

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1918

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## THE WAR SITUATION.

While the world awaits news of the next great move by the Allies on the western front the cables bring us fuller information concerning the dreadful conditions in Russia. Murder runs riot in Moscow and Petrograd, and the Bolsheviks have brought about conditions which can only be compared with the worst phase of the French Revolution. These conditions will continue until Trotsky and his league of assassins are overthrown. There is hope of better things in the announcement that the Czecho-Slovaks are steadily moving westward in Siberia, that the Japanese have been moving forward from Vladivostok, that more American troops have been landed at Archangel, that Volodga and Nizni-Novgorod have been captured by anti-Bolsheviks, and that throughout Russia popular sentiment turns more earnestly toward the Allies.

Count Czernin of Austria has joined the chorus in the new peace offensive launched from Berlin. Mr. Frank W. Simmons sees danger in this move unless the Allies stand firm in their determination to get a military decision before they consent to talk of peace. The United States, it is hoped, will be one of the most determined opponents of any negotiations with Germany until she is thoroughly defeated, and American influence should have a powerful effect in England, where, unfortunately, there are some pacifists, who still seem to be blind to the real purpose of the enemy. The exposure of German barbarism and brutality in Southwest Africa should make it impossible for any civilized nation to assent to the restoration of any of her former colonies to Germany.

With characteristic vandalism the Germans are destroying the churches and other architectural treasures of Soissons. So far as possible they leave a desert behind them. Who can talk sagaciously of peace by negotiation with such a people?

## THE OBSTACLE TO PEACE.

In a recent speech in the British House of Commons Mr. Balfour set forth with characteristic clearness of expression the real obstacle in the way of any present peace negotiations. He said:

"The true obstacle to any legitimate peace is what has been completely depicted as German militarism. German militarism is based, not on the ambition of a few soldiers, not indeed, upon a strictly military caste; it is based upon the fact that Germany is a nation of writers and professors, men of letters and men of action, those engaged in commerce, and those engaged in historical speculation, are all united in the theory that the true policy of any nation which wishes to be great is the policy of universal domination. You may call it militarism but it precisely expresses the instrument by which that policy is carried out. But the difficulty is that this gross and immoral heresy has spread its roots right through the most educated classes in Germany, and until those roots are eradicated there is very small hope that Germany will willingly become a peaceful member of a peaceful society of nations. How is that eradication to be produced? The evil originally came into being by the facile successes which Germany attained in war, and the only way to eradicate it is to show that war does not always lead to facile success, or to success at all. If you can once make it clear to German minds that in modern civilization the moral view of a majority of nations is sufficient to coerce a recalcitrant member of the human society, then, and not until then, is there some prospect of that peace which all so earnestly desire. German theory and German practice in this matter harmonize much more closely than I am sorry to say, human theory and human practice usually do. There is absolute congruity between what they preach and what they practice, and we need not trouble to ask whether the doctrines—abominable doctrines—which I have just mentioned are the crochets of a few independent thinkers, or whether they really represent the views of the German government. You have only to look to see what the German government does. First read your Treitschke and Bernhardi, and then go and see how the German government, when it gets the chance, carries out the doctrines which have been preached so universally from university chairs, from patriotic associations, by all the machinery of internal propaganda which has been going on in Germany for the last twenty-five years and more. We have then an opportunity of knowing exactly what it is that the German government wish to do, and what the German people are ready to approve, because we can see them at work."

Mr. Balfour then proceeds to describe the Germans at work in Belgium, Finland, the Baltic Provinces, Poland, the Ukraine and Roumania, to show conclusively that when the German talks of peace he means domination. Mr. Balfour also gives expression to his conviction that the time for peace negotiations has not come in terms that commend themselves to every right thinking citizen of the Allied countries. He says: "The government are most anxious to take any opportunity of arriving at an

honorable, a safe and durable peace. But negotiation is perfectly useless unless the negotiators are approaching one another before the negotiation takes place. If the differences which divide them are obviously much greater than can be got over by conversation and friendly discussion and argument, discussion and friendly argument are in vain. I do not at this moment, study as I will, see either in the actions of the German government, in the statements of German politicians which are available, or in the writings of German publicists which meet with the greatest favor in their country, the slightest sign or intimation that they have as yet come sufficiently close to us to make discussion likely to be fruitful. If they give any sign that I am wrong, well and good. As I have said before, anything they say we shall be glad to listen to. But they give a great deal to their own people in their own newspapers, and they do a great deal of the kind that I have described to the House, and from this at present we must judge them. Judged by that standard the signs that separate the associated powers on the one side and the Central Powers on the other, is profound. It is almost immeasurable. It is so deep as hardly to be plumbed, and so wide as hardly to be bridged."

