

The Evening Times Star

PAGES NINE TO SIXTEEN

ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY JULY 21, 1917

SIXTEEN PAGES

Baptist Churches On Sunday

Directory of Locations, Subjects and Services.

ENTRAL City Centre
(or Carmarthen and Leinster Sts.)
Rev. D. J. MacPHERSON, Pastor.
11 a.m.—Preaching by Rev. George Baker, of Ithaca, N. Y.
12.15 p.m.—Sunday School and C. & B. Brotherhood.
7 p.m.—Preaching again by Rev. George R. Baker, who is visiting in John.
GERMAIN ST. South End
(Cor. Queen and Germain Sts.)
Rev. S. S. POOLE, Pastor.
11 a.m.—Preaching by the pastor.
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School and Adult Bible Classes.
7 p.m.—Preaching by the pastor.
WATERLOO ST. East End
(Waterloo St., Opp. Golding)
Rev. F. H. WENTWORTH, Pastor.
11 a.m.—Subject: "Joy."
Sunday School changed from 2.30 to 12.15.
7 p.m.—Subject: "The Blunder of Builders."
UDLOW STREET West St. John
reaching at 11 o'clock and 7 o'clock
abundant School at 2 o'clock p.m.
Baptism at the Evening Service.
Will preach to the Orangemen at 3.30 p.m. Subject: "The Present Crisis."

HEARTY WELCOME TO VISITORS AND STRANGERS

Tabernacle Baptist Church

Rev. F. PATRICK DENNISON, Pastor.
Preacher, Rev. W. S. Hall
Singing 11 a.m.—"A Soul's Inquiry"
Singing 7 p.m.—"Waiting a Book."
Tabernacle Men's Bible Class 2.30 p.m. Teacher today, Rev. W. Hall. Come, all welcome.

Prohibition Coming In Britain But Not Soon

ish Workers Will Get Their Beer Until Hunger Pinches—But They Will Not Resist Prohibition if Choice Is Between Beer and Bread

(By Arthur S. Draper.)
London, June 20.—Prohibition is coming to Britain, but not soon. The average workingman is suspicious of what he recalls the temperance fanatic. The average workingman is not a drunkard. He objects to being labelled as a drunkard. He suspects the extreme teetotaler of pushing what he thinks is his fad under the guise of war emergency.
There is a fundamental difference between intoxication and the slight loss of efficiency due to drinking. Intoxication has been probably greatly exaggerated, but loss of efficiency due to drinking is probably greatly underestimated. Workingmen know they don't get drunk, but they don't quite realize their loss of efficiency, due to drinking. If the government, owing to the necessity of war, has to make further restrictions, I am convinced they will get the proper response. Organized labor is extremely loyal. It believes in the nationalization of drink and will always respond when it understands the emergency.

Must Realize Situation.
I have attended practically all of the conferences of the board since the early days. I have met labor leaders in the storied streets of Glasgow, Sheffield and Newcastle and the dockers of London. I am convinced they are willing to make a response to government restrictions, because the government has always stated quite clearly that the restriction is necessary to efficiency, economy and tonnage of food.
The extent to which complete prohibition would create dissatisfaction among the working classes has been hotly debated, with strong advocates on both sides. It must be understood there is no substitute here for beer for the British workingman. For generations he has considered his pint of ale or stout as necessary to him as bread and butter. The cold British climate seems to give him especially greatly in excess of the average American. His beer, which he bought before the war at four cents the half-pint, now costs ten cents, but he manages to find the additional pennies.

In parliament Addison said: "The members must bear in mind there are large sections of the population engaged at the present time in very fatiguing and laborious work who, whether it is wise or not, are used to having their drink of beer after their work and feel they want it. That is the case you have to meet and you cannot shut your eyes to it."
Here is another side. The secretary of the Northumberland miners said: "We have been told the government is afraid workingmen would resist prohibition. That might be true in times of peace, and even in time of war were our foodstuffs abundant, but to suggest that workingmen faced with a choice as they now face between beer and bread would choose beer is such a reflection on the character and intelligence of the workingman that I for one repudiate the suggestion."

Senate puts food control in hands of three men but amendments to eliminate Hoover are rejected.
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Presbyterian Churches

KNOX CHURCH City Road
Rev. L. B. GIBSON, Ph.D.
Public worship 11 and 7.
Sunday School will meet in school room at 12.15.
Rev. A. D. MacKenzie, M.A., Montreal, will preach morning and evening.
Strangers are cordially welcomed.

