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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1917

SIXTEEN PAGES—ONE CENT

MOVES TO INSURE MEN SENT TO WAR

Secretary McAdoo Summons Representatives of Life Companies to a Conference

WOULD SET A PRECEDENT

J. S. Federal Bureau May Under Take Task, or Government May Supplement Private Concerns—Meeting on Monday

Washington, D. C., June 30—Government life insurance for the officers and men of the United States army and navy who serve in France will be discussed at a conference of life insurance agents to be held at the office of Secretary McAdoo here on Monday.

The secretary sent out a call on the agents of life insurance companies doing business in the United States to send representatives to the meeting. This action was taken to overcome a condition about which there has been much complaint. It has been found practically impossible for men who expect to go to the front to get insurance. Life insurance companies decline to write such policies because of the high rates which are being charged.

Hitherto there has been only comparative difficulty in getting insurance for officers and men in the regular army or navy. Rates have not been considered high, and men have not been inconvenienced by the rule that permits must be taken for service in tropical countries.

My men have faced reasonably well the hands of the insurance companies. In addition to the opportunity to get out insurance for the benefit of their families, which is provided by the government, they have had the advantage of the benefit system maintained by the government, which provides for the families of men who die in the line of duty, in a payment of \$10,000.

It is not proposed to alter or repeal the benefit law, in any way, said Secretary McAdoo. "It is insuring the lives of masters, officers and seamen of the merchant ships of the United States, which is a question has arisen as to how insurance on the lives of the officers and enlisted men of the army and navy can be effected advantageously, through an extension of the powers of the war risk insurance bureau or through the companies of the life insurance companies of the United States. It is expected that the discussion at the coming conference will prove of great value in determining the wisest policy to be adopted.

"This is a great problem, and it appeals immediately and instinctively to the highest thought and purpose of the country. Certainly everything possible should be done to protect the lives of those who are dependent upon the men who give their lives for their country, and to ameliorate the rigors and horrors of war. No organized effort has ever been made by any government to provide this sort of protection and comforting assurance to its fighting men. Why should not America take the lead in this noble and humane action?"

"I earnestly hope that as a result of the measures thus initiated, a great system of insurance will be devised which will give to every officer, soldier or sailor in the service of the United States the assurance that some provision is made for the loved ones he leaves behind if he is called upon to make the sacrifice that a patriot can make for his country."

PRESENTATION TO MISS PITT

The members of the social committee of the Girls' Club last evening presented Miss Pitt, who retires from the secretaryship of the club, a token of their esteem, accompanied by an address, which she presided and some of the members of the Girls' Club committee of Playgrounds Association were present.

The address, which was greatly appreciated by Miss Pitt, was as follows: "The members of the Girls' Club Social Committee, St. John, N. B., June 29, 1917.

Dear Miss Pitt: It is with regret that we learn we are about to lose you from our club. Words seem inadequate when we endeavor to express what your presence meant to us. We have always appreciated the kindly advice given us on time to time, together with the help and interest you have ever taken in our general well-being.

While you have always seemed one of ourselves, yet at the same time you have commanded our highest respect and our love. Please accept this little remembrance, behalf of the social and entertainment committee, not for its intrinsic value, but as a token of the esteem in which you are held.

Wishing you the good success in your new undertaking that you have had with us, and with loving regards, EDITH PIERS, MABEL LONDON, WINONA STEEVES, ANNIE McDEVITT, MINNIE McDEVITT, TILLIE McDEVITT, LINDA HUESTIS, MRS. ADAMS, VIOLET BRINDLE, MAY CHRISTIANSON, LU CHRISTIANSON, NINA BROWN.

FLOUR PRICES Flour prices remain unchanged today at \$13.15 for Ontario and \$13.90 for Manitoba.

Canada Fifty Years Old Tomorrow



Canada at Confederation in 1867. Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.



Canada in 1914, showing the extension of boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, as effected in 1912.

1867—The Dominion of Canada—1917. God Save the King. "His Dominion shall be from sea to sea, and from the river to the ends of the earth." Zech. ix: 10. Quoted by Sir Leonard Tilley at London, December, 1866, when the British North America Act was framed, and when a name was chosen for the new state.

