

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1918

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WILL BEAR WATCHING.

The scheme to bring about a coalition government in New Brunswick is not mere newspaper talk. Men of influence in various parts of the province have had the matter brought to their attention in a quiet and alluring way. Where it is thought prejudicial can be appealed to, certain alleged dangers are artfully set forth. Behind this effort to get control of the government at Fredericton are gentlemen who have axes to grind. They were rudely interrupted when the people threw them out of power at the last provincial elections, and the formation of a union government at Ottawa came to them as a ray of light in the darkness. If they could get a union government in New Brunswick it would at least choke off investigations which they feared, and perhaps enable them to get control of the legislature for the passage of certain measures essential to the successful furtherance of their schemes. Forewarned is forearmed. The people of the constituencies will keep a sharp eye on their representatives, for this province cannot afford to play the game of the speculator, the profiteer, and the sealer after legislation that would enrich the few at the expense of the many. Measures introduced at the coming session of the legislature will be subjected to a very close scrutiny, with special reference to their sponsors and the public interests involved.

DAYLIGHT SAVING.

Municipal and other bodies throughout Canada should remind the union government at Ottawa that daylight saving is both a war and peace measure of great importance to this country. There seems no reason to doubt that the change will be adopted in the United States, and Canada should follow the example of her great neighbor. The Bangor Commercial has expressed its approval of the daylight saving bill more properly known as The Bill For Standard Time For The United States and Canada. The bill is now before the National House and very generally manifested their approval of the measure, leaving little doubt that it will receive an early passage. In fact House leaders say that the daylight saving measure will be taken up immediately after the pressing railroad and war measures are disposed of and that present indications show that there will be little opposition.

"The bill that is now before Congress, and which has received a passage in the upper branch, calls for the advancing of the clocks by one hour from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in September. A similar measure has been adopted by twelve European countries and in none of these has there been a change back to the former style."

It has been argued by some that a change of time would greatly inconvenience the farmer. The answer to that is that the farmer regulates his work by the sun, and would continue to do so no matter what others might do. He will not rise any earlier or go to bed any earlier because of the change. The benefits to be derived from daylight saving are admirably set forth by the Commercial, and it is worthy of note that the change is approved by the American Federation of Labor. The Commercial says:

"The arguments in favor of the bill are very obvious. Under it the working day would commence an hour earlier and cease an hour sooner, giving more time for recreation or for home work. It would mean that the retreating hour would arrive an hour earlier in fact and that there would be one less hour a day in which the houses must be artificially lighted, effecting a saving to the individual householder and to the country in coal. Although there was an effort a year ago to enact a daylight saving law it was not successful as the country was not ready. There was considerable objection from railroad men as it was felt that the change of time would create confusion with the schedules and it was very possible that the law, which would be a federal one only, might not be generally followed. Now, however, the government is controlling the railroads and objection from that source is obviated. In fact, government-controlled institutions would follow the federal ruling. There now seems little doubt that the United States generally will set the clocks ahead an hour on the last Sunday in April and that once this method is adopted its benefits will be found to be so pronounced that the system will be continued after the close of the war."

The American food administration will take control of thirty per cent of the output of all food mills, and keep a reserve always ready to be sent where urgently needed. That is practical business. The unhesitating manner in which the authorities act and the readiness with which business interests assent to the most radical measures prove that there is no need of the parleying and pussy-footing of which we have seen quite too much in Canada.

Fredericton Mail.—Mr. George B. Jones, M. P. for Kings, who was prevailed upon to sign a political note for \$20,000 just prior to the last local election, stated on the witness stand that he had no intention of paying the note without a show down. It will be remembered that similar talk was indulged in by certain York county patriots who signed a note for \$4,000 at the time of the Scott-Guthrie by-election. They demanded a show down and it came to them in the form of a writ issued by a Tory law firm of this city on behalf of the bank. After the show down they had to ante up.

The local Red Cross has done magnificent work since the war began. Of late there have been so many other matters appealing to public sympathy, such as the Halifax calamity and the Victory Loan that attention has been somewhat diverted from the needs of the Red Cross. These needs are constant and are increasing. There is no cessation of war activity, and the appeal for Red Cross supplies is greater than ever. The crisis of the war has not yet come, and it is necessary that every possible provision be made to provide for every need during the coming spring and summer. Whoever gives to the Red Cross helps to win the war.

Much is expected of the effect of President Wilson's address upon the minds of the Russian people and also the people of the Central Empires—apart from the militarists. It is pointed out, however, that the portions of Lloyd George's speech which were most sympathetic toward the Russian and German people were cut out by the censors and not published in those countries. Perhaps President Wilson's fine declaration in behalf of democracy will be treated in like manner.