ST. DAVID'S

Rev. J. A. MacKELGAN, B.A.
Public worship 11 and 7.
Rev. A. D. MacKenzie, M.A., Montreal, will preach morning and evening.
The Sunday School will meet in school room at 12 o'clock.
Miss Laird, deaconess, 277 Princess street, phone Main 1640-41.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

West St. John
Rev. J. A. MORISON, Ph.D., D.D., Minister
Formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Chicago, and member of the University Club, will preach both morning and evening.
Take West St. John car to Watson or Champlain streets.

ST. ANDREW'S

Rev. F. S. DOWLING, B.A., Minister
10.15 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
11 a.m. and 7 p.m.—Divine worship.

Rev. Neil Leckie, of Galt, Ontario, will preach at both services.

Strangers made welcome.

CALVIN & CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES

Rev. THOS. HALL, Preacher

11 a.m., Calvin—"The Sword of the Spirit."

12 o'clock—Sunday School.

7 p.m., Calvin—"The Lord's Supper." The Laodicean Period of the Church."

All are invited.

St. Philip's A.M.E. Church

11 a.m.—Pastor will preach.
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School.
7 p.m.—Pastor will preach.
Evening meeting at 8. Reading room open daily from 3 to 5, legal holidays excepted.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY

141 Union Street.

Lesson sermon Sunday at 11 a.m. Subject: "Life." Wednesday evening meeting at 8. Reading room open daily from 3 to 5, legal holidays excepted.

SAY GERMANS FEEL THE WAR IS LOST

Polish Refugees Predict Upheaval When Soldiers Go Hungry

U-Boat Campaign Blamed—Germany Lost More Than She Could Gain, People Believe, When America Was Forced to Fight

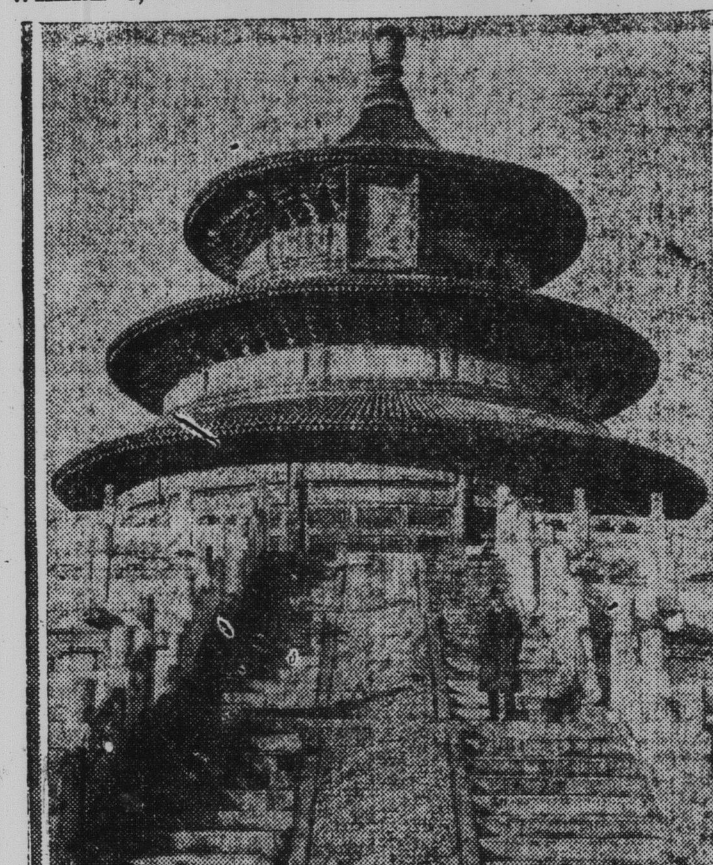
Refugees from Poland who reached New York last week declared that underneath the surface in Germany there is a deep political unrest and a growing belief that the country lost more than she could gain by the unrestricted use of the submarine which she forced America into the war on the side of the Allies. Unlike those who preceded them, these refugees passed through Germany more than three weeks ago and seemed to agree that Germany believes the war is going against her, while some predicted the real political upheaval will come when the soldiers are released from the rigid discipline of military duty and come to a gradual realization of what has been going on in internal affairs.

