would Keep Us from Starving
How Our Soldiers Sing
America vs. British for Nine Innings
Missouri's Pride in Her Poets
How the Kaiser Prays
Other Quakers
News of Finance and Commerce

The Sinn-Fein Round-up
Russia Revives Slavery
Another Puzzle for George III.
When Shall We Need the Women?
New Types of Fruit and Vegetables
Fish—Its Value As a Food
(Prepared by the U. S. Food Administration)
Winners of the Government's Poster Awards
To Rewrite Our Histories
A Martyr Memorialized
Another View of German Ethics
Personal Glimpses of Men and Events

"The Digest" Prevents A One-Angled View

These are anxious days in Flanders and Northern France and those of us who look only at the heroic struggle the British are making against heavy odds may be perhaps the least bit fearful of the outcome. But this is only a partial view, after all. What we should do is to survey the Allied lines as a whole—French, American, Italian and English—and then we realize at once that the pressure at the North is only a part of the great struggle, and that Southward

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