The municipal council finds it necessary to provide more money this year than last, for the support of public institutions—the jail excepted. The latter fact is worth noting. With regard to the other institutions, the increased cost of everything accounts somewhat for the larger estimates, and needed expansion must also be recognized and provided for. The various institutions are well conducted, and reflect credit upon the municipality. They should be generously supported by the people.

The woman suffrage bill comes before the American House of Representatives today. President Wilson has announced that he favors its passage, and the Republican House leaders have asked all their supporters who can do so conscientiously to support the measure. If our neighbor adopts woman suffrage as a national measure, it will be a great example to all democratic countries.

Along with the news that the British lost through submarines was larger last week than usual copies the announcement that the changes in the admiralty have been effected and the members of the new naval general staff have been chosen. Their work is cut for them, for the submarine is very far from being beaten.

What Massachusetts has done and is doing for the relief of Halifax ought to be a spirit of emulation in the provinces of Canada. Perhaps the latter are waiting to learn whether the government at Ottawa intends to treat the Halifax disaster as a war loss and to act accordingly.

British labor heartily endorses, in a manifesto issued yesterday, the speech of President Wilson setting forth the war aims of the Allies. British and American labor interests are entirely agreed in heartily supporting the most vigorous prosecution of the war.

One of the results of prohibition in St. John is a reduction in the jail and court house estimates, which were \$8,000 for last year, to \$8,500 for this year. The difference will materially help to provide for the needs of some other institution which needs to expand.

"We did not overthrow the Car to bow to German militarism," says Foreign Minister Trotsky. If he sticks to that the peace negotiations will not get very far, for Germany wants the earth.

Ontario and Quebec are still throwing things at each other, but the Get Together movement will revive when the present fit of ill-temper has subsided.

The province of Quebec has a handsome surplus. Under Liberal rule it has flourished, and its financial credit stands very high.

And now Brazilian aviators are en route to Europe to do battle with the Hun.

Women have proved a success as letter carriers in New York. And why not?

THE CAPTIVE SHIPS AT MANILA

(By Dorothy Paul)

Our keels are furled with tropic weed  
That clogs the crawling tides  
And scarred with rust and salt and rust  
That gnaws our idle sides;  
And little junks they come and go,  
And ships they sail at dawn;  
And all the outboard world that blows  
They call us to be gone.  
As yearning to the lifting seas our gaunt  
Hulls ride,  
"Drifting aimless to and fro,  
Sport of every wind a-blow,  
Swinging to the ebb and flow  
Of lazy tropic tides.

And once we knew the clean sea ways to  
Sail them proudly;  
And once we met the clean sea winds  
And gave them greeting free;  
And honest craft, they spoke us fair,  
Who'd scorn to speak us now;  
And little craft, they'd not beware  
To cross a German bow.  
When yet the flag of Germany had honor  
On the sea.  
And yet of all that seaward fare,  
What ship of any port is there,  
But would dip her flag to a black cor-  
sair she'd signal such as we!

Yet we are ribbed with Norstrand steel  
And fished with Viking pine,  
That's fashioned of the soil which bred  
The hosts of Charlemagne;  
And clad we are with rusting pride  
Of stays and links and plates  
That lay within the mountain side  
Where Barbarossa waits.  
The mighty Fredrick thrall'd in sleep,  
Held by the ancient sign,  
While yet the ravens circle wide  
Above that guarded mountain side,  
Full fed with curd from the tide  
Of swish red rapine!

Oh, we have known the German men  
When German men were true,  
And we have borne the German flag  
When honor was her due;  
But sick we are of honest scorn  
From honest, metachalms—  
The winds they call us to be gone  
Down to the sea again;  
Down to the sea where waves lift white  
And gulls shear in the blue,  
Shriven clean of the blood-bought  
scorn.  
By a woman's flag—ay, proudly  
borne!  
Clearing out in the mood red dawn—  
Out again to the blue!

LIGHTER VEIN

Shop Talk

Peasim—Life is not worth living.

Optim—You talk like an undertaker trying to drum up trade.

Time to Spare.

Isenberg, tailor by trade, had just taken out an insurance policy. Three hours later, by a curious coincidence, a fire broke out and consumed his shop and its contents, says an exchange.

The insurance company could find no ground on which to refuse payment, but the letter which accompanied their check concluded as follows:

"We note that your policy was issued at nine on Friday, and that the fire did not take place till three o'clock the same day. Why this delay?"