The refugees, 500 in number, were released from Ellis Island in groups as they passed the necessary inspection and from there were taken to the headquarters of the Helweg Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, 229 East Broadway. The society is forwarding some to relatives in other parts of the country and will provide homes for those whose relatives cannot be found. Mendel Serotzky was a successful merchant

Coburg Street Christian Church

S. B. CULP, Pastor
Sermon at 11 a.m.—"What is it to be a Disciple?"
Sunday School and Bible Class at 2.30 p.m.
7 p.m.—"POPULAR AMUSEMENT"
Services Monday and Thursday at 8 p.m.
A Cordial Welcome to All

WHERE 3,000 CHINESE MONARCHISTS SURRENDERED



TEMPLE OF HEAVEN, Peking.

The Temple of Heaven, Peking, where 3,000 of the Chinese monarchist troops of General Chang Hsun surrendered to the victorious Republican forces. General Chang Hsun endeavored to replace a Manchu emperor on the throne of the Celestial republic. Republican forces invested Peking, the forbidden city, and soon put the monarchists to flight and forced General Chang Hsun to take refuge in the Dutch legation.

until the Germans entered Wilna. "From what I have seen of the Germans," he said through an interpreter, "they agree that the war is lost and their only hope is to save something out of the wreck. They fight on because the soldiers are held under strict discipline and because they are urged on by their patriotism. The food situation is troubling Germany more than anything else. German hopes were centered on Russia, believing they could conclude a separate peace with the Russians, obtain from them a food supply and then turn on the remaining enemies."

"The German soldiers are sorry that America is in the war, but because they fear the military power of America, to shut off their supplies. The Germans do not hate America, and they do not want to fight her. There is a revolution when only the women and children and the men necessary for civil positions are at home. The soldiers have plenty to occupy them, and besides the soldiers are well fed. There may be trouble when the soldiers go hungry."

Chain Berman, merchant and teacher of Grodno, Poland, has come to America in hope of finding his wife and children, from whom he became separated when the Germans entered his native place.

"The Germans left us only our clothes," he said. "They drove off the live stock and took possession of all the goods in the place. It is impossible to describe conditions in Grodno, where the people are starving and every bit of food is eaten daily. Food prices are very high, and those who have money can eat; the rest must starve. For six months we could get no meat. Sugar, for example, is 70 cents a pound, and other things correspondingly as high."

Some refugees brought their food certificates, and in some cases their allotment was an egg a month and a lump of sugar a day. Berman said that not so long ago he went through Rialto and saw children on the streets crying and begging for food. When he returned those children were dead of hunger, and he saw some of their bodies. Mrs. Esther Elsenberg, who left Warsaw three weeks ago to join her husband in Chicago, said:

"The people in Warsaw are dying of hunger. The death rate is 800 a day there and those who do not actually die of starvation are so weakened by lack of food that they fall victims to disease. Six months ago bread was 17 cents a pound. Now it is 35 cents. The fortunate get about four or five half pounds of bread every two weeks."

"The Germans are sick of war. It was bad news to the soldiers when they learned that America had gone to war. They did not think she would. Though there was a strict censorship, the people learned that American troops had ar-

rived in France. They do not know how many are there, and believe the number is insignificant. The soldiers are willing to lose if only they can have peace again."

Those who have just passed through Germany had no chance to see anything of the war. The train passed through Berlin the day after the armistice. The guards were doubled and an inspection made to make sure that communication with the outside was impossible. Soldiers were stationed inside the train and there was a guard posted on the outside.

FASHION SUGGESTION
Chiffon tunic blouse in deep rose embroidered in self color, worn with a full plaited skirt of white charmeuse.

The Congregations of Queen Square and Centenary Methodist

UNITED SERVICES
Morning at Centenary. Evening at Queen Square.
Rev. Hammond Johnson Preacher Both Services
Strangers Welcomed!

Douglas Avenue Christian Church

SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICE
11.00 a.m.—"BETTER THINGS"
2.30 p.m.—Bible School
7.00 p.m.—"WHY ACCEPT CHRIST?"
Congregational Picnic to Crystal Beach on Wednesday.