Map I. Canada at Confederation, 1867. Area—380,000 square miles. Population—3,600,000. Manufactures—Few. Field crops in 1916, valued at \$195,000,000.

Map II. Canada in 1914, showing additional provinces and extended boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba as effected in 1912. Area—879,668 square miles. Population—7,206,640. Present annual product of manufactures, valued at \$1,300,000,000.

Field crops in 1916, valued at \$841,000,000. Exports in 1916 were valued at \$46,548,177; exports in 1917 were valued at \$1,996,706,071. Post offices, 1867, 6,838; post offices in 1917, 13,057.

Railway Mileage In 1867, 2,273 miles; in 1915, 33,583 miles. Crossing Canada by rail, a citizen of the Empire can now go from London to Hong Kong in 27 days—under the British flag all the way. In 1865 there were 196 miles of railway in New Brunswick and 93 miles in Nova Scotia.

Canada has contributed to the great struggle for the preservation of civilization now going on in Europe, in the blood and sweat of her young manhood to the number of 411,000, of whom 311,000 have gone overseas and for many months she has spent a million dollars a day upon the war.

In this glorious deed, Canada, the young, the eager, the untried, with high purpose, endurance and sacrifice measured up to the standard of a nation before the world, justified the high hopes of her fathers and her own lofty ambitions and gained an undying place in the history of the upward sweep of civilization towards the ideals of justice and freedom and righteousness.

About this sacred place our soldiers continue to gather glory. May all Canadians ever press forward in the same worthy endeavor. "How dear to us thy broad domain From east to west and sea to sea. Thou land of hope to all who toil. Thou true north star and true O Canada! O Canada! O Canada! We stand on guard for thee!"

(Prepared by the Women's Canadian Club from topical pamphlet by Sir George Foster and other records.)

Jubilee Message By The Premier of Canada

Sir Robert Borden Calls on People to See That "As Canada at First Never Hesitated so to the End She Never Faltered"

Ottawa, June 30—Sir Robert Borden has issued the following message to the people of the Dominion of Canada on the occasion of its semi-centennial:—

"Amid the welter and horror of a world which devastates civilization, we pause for a moment to consider the Canada of half a century ago and the Canada of today. Much has been added to us; our boundaries have been vastly extended so as to embrace half a continent, our population has nearly trebled; there has been a measurable development of our resources; we have grown enormously in production, commerce and wealth; facilities of communication and transportation have been provided beyond all anticipation; the general conditions of life and the standards of living have been conspicuously raised; education facilities have been greatly enlarged. In all these and many other incidents of the world's progress Canada has more than held her own.

"All this is impressive, but still more inspiring is the thought that during the half century which now draws to a close Canada has come to a fuller knowledge of her heritage and of the responsibility which it entails, to a clearer consciousness of national purposes, to a firmer confidence in her destiny.

"The greatness of our nation rests, in the last analysis, upon the character of its people as exemplified in their ideals and by their capacity for sacrifice and devotion in fulfilling the national purpose. Judged by this unflinching test Canada stands unshamed before the world. In 1866, the year before our confederation was born, Prussia snatched from Austria the hegemony of the German states and took her first step along the awful path that has led her to the relentless issue which she forced upon humanity three years ago. Her challenge to civilization and human freedom is being answered beyond the seas by the free democracies of the world. Among them Canada has worthily taken her place and proudly borne her part. Thus would they have wished it who, in 1867 laid the foundation of our liberties.

"Let us with resolute spirit so maintain our purpose and our effort that in this last and greatest chapter of human history a striving and triumph it shall be recorded of Canada that as at the first she never hesitated, so to the end she never faltered."

SMITH CAUGHT LIBERALS WIN A TORY SEAT Youth Who Broke Jail at Gagetown is Captured in Fredericton

Fredericton, N. B., June 30—Frank Smith, a boy bandit, wanted on a variety of charges, was captured early this morning at his home in this city by Chief of Police H. C. Finley. He will be sent back to Gagetown, where he broke jail a week ago. He was arrested in Gagetown on suspicion of being concerned in a break at a house at Hamstead a few days before.