Mismatched.

A fair young suitor had lost her com. Mourned her mate and would not be comforted.

But by and by she got a position as pin-tray.

In the principal bedroom.

And there met a dashing old sock. That also had lost his mate.

And the two were thrown much together.

And out of a common experience developed an imaginary kinship of spirit.

Each felt sorry for itself.

And imagined that it felt for the other.

"We are twin souls," said the sock.

"Because we have had like experiences!"

"How wonderful you are!" exclaimed the sock.

And so they were married.

That the one was a saucer and the other a sock.

APPLES, ORANGES,  
FIGS AND PRUNES

Are the Four Fruits Used in Making "Fruit-a-lives"

"FRUIT-A-LIVES" is the only medicine in the world that is made from the juices of fresh ripe fruits. Thus, it is manifestly unfair to say, "I won't take Fruit-a-lives because I have tried other remedies and they did me no good." On the other hand, the fact that "Fruit-a-lives" is entirely different from any other preparation in the world, is just why you should give it a fair trial, in any trouble of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys or Skin. "Fruit-a-lives" is composed of the active principle of fruit and the greatest remedy known ever discovered. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. All dealers or send postpaid by Fruit-A-lives Limited, Ottawa.

DAYLIGHT SAVING

Bill To Be Pushed in States As War Measure

Bill Passed by Senate Last June Will Be Taken up by House Committee—Many Officials Favor it

The Daylight Saving bill, which passed the senate last June, will be considered by the House soon after the emergency railroad and other war legislation recommended by the president is out of the way.

Speaker Clark, Majority Leader Kitchin and Representative Thetus Sims, chairman of the House committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, will work for the passage of the measure.

The bill, which provides for the advancing of the clocks of the nation one hour from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in September, was introduced in the House by Representative W. C. Shrimps—Per tin. "We will have a hearing of one day before the committee. Business men, railroad men, laborers, and astronomers will appear."

"The adoption of the daylight saving plan is urged as a war measure by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, representing over eighty trade and commercial bodies. The Advisory Commission to the National Council of Defense passed a resolution endorsing it. It is urged as a war measure by the Committees on Public Safety of Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut and many individuals, cities, towns and civic organizations throughout the country."

"The plan is not a mere fad, but one of the most serious proposals to improve the health and efficiency of the nation which has been made. If we were able to calculate the enormous saving in money which would result to the American business world this would only be a fraction of the benefit to be derived."

U. S. Behind Other Countries.

"The method cannot be carried out by individual effort. It cannot even be done by the effort of local communities. It must be national in its scope. It has now become international, and the United States actually has found itself out of step with the civilized world by having delayed so long the adoption of this plan. Laws of this character are now in force in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Holland, Denmark, Iceland, Great Britain, Norway, Italy, France, Portugal, the Australian Federation and some of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada."

President Wilson has given his approval to the measure. The American Federation of Labor has endorsed the plan. Among its advocates who will appear before the House Committee are:

Marcus M. Marks, former Borough President of Manhattan and president of the National Association of Daylight Saving; Prof. Harold Jacoby of Columbia University; Robert Garland, president of the Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburgh; A. Lincoln Fille, general manager of William Fille Sons Co., Boston; Sydney Colgate, president of the Colgate Company, Jersey City; Robert B. Brunet, public service engineer, Providence; George I. Renaud, Detroit; F. H. Sibley, Rochester; Arthur E. Holder of the American Federation of Labor; Rufus R. Wilson, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Henry Abrahamson of Boston.

Mr. Brunet estimates that the saving in light to the cities of the United States will be approximately \$40,000,000 during the five months the clock is advanced.

The right name for the measure is the Bill For Standard Time for the United States. On June 27 it passed the senate without a dissenting vote. The railroads declared it would cost them considerable if it became effective but the friends of the measure convinced the senate committee on Interstate Commerce that the roads were mistaken in their contention.

A partial pool of the House indicates that a large majority will favor the bill. Give the school children an hour longer for play and diversion after school hours.

The measure's advocates claim that it will accomplish the following results:—Promote the greater use of daylight for recreative purposes.

Benefit the physique, general health and welfare of all classes of the community.

Reduce the industrial, commercial and domestic expenditure on artificial light.

Reduce the use of fuel by closing up the furnace one hour earlier at night.

Give the school children an hour longer for play and diversion after school hours.

NOISELESS, BUT CAN SMELL.