Salvation Army Sunday Services

No. I Corps, Charlotte St.—7 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m., 7.30 p.m., Adj. and Mrs. W. Millar in charge.
No. II Corps, 640 Main St.—11 a.m., 3 p.m., 7 p.m., Capt. Wilson, C. O., Lieut. Burton, Asst.
No. III Corps, Brindley St.—7 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m., 7 p.m., Capt. Jas. Barclay, C. O.
No. IV Corps, Rodney St., West End—11 a.m., 3 p.m., 8 p.m., Capt. L. Silver, C. O., Lieut. Ritchie, Asst.

A CHRISTIAN SOLDIER

A soldier is rightly supposed to have decided on the justice of the cause he is to serve, and to defend it against all opposition.
"JESUS, THE CAPTAIN OF OUR SALVATION"
What are the military rules governing the methods of warfare, means of defense? And what are the weapons necessary to victory in the good fight?
SUBJECT AT BIBLE STUDENTS HALL, 162 UNION ST.
Sunday at 3 p.m. No Collection.

Canadian War Industry Preparing For Peace

Even While Munition Production is Being Speeded Up, Our Manufacturers Are Standardizing Their Plants For Making Peace Goods—Metal and Electro-Chemical Trades Grow

Evidence of how Canada has adapted and developed her industries to meet the needs of the empire is adequately indicated in some details recently brought out by Col. D. Carnegie, a member of the imperial munitions board, at a gathering of engineers.

Canadian manufacturers details indicating that at the time war broke out Canada's capacity in shell production was only three hundred and forty 18-pounder shrapnel shells per week. Faced by dire need of the empire for munitions every available factory was turned toward this specialized work and new machines were bought or old machines adapted to the requirements of the new industry.

In this changing their factories from the arts of peace to those of war the Canadian manufacturers faced enormous difficulties. There was the difficulty of getting the required machines, and there was still greater difficulty of getting adequate and trained labor. Of all the achievements made in this industry during the war the development of this great class of skilled labor, competent to handle this work at the maximum speed, was the most notable.

There are now in Canada 650 factories engaged in the manufacture of shells; thirty factories are located in every province in Canada except Prince Edward Island, and there have been installed in these factories 18,000 new machines that have cost the manufacturers \$85,000,000 but as a result Canada is now turning out every week 400,000 of the 18-pounder variety, including cartridge cases, fuses and propellants, etc. In addition to 400,000 high explosive shells of all varieties total of 800,000 shells per week.

When the need for this specialized production has departed it must not be classed as wasted effort, for it has brought a new element into the manufacturing industry. It has standardized both products and skill, and every industry works to the same standard.

activity during the war has passed through a process of refinement that would enable it to return to the activities of peace with a higher efficiency and a magnificent skill and competence.

Out of this activity has grown others, brought to the front by the far-reaching demands of this new industry. Mining has received an impetus that will be felt for all time, and great electro-chemical industries have arisen to meet the needs of the munition factories.

The shipbuilding industry is also due for the realm of fuller activity. There are at present important plants at Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Collingwood, Port Arthur and several plants on the coast.

RED TAPE
(The Wall Street Journal)
Red Tape is synonymous with technicalities which hinder completion of governmental contracts or action. We read of important matters held up while official Washington hemmed and hawed because papers had to be revised by this man or that department, each jealous of the other, all to the detriment and delay of the matter on hand.

"That a thing can be done without preliminaries is proved by an incident in the Civil War. An old engineer was told one day a bridge must be built over a certain stream. 'The major will furnish you plans in the morning,' said his superior.

The next day he was called before the commandant, who asked: 'Have you received the plans for that bridge?'
'The bridge is done, sir; I don't know if the piers is finished or not,' was the reply.

Much Work for a Tiny Tongue.
Mrs. Kavay, Toronto, reporter, understands, has spent a great deal of her time in Italy.
Mrs. Blunder—Oh, yes, indeed; she's quite Italianized.

LEADER IN ATTACK ON GERMAN CHANCELLOR

Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the Catholic Centre party in Germany, and president of the Reichstag, who has been one of the foremost opponents of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg.

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RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Principal - MISS J. J. STUART
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UPPER AND LOWER SCHOOLS
Careful Oversight Thorough Instruction
Large Playing Fields Excellent Situation
Calendar sent on application
Autumn Term Commences Sept. 12th, 1917
Rev. D. BRUCE MACDONALD, M.A., LL.D., Headmaster

DR. PETER SPAHN
Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the Catholic Centre party in Germany, and president of the Reichstag, who has been one of the foremost opponents of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg.