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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1918

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THE WAR SITUATION

German press comment on the speech of Premier Lloyd George is decidedly hostile, as was to be expected. A dispatch in today's Times shows how completely the press is under the thumb of the censor, and dare not give expression except in the mildest terms, to any other than the official view. But today's cables also tell us that there is a growing breach between the parties in Germany, and that the development of an internal crisis appears to be inevitable. The fact is the more significant because there never has been such harmony as now among the enemies of Germany, who hold the speech of the British prime minister as a clear statement of their irreducible aims in this war which Germany brought upon the world.

The situation is very far from being bright, however, and we must steel ourselves to new sacrifice and suffering and loss, until the strength of the United States has been thrown into the balance.

Canada must not grow war-weary or indifferent. Her sons at the front are calling her. The Empire is still at grips with fate. The fate of democracy still hangs in the balance. The supreme issue in the world today is the winning of the war.

ST. JOHN HARBOR.

New interest in the future of St. John as a national port has been aroused by the announcement that Messrs. Elkins and Wigmore had conferences with members of the government at Ottawa, and found them taking a great interest in the subject of improvements and the control of this harbor. Hon. Mr. Casswell is especially interested and has been pressing the matter upon the attention of his colleagues. It is very fortunate that the city and province have so good a representative in the cabinet. For some years St. John has had good reason to complain of the treatment received at the hands of the old British government, and the outlook now is very much more satisfactory. This port has never presented claims which were one of the great trade routes of the British Empire. Its exports and imports for the six months ending September last were valued at \$118,800,000, and this was exceeded at only one other port in Canada—the port of Montreal. St. John total exceeded that for Halifax, Vancouver and Quebec combined. It is a port with such a record that asks the government to take such steps as will provide the necessary facilities for handling trade. During the present season the need of more facilities is very keenly felt. Now that we have a government which is not playing the game of party politics there is hope for better things. This harbor ought to be under national control, and developed in such manner as would enable it to handle all the traffic offered. That traffic must increase as the country develops, and there is no danger of overdoing the work of preparation.

There is also the question of a ship-building plant. Mr. Wigmore entertains hopes in that regard, and certainly there is no more desirable port in Canada for the development of a great ship-building industry. But for an untimely change of government in 1911 such an industry would be flourishing. The establishment of a plant at Courtenay Bay would be an event of national importance, and if not now practical it should be kept in mind by the government as a work to be accomplished in the near future.

THE FAMINE SPECTRE.

Are we to have compulsory rationing in Canada? That will depend upon the people. The world's food shortage is so great that millions upon millions must go hungry in the year 1918. Of course the greatest suffering will be in Europe, and if we fail to do our part in conserving food our own soldiers may be compelled to accept reduced rations. Mr. Hoover, the American food controller, puts the case very plainly. He says: "There is no waste of food among any of our Allies. There is the most drastic reduction in their consumption. There is actual privation among their women and children. There is starvation in Belgium. Every particle of diminished consumption by the people of America is one particle more for the soldiers, men, women and children of our Allies, and for the starving people in other countries. This is a personal obligation upon every one of us, toward some individual abroad who will suffer privation to the extent of our own individual negligence."

"Voluntary individual self-sacrifice to save the world" is the call to the people of the United States and Canada in one of the greatest crises of the war; and of the situation in Canada Food Controller Hanna significantly says: "It is our plain duty and privilege to support the morale of the fighting men and the civilian populations of Europe and ensure it from being endangered by the menace of starvation. Canadians have responded splendidly to every appeal that has been made to them since

the outbreak of the war. The call has now come for voluntary rationing so as to save wheat, four, beef, bacon, and sugar for the utmost effort to produce the greatest possible amount of food in 1918. The situation is so serious and the danger which it involves are so grave that if the voluntary response is not immediate drastic measures may be necessary."

In spite of all that has been said and written, there is very little sacrifice in evidence in Canada—so far as the consumption of food is concerned. More and more emphasis must be placed on the need of conserving wheat, beef, bacon and sugar, and also on the need for greater production next year. We would do if we were in Belgium or France—or in England, where the meat shortage has become alarming?

DAYLIGHT SAVING.

The Bangor Commercial says: "State legislatures, councils of defense and mercantile bodies in the various states of the Union are now engaged in memorializing Congress to adopt daylight saving in time for its advantages to be utilized at the earliest practicable moment. When it is realized that this method, so advantageous in many ways, would result also in the saving of 1,500,000 tons of coal, many opponents of the plan are seeing a new light. This is a matter which calls for action and the members of Congress now doubtless appreciate that the request is not a joke but one that is founded upon common sense and the best advantages of the country and its people."

Canada is as much interested as the United States in this matter of daylight saving, and the government should take action.

The attention of the food controller is once more respectfully directed to the potato surplus. Potatoes can be placed of wheat to a considerable extent. Is the surplus to be left to rot in the spring?

The amazing statement is made that there are nine thousand children in Montreal, neither Protestant, nor Catholic, whose education is being absolutely neglected. They surely need a compulsory school law in Montreal.

The leading article in the Canadian Magazine for January is by Mr. J. W. Norcross, on the Ocean Merchant Marine as Canada's Mightiest Problem. It is a very forcible argument for a great national shipbuilding programme.

The Municipal Board has been compelled to increase its estimates for the expenses of the coming year. Its appeal should receive sympathetic consideration.

Mr. Wigmore sets at rest the rumors that he would not hold his seat in parliament, but give way to some one else. He declares that he has no such intention.

The work of calling men to the colors under the military service act appears to be proceeding satisfactorily in all parts of Canada.

A woman, Mrs. Ralph Smith, whose husband, now dead, was a member of the government, is a candidate for a seat in the legislature of British Columbia.

Today's cables indicate that the peace negotiations between Russia and the Central Powers are to be resumed.

Lloyd George's speech is expected to have an important influence in Ireland.

KULTUR AND LOOT.

(New York Sun.)

Of the loot taken from the Church of the Holy Sepulchre by the defeated and retreating Turks, the famous ostentatious, or monstrance, of brilliant has been sent to the Kaiser in Berlin, to take its place beside similar relics collected by the imperial German government's troops, or those of its allies, in the course of the war.

This trophy of war will unquestionably serve its new possessor. It will serve as evidence of the acquisition of Kultur by the Turks. It will constitute an enduring testimonial to the efficiency that Prussian masters have imposed on their co-belligerents.

No commander except a Turk corrupted by Prussian overtures would loot the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. If any man suggested to Gen. Allenby, the conqueror of Jerusalem, that he should remove from the church its sacred vessels, to send to King George, he would be expelled from the camp; if an insane man should gather them up and escape with them to France, or Italy, or Petrograd, or Japan, or to any of the other countries arrayed against Germany, he would be punished, and they could be returned. The Bolshevik might rob the church, but the Russian people would scorn the act.

But the Prussian system is different. The world's reverence for the astronomical instruments of China, and it accepts the monstrance from the Church of the Holy Sepulchre; and the Kaiser will keep the monstrance if he can. For such is the nature of Kultur.

Trying to Deceive Both The Enemy and Their Own People

Secret Instructions for German Government to Newspapers Fall Into Hands of American State Department

THE HERO.

They came with blare of drum and tife To tell of deeds held done; They saw him as a hero crowned— She, as her little son.

They saw him as a man of men, One who the fight had won; But, through the mist of twenty years, 'She saw her little son.

Any Kingston Pennington in The Woman's Weekly, Chicago.

LIGHTER VEIN

Lack of Foresight.

Speedily—Women are so unreasonable. As soon as a fellow drinks any whisky destroyed all the liquor in the house. She has absolutely no foresight whatever.

Chin-Chin.

"There's no use talking," said the dame. "There's no use talking, that is true. There's no use talking, but they do."

Not Fooled.

"What have you on your breath?" "Peppermint drops, m'dear."

"Bum camouflage," declared Mrs. Fluddub, but she said no more, and he was glad to let it go at that—Kansas City Journal.

Gaity.

"My wife bought me this swell automobile coat for Christmas."

"I didn't know you had an automobile."

"I haven't. That's just one of wife's little schemes for making me buy one."

Exact Truth.

"Is his suit all wool?" "Not precisely. It also contains horse-hair, iron filings, coconut fibre, block tin, pipe clay, glue, jute, rope cement, glass, shellac, and some cotton. However, there is some wool in it also."

DAWSON'S "COLD SPELL."

For Last 32 Days of Old Year Average Was 53 Below.

For the last thirty-two days of the old year the temperature at Dawson, Yukon Territory, averaged fifty-three degrees below zero, and crept lower than that at some other points in the Yukon Valley. Conditions changed for the better with the arrival of the New Year. The thermometer then registered in the thirties. The lowest recorded at Dawson was day after day. At Polly creek, a few miles away, it fell to seventy below.

An epidemic of colds and pneumonia kept all the Dawson hospitals filled with patients. Deaths from pneumonia include those of Ernest Rivard, former commissioner of public works to Dawson; James Cassidy, agent of the New York Life Insurance Company; Bert B. Pinkerton, a well-known pioneer and Yukon traffic man; J. Kearns, pioneer miner; William Powell, a well known miner; and Mrs. Dan Coates.

La Tour FLOUR DIRECT FROM MILL TO HOME AT MILL PRICES

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Per 1/2 Barrel 6.40
Per 1/4 Barrel 3.20
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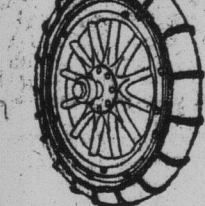
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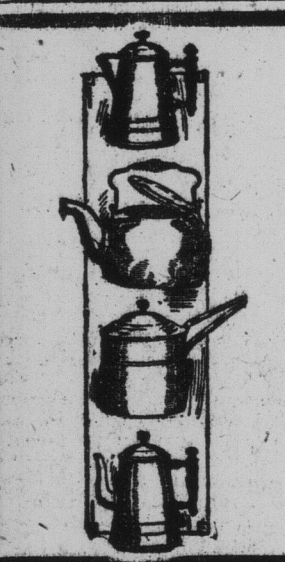
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"100 PER CENT. SKID-PROOF"

Sizes 30 in. x 3 1/2 in. to 36 in. x 5 in.; also the new Ford car size, 31 in. x 4 in., and all sizes of Weed Extra Cross Chains carried in stock.

We have those Automobile Flat Spring Washers that you have been looking for. Sizes 1-4 in. to 3-4 in.

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Progressive housewives are studying, as never before, Household Economy—seeking to know what utensils are safe and how the most satisfactory service may be secured from them.

Tea Kettles and Double Boiler Combination, Tea Kettles, Tea and Coffee Pots, Fry Pans, Sauce Pans, Rice Boilers, Pudding Pans, Preserver Kettles, Etc.

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GOLWELL'S COAL

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Clear and kiln dried. Makes beautiful ceiling and wainscot. Special Cash Price on quantities, \$36.00 per M. ft.

J. Roderick & Son

Britain Street Phone Main 864

NEW SHIPBUILDING PLANT.

Two Million Dollar Project for Toronto Has Been Started.

(Toronto Star.)

Work is now proceeding on the construction of a \$2,000,000 shipbuilding plant at the foot of Bathurst street. The plant is being erected by the Dominion Shipbuilding Company, Ltd. It is expected that the entire plant will be finished by next summer, when work will commence on the construction of six steel freighters for salt water service.

The same man who control this firm are said to be backing half a dozen other similar industries in different parts of the United States and Canada. In St. John's, the president and general manager is L. Dahlgren of Toronto.

The company has leased, for a term of twenty-one years, slightly over fifteen acres of reclaimed land extending along the waterfront from Spadina avenue to Bathurst street. They are erecting a modern shipbuilding plant, the largest building being about 800 feet by 100 feet. Five shipbuilding berths, capable of taking ships of canal size, that is, up to 251 feet in length by 45 feet beam are being erected. One hundred men are at work at present, and more will be taken on later.

The company is understood to be seeking government contracts for ocean-going vessels, but while awaiting these will proceed with the building of six steel freighters of the "Friedrichsdorf" type. They will be somewhat similar to the standard type now being turned out in such large quantities for the Imperial Munitions Board, and each will have a dead-weight carrying capacity of 3,500 tons. They will be steam driven.

The city architect to date has issued permits only for the pile-driver foundations, which are estimated to cost about

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RECENT DEATHS

Sackville, N. B., Jan. 1.—Rev. Thomas Stebbings passed away at his home on Weldon street this morning at 6 o'clock. He had been in failing health for the last three years; but during that latter part of the summer had regained considerably and was able to be about. Three weeks ago he was taken ill again. He is survived by his wife, two daughters, Winnifred and Elizabeth at home and two sons, Rev. Charles Stebbings in charge of the Methodist circuit at Harcourt (N. B.) and William G. Stebbings of Ottawa, also one sister in a hospital at St. John's since he retired from the ministry.

The Rev. Thomas Stebbings was a candidate for the ministry in 1876. He received on trial in 1876; received in full connection and ordained in 1880. He ministered as follows: 1876, Hartland; 1877, Bale Vert; 1878-79, Mt. Allison; 1880-81, Souris (P. E. I.); 1882, Stanley; 1883, St. John's; 1884-85, Upper Kent; 1886-88, Bayfield; 1889-91, St. James; 1892-94, Winslow (P. E. I.); 1895-96, Petticoat; 1897-99, Hampton; 1900-08, Richmond; 1904-1907, Tyron (P. E. I.); 1908-11, Gilbert; 