Another boy named Hanson was arrested at the same time. Smith will have to face the original charge of breaking and entering and also one of jail breaking. He was let go on suspended sentence by Police Magistrate Limerick in this city last winter when charged with theft. A charge of being absent without leave from a unit of the C.E.F. also may be made, as Smith had enlisted in St. John.

BAKERS WILL WORK FOR 5-CENT BREAD Promise Mr. Hoover to Cut Out Waste of Material and Effort

Washington, June 30—Representatives of the National Association of Bakers, who have been in conference with Herbert C. Hoover, have prepared plans for a campaign by which they hope to educate the people and reduce waste of material and effort to a point where it will be again possible to make five cents the price of bread. This means that they hope to keep up the size and cut down the cost to the consumer of what is known in the trade as the nine cent loaf.

With this object in view, the bakers have formed a council and have appropriated \$100,000 to prosecute the work ahead. A formal offer of their co-operation was made today to Mr. Hoover. After a period of training in the use of a day's activities Sgt. Murray Latham who crossed to France where he has since seen much service. One evening after a day's activities Sgt. Latham was going through some exercises when he fractured a rib. For several days he had been feeling sick and the doctors discovered that he had a severe trench fever in addition to his injury. He was sent to England in last February. The fever has left him weak in the back and legs and he was invalid at home as physically unfit.

Prior to leaving England Sergeant Latham had an opportunity of visiting his brother, William, who is quite seriously ill in a hospital there. Some months ago while in England, Gunner Latham lost a filling out of one of his teeth and as his time was up he had to return to France without getting it attended to. Later, while on active service he caught cold and an abscess formed. This was treated by one of the doctors, but blood poisoning set in and caused a mild form of lockjaw. He has since been treated and his condition, while slightly improved, is still considered serious. Another operation will be performed.

Both brothers left with the siege battery under Major L. W. Latham in the bank of Nova Scotia. (Continued on page 2, sixth column.)

LEATHER AND PAPER FIBRE USED IN GERMANS' UNIFORMS London, June 30—Striking evidence of the growing straits of the German army, said a high official, was obtained recently from captured prisoners. Their clothing excited curiosity from its appearance, so it was analyzed. It was discovered that officers are now wearing woven cloth of leather fibre and enlisted men uniforms of paper fibre. It is evident that such clothing is entirely unsuited to the rigors of a winter campaign if the war lasts that long.

SIX NEW CASES IN DIVORCE COURT

Four of Them Are From This City

SESSION NEXT WEEK

One from Grand Falls, One from York County—Several Left Over From Last Session Also to Be Taken up by Chief Justice McKeown

Fredericton, N. B., June 30—Six new cases have been filed with Registrar E. G. Fenety for hearing in the divorce court to open here on next Tuesday, Chief Justice McKeown presiding. There are also cases which have come over from preceding sittings.

Of the six new cases, four come from St. John, one from Grand Falls, and one from Zealand, York county. In the case of Chesley Marr vs. Marion Marr, the plaintiff husband resides at Zealand. He and the defendant were married there in 1898 by Rev. P. O. Rees, Baptist. The maiden name of the defendant was Estey. Ten children, only one of whom is now living, were born. The plaintiff says his wife is living at Caribou, Me., with Rankine Nobles as his wife, having left her home in Zealand last year.

Lieut. Arthur Landale Phillips, who is with the 26th Battalion, C.E.F., in France, is bringing suit for divorce against his wife, Evelyn Chapman Phillips, on the ground of immoral conduct with Samuel A. Wallace of England. The plaintiff belongs to St. John. He was married to the defendant, formerly Miss Gleason, in Vancouver in 1911, and lived with her in that city and afterward in Halifax and St. John. In 1915 the plaintiff was appointed a lieutenant in the 56th Battalion, with which he went first to Sussex, then to Valcartier, and then to England. His wife accompanied him or followed him soon after in the case of each removal. In last July he was sent to France to join the 26th, with which unit he still is serving. The defendant, he says, remained in England and followed the occupation of stenography. The husband alleges that in the office in which the wife was employed she became unduly intimate with one Wallace, who was one of the defendant's superiors.