A fish hasn't a nose, but it can smell. Recent experiments have proved this. What is more, these experiments have proved that odor travels through water, just as it does through air. Anglers have laid so much stress on the need of

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FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY  
5 lb. fine Extra Special, Moist Mince-meat ..... \$1.25  
Campbell's Soup—Taste—Per lb. 3c  
Shrimps—Per tin ..... 15c  
B. C. Salmon ..... 15c  
Small Green Peas—Per lb. 3c  
1/4 lb. tin Forest City Mustard ..... 10c  
Worcestershire Sauce—2 for ..... 35c  
Extra Quality Bulk Cocoa—Per lb. 25c  
Bulk Peanut Butter—Per lb. 25c  
6 pkgs. Cow Soda ..... 25c  
4 cakes Comfort Soap ..... 25c  
Evaporated Milk—15c. size, 2 for ..... 25c  
7 lb. pail Jam ..... \$1.10  
7 lb. pail Orange Marmalade ..... \$1.40  
1 pint Perfect Seal Jar Pure Home-made Strawberry Preserves ..... 35c  
45c. can Hunt's Peas ..... 35c  
45c. can Hunt's Peasaples ..... 40c  
25c. can Hunt's Peaches ..... 25c  
Canadian Peas (24) ..... 20c  
Canadian Peaches (24) ..... 20c  
12s. tin Baked Beans ..... 10c  
4 lbs. Oatmeal ..... 25c  
3 lbs. Buckwheat ..... 25c  
3 lbs. Farina ..... 25c  
3 lbs. Gran. Cornmeal ..... 25c  
1 lb. tin Crisco ..... 25c  
1 lb. block Pure Lard ..... 25c  
1 lb. block Shortening ..... 25c  
CLEANERS  
4 cakes Comfort Soap ..... 25c  
4 cakes Fairy Soap ..... 25c  
4 cakes Castle Soap ..... 25c  
3 pkgs. Boax ..... 25c  
3 pkgs. Old Dutch ..... 25c  
60c. Bulk Tea ..... 50c  
"Special" Fresh Ground Coffee ..... 35c  
Kkawah Fruit Jelly ..... 10c

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Had Piles For Ten Years  
And Tried Nearly Everything Except a Surgical Operation Without Obtaining Relief—Tells How Complete Cure Was Effected  
Brantford, Ont., Jan. 7.—There is reported here three cures of chronic cases of piles. In all three cases many treatments were tried before it was discovered that Dr. Chase's Ointment is about the only real cure for this distressing ailment.  
Mrs. A. Gates, 22 Gilkinson street, Brantford, Ont., writes: "I have used Dr. Chase's Ointment as a household remedy for over so long, and am particularly indebted to it for a cure from piles. I had suffered from this annoying trouble for ten years, and tried nearly everything I heard of. After using Dr. Chase's Ointment a short while I was completely cured."  
Mrs. Wm. Shantz, 155 Albert street, Kitchener, Ont., writes: "For several years I was troubled with bleeding piles. I tried different remedies for relief without success. I read in Dr. Chase's Almanac of the benefits other people were receiving from Dr. Chase's Ointment, so I sent to your office for a sample box. I found it gave me such relief that I went to a drug store and purchased a full-sized box. I have used several boxes since, and have derived more benefit from its use than any remedy I have ever used."  
Mrs. F. Cassons, Victoria street, Ingersoll, Ont., writes: "About two years and a half ago I was suffering from Piles. I had tried many different remedies for this distressing trouble, but nothing helped me. Finally I got a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and after using it I found that I was completely cured, and have not been bothered in this way since. I can cheerfully recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment to anyone suffering as I did." Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. There are no rivals to Dr. Chase's Ointment as a treatment for Piles.

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When the liver is torpid and inflamed it cannot furnish bile to the bowels, causing them to become bound and constive. The symptoms are a feeling of fullness or weight in the right side, and shooting pains in the same region, pains between the shoulders, yellowness of the skin and eyes, floating specks before the eyes, coated tongue, bad taste. In the morning, heartburn, water brash, etc.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills gently unlock the secretions, clear away all effete and waste matter from the system, and give tone and vitality to the whole intestinal tract, and are by far the safest and quickest remedy for all diseases or disorders of the liver.

Mrs. A. Cummings, Manchester, Ont., writes: "I have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills some time, and can faithfully recommend them to anyone suffering from heartburn and liver trouble. I tried a great many other remedies, but they only relieved me for a time. I believe Laxa-Liver Pills to be a valuable remedy for all sufferers from liver troubles."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c. a vial at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Cured His RUPTURE I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was by operation. Trusts said my only hope was by operation. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no hot time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 843 Sorella Avenue, Lancaster, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.