## SOCIAL REFORMS.

The Methodist Board of Social Service and Evangelism deplores the lack of civic interest in cities generally, and says:

"Our cities must not be permitted to come under the control of officials who have no concern for the social, moral and religious life of the people, and who are indifferent to the enforcement of social and moral enactments. . . . What conditions shall obtain depend largely on the type of men elected to administer the cities' affairs. . . . The Board also urges government control of all public utilities, compulsory education to the age of sixteen, higher salaries and better training for teachers, minimum wages and unemployment insurance for labor, removal of restrictions on the entry of women into the same profession as men; preparation for a period of unemployment during demobilization; state control of insurance, and a revision of the immigration laws. . . . The adoption of these plans in a social welfare platform is significant of a vigorous campaign after the war, in which the Methodist Board will not be alone. Some of the reforms aimed at should not be difficult of accomplishment, others will require time and calculation, but the tendency of the times is toward changes which would not have been seriously regarded a few years ago. Perhaps the hardest task before reformers is that of arousing community interest in community affairs. Getting and spending still absorbs the individual attention far too much to make social reform a popular movement. It is easy to arouse a spasmodic interest, but hard to get the staying quality which brings large and permanent results. We have all too many evidences of this in the city of St. John. Hence the need of a vigorous educational campaign."

There will doubtless be a universal response to the request to forego motoring for pleasure next Sunday and thus conserve the supply of gasoline. No doubt Monday's papers throughout Canada will be able to report such a compliance with the request of the government as will prove once more that the people are quick to respond to every patriotic appeal. The running of one car is a small matter, but the running of tens of thousands of cars means the consumption of much gasoline, and it is needed in war work.

The German Federation of Trades Unions, which is merely a tool of the military autocracy, resents the speeches of President Gompers, which it fears may "quash the spark of inclination towards peace which has been fanned up in English laboring classes." The German labor men want "peace by agreement, without annexations or indemnities," but they must be taught their lesson or their military masters will soon lead them into another war.

The question is asked: Why should coal be \$16.25 per ton in St. John and the same coal \$14 to \$14.50 in St. Stephen, Woodstock and Fredericton? There is another question. Why cannot coal barges be brought to St. John as well as to Bangor? And why should there be delay in unloading cars if cars are needed for transportation of coal?

Thirteen millions of American men are registering today, and as many millions of them as are necessary will go to Europe to ensure the defeat of Germany. The German leaders know it now, and that knowledge and the disaster on the western front has set their tongues wagging about peace.

The inspectors under the prohibitory law are doing good work. The citizens should give them every possible assistance, for it is every citizen's duty to aid in law enforcement.

## LIGHTER VEIN

Revellie.  
Mullens looked at his partner sharply when he arrived at the office.  
"Man alive," he said, "you look rotten. What's up?"  
"I feel rotten," said Collins, wearily. "I was blown out of bed at 5 o'clock this morning."  
"What? Was there an air raid then?"  
"No. Somebody threw him, brought the baby a trumpet yesterday."—Chicago News.

Fair Enough.  
A farmer the other day took a plowshare to the blacksmith's to be sharpened, and while the blacksmith worked the farmer chatted and bragged about a sale of hogs he had just made.  
"Then hogs was only eight months old," he said, "and none too fat, neither; but I seen that the buyer was at his wit's end and by skillful juggling I boosted up the price on him just 800 per cent. Yes, by gum, I got three times more for them hogs than I ever get before the war."

The plowshare being done, the farmer handed the smith fifty cents.  
"Hold on," said the smith, "I charge \$1.20 for that job now."  
"You scoundrel scamp!" yelled the farmer. "What do you mean by trebling your price on me? What have you done it for?"  
"I've done it," said the blacksmith, "so's I'll be able to eat some of that high-priced pork of yours this winter."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Wiggs' Rival.  
In a south side street of this city lives a woman who, for optimism and homely philosophy, takes rank with Mrs. Wiggs of the well known and justly famous "Cabbage Patch."

This woman, with her husband and family, was seated at the dinner table one day not long since, when a knock came to the door and a friend called. "Won't you come in for dinner?" the housewife invited.  
"Oh, no," the caller answered, "you have such a large family yourself it would be a shame to put you to extra trouble."  
"Oh," was the reply, "one more would make a bit of difference. All I have to do is to put another cup of water in the stew."—Youngtown Telegram.

## Cannot Contradict Statement on Subs

German Only Claim Some Mistakes in Rank of Underwater Craft

Amsterdam, Sept. 12.—A semi-official German Admiralty despatch commenting on the list which the British Admiralty published of submarines sunk by German vessels had been disposed of, says there are some inaccuracies regarding the rank of the officers, which does not allow conclusions to be drawn of the number of U-boats lost, and continues: "The German people know too well of the heavy fight which is necessary for our U-boat crews, and that sacrifices have to be made by the loss of increasing numbers. We regret the loss of the U-boats, but it can be understood by all experts in view of the growing counter-measures and the greater number of U-boats sent out against the enemy. Serious reflections would only be justified if the construction of U-boats did not surpass the number destroyed."