In the suit of Charles Murray Brown vs. Annie Laura Brown, both the principals belong to St. John, where they were married by Rev. W. R. Robinson in 1912. The maiden name of the wife was Price. One child was born. The plaintiff names a man named Toole as co-respondent.

Mrs. Gertrude A. Burke of St. John is suing for divorce from her husband, T. Leonard Burke, also of St. John. The plaintiff bears the name of the plaintiff was Pickett. Rev. A. W. Meahan married them in 1911. One child was born. They lived together for six years. A woman named Steppens is named as co-respondent.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, nee McAvilly, residing in St. John, is bringing suit for divorce from David F. Kirkpatrick, who she says, left her in 1906, and who was a resident of the New England States from 1908 until 1914. The plaintiff alleges that Isabel L. Murray lived with him. The plaintiff and defendant were married in St. John by Rev. Samuel Howard in 1904, and one child was born. The usual grounds are urged.

The case of Elizabeth Clark vs. Newman C. Clark comes from Grand Falls, where the marriage was performed in 1907 by Rev. F. M. C. Bedell, Church of England. The plaintiff's maiden name was Marchison. She and her husband lived in Grand Falls some years. The woman's cousin, Fern Inman, is named

MEN ABOVE PARTIES.

(N. W. Rowell, Opposition leader in Ontario, who has been asked to join one of the proofs of the vitality and strength of democracy is that in grave national crises issues transcend parties and men choose their ground on great principles irrespective of their party affiliations.)

Confederation is a striking illustration of an achievement greater than a party and of party lines being, in co-operation of all parties, the furious onrush of the children of the world, to avert a peril and achieve a common goal.

Canada's Confederation is largely the product of the courage and self-sacrifice of the public men of fifty years ago. In view of the present military situation and our own internal conditions, do we not now face an even graver national crisis?

Can we more fittingly or more nobly commemorate this fiftieth anniversary of Confederation than by the co-operation of all parties to secure a more concentrated effort in the prosecution of the war, a more adequate consideration of the problems growing out of the war, and to help speed the day when Canada's sons will return home again?

Our great objectives should be to win the war and maintain our national unity. These results can only be achieved if we once more realize that issues are greater than parties.

SOLEMN JULY FOURTH PLANNED FOR NEW YORK

Independence Day to be One of Consecration Rather Than One of Fireworks

All To Honor The Flag—Patriotic Parades and Addresses Will Supplement Roman Candles on Natal Day of the Republic

New York, June 30—Independence Day in this city will be celebrated this year as a day of solemn and dignified consecration to the nation's service. Not only will it be a safe and sane Fourth, but it will be a Fourth when men and women will be called upon to pledge themselves to the perpetuation of that freedom for which the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776.

Plans for such a Fourth were completed at a meeting of the executive committee of the Mayor's Independence Day Committee. The meeting was held in the office of George Gordon Battle, who is chairman of the committee, and among the members present were Isaac N. Seigman, Dr. Edward Hageman Hall, and Addison A. Van Yne.

It was decided by the committee that the celebration of Fourth of July this year should assume a more serious and elevating tone than it has in the past. For this reason, the committee decided that elaborate pagantry and fireworks should be eliminated. Instead, from the moment the sun rises, the day will be devoted to consecration ceremonies, beginning with a flag raising at 5.30 a. m. in Central Park and ending at night with great patriotic rallies in all the boroughs.

The flag raising at sun rise will take place at 110th street and Central Park, with a detachment of soldiers on the scene. Mrs. C. L. Morehouse will be present to read the Declaration of Independence to all who are patriotic enough to stir themselves out of bed at such an early hour. The official city celebrations will begin at 10 a. m. at City Hall and simultaneously at the borough halls of all the other boroughs. At City Hall Mayor Mitchell will preside and deliver an address. Controller Prendergast will also speak. At 10 a. m. also, there will be a parade of historic and patriotic organizations along Broadway from Forty-sixth street to the Maine monument at Fifty-ninth street, where the marchers will be addressed by Borough President Marks. Part of the procession will be made up of Spanish war veterans. In the evening there will be two big demonstrations, one at the stadium of the New York City College and the other at Prospect Park pavilion in Brooklyn.

SOLDIERS HOME FROM THE WAR

Sergeant Major Gifford Winner of Military Medal

SERG. MURRAY LATHAM

Experiences in the War—Brother Ill in Hospital—Private George Myles of Fairville Arrives—Three Times Wounded

After an absence of more than two years, Sergeant Major Louis Gifford, M. M., son of Mrs. Mary T. Gifford, of 13 Cranston avenue, arrived home this morning.

Sergeant Gifford left St. John as a member of the 26th, crossed to France and at the big battle of Ypres distinguished himself and was awarded the Military Medal.

Some months ago he was wounded and for a time his condition was considered serious. It is understood that he is in line for a commission, and in the course of a few days will proceed to a school to qualify. Sergeant Gifford prior to going overseas was an architect in the employ of Garnet Wilson, of this city.

Serg. Murray Latham. Seeing several months service in the ranks of the Canadian troops in France, sustaining an injury to one of his ribs and then taking trench fever, were some of the experiences of Sgt. Murray Latham who arrived home this morning from England via Halifax.

Sergeant Latham left here with a single battery under Major L. W. Latham who crossed to France where he has since seen much service. One evening after a day's activities Sgt. Latham was going through some exercises when he fractured a rib. For several days he had been feeling sick and the doctors discovered that he had a severe trench fever in addition to his injury. He was sent to England in last February. The fever has left him weak in the back and legs and he was invalid at home as physically unfit.

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GERMANS' FAT RATIONS FOR NEXT WINTER CUT

Action Emphasizes Measures Taken to Check Exports Formerly Sent by America

Copenhagen, June 30—Germans are informed officially that rations of fat next winter will be less than the scanty allowance of fifty grams weekly last winter, and that, therefore, marmalade, preserves, etc., must be relied on almost exclusively to render the daily bread palatable.

CONSCRIPTION DEBATE IS NEARING THE END

Ottawa, June 30—Sir Robert Borden said at the opening of the house yesterday that, as a result of a conference he had had with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he would withhold his resignation from the coming sittings of the house, and the commons would sit later at night. One of the considerations was the hot weather. He also intimated that it was the belief of the two leaders that the debate would not last longer than two days more.

Mr. Achum of Quebec opposed conscription, said he would resign at the next election and vote for the Liberal candidate, at least for a candidate who is against conscription, except the referendum to the people. He said, as one who went to the Dorchester election as a personal body guard of Mr. Severyn in that campaign, the government candidate had won support on the pledge of Sir Robert Borden that there would be no conscription.

SERBIANS IN TORONTO ON THE WAY TO THE WAR

Toronto, June 30—This city was visited yesterday by 127 Serbians en route to the front from Indianapolis, Ind. They are members of the Serbian Soko Society of that city. They are well trained and are desirous of getting to the firing line at the earliest possible moment, not being particular whether it is on the western front or in the Balkan theatre. They paraded the downtown streets, the Serbian and United States flags carried at the head of the procession.

THE COUNTY MARKET

Despite the inclement weather of the week-end there is a very good market this morning. There is an abundant supply of green vegetables of all kinds. Strawberries have been remarkably scarce. The reason, it is said, is that the berries are too soft to ship. Potatoes are quoted at seventy-five cents a peck or \$5.50 a barrel. They are reported scarce. Other prices are: Beef, fifteen to thirty-five cents a pound; veal, fourteen to twenty-five cents; pork, twenty-eight to thirty; chickens, \$1.25 to \$3 a pair; lamb, \$1.25 to \$3 a quarter; butter is ranging from thirty to forty-two cents a pound and eggs are quoted at forty cents a dozen. New corn is quoted at fifty cents a pound.