## JAPANESE TROOPS ADVANCE STEADILY

Tokio, Wednesday, Sept. 6.—(By the Associated Press)—An official statement issued today by the Japanese war office reporting military operations on the Ussuri front in Siberia says: "Our cavalry reached Hoholovo on September 2. Bikan, 150 miles north of Vladivostok, was reached on August 31, and our vanguards entered Ivan forty miles south of Bikan on September 1. The railway bridges at Ivan and Bikan were not damaged by the enemy. "Many Austro-Hungarians and Germans participated in the engagement at Kratsky between August 28 and August 28.55."

## The Man With the Hoe

Hoeing is a severe strain on the back. It calls into play muscles not used much in lifting or in other kinds of farm work.  
If you have a weak back you cannot stand much hoeing unless you use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to set the kidneys right and remove the cause of weakness and lameness of the back. Just try one pill a dose at bed time and see how much better you will feel.

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is of uniform high-grade, and you can depend on it absolutely for every household purpose. It makes lovely creamy bread, delicious biscuits and pastry.  
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"For two years I suffered torture from Severe Dyspepsia. I had constant pains after eating; pains down the sides and back; and horrible bitter stuff often came up in my mouth.  
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MRS. HUDSON MARSHBANK, 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 50c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-Lives Limited, Ottawa.

## To Conserve Food On All Dining Cars

A La Carte Lunches and Dinners Taboo in U. S.; Meals for a Dollar

Washington, Sept. 12.—A la carte lunches and dinners on dining cars on the railroads of the United States will be abandoned after October 1. Director General McAdoo announced today and table d'hôte meals of not more than four courses substituted with the charge limited to \$1 except on a few through trains where \$1.25 will be charged. Breakfast will be served a la carte with a restricted menu. The purpose, the announcement said, is to economize and put meals within the reach of the most moderate purse, increase the capacity of dining cars, save labor and conserve food.

## THE KAISER'S SONS

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat).  
Pastor Drysdale, founder of the German-American journal named The Peace Call, published at Zurich, in Switzerland, has said the German Kaiser how many sons he has lost since the beginning of the war. He even goes further and says: "In the event there have been no casualties in the imperial family, we demand an immediate explanation." After publishing the inquiry and demand, both were sent by Pastor Drysdale in a telegram addressed to the Kaiser.  
The report concludes with the sentence: "Emperor William has not replied." He may be impressed, as was the young member of congress who in the midst of a heated speech during the reconstruction period, was asked if he had served as a soldier in the civil war. "Mr. Speaker," said he, "I am willing to answer all proper questions, but I do not want to be interrupted by mere technicalities." Pastor Drysdale may not realize that he has been highly technical in his inquiry from the Kaiser's point of view he must seem to be so. The Kaiser longest answer medieval. He has approved the methods of Attila the Hun.

## NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under and by virtue of the power and authority contained in a certain Indenture of Leasehold Mortgage dated the thirtieth day of August A. D. 1909, and made between Charles E. Colwell, of the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, Book-keeper, of the first part, and John Colwell, of the said City of Saint John, Gentleman, of the second part, and duly recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the City and County of Saint John in Book 106, pages 168 to 171, No. 8280, default having been made in the payment of the said principal sum as well as the interest thereon, there will be sold by public auction, at Chubb's Corner, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, and Province of New Brunswick, on Saturday, the fourteenth day of September next at twelve o'clock noon, the leasehold lands and premises particularly mentioned and described in said Indenture of Mortgage as follows:—All that lot of land, situate, lying and being in the City of Saint John aforesaid and bounded as follows: Beginning on the eastern side of Adelaide Road at a point distant sixty-five feet eight inches southerly from the southern end of the railing of the Adelaide Road Bridge; running thence easterly at right angles to Adelaide Road until it strikes the old Adelaide Road; thence southerly along the same fifty-seven feet; thence westerly to the place of beginning; Being the lot of land demised by Count Robert Visart debury and Lucy Gertrude, his wife to one Thomas Brown, by Indenture of Lease bearing date the seventh day of November A. D. 1899, and duly recorded in the Office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the City and County of Saint John in Book 86, page 97. Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, for the purpose of realizing the principal money and interest secured by the said Leasehold Mortgage.  
Dated this sixth day of August A. D. 1918.  
JOHN COLWELL, Mortgagee.  
J. STAR TAIT, Solicitor. 9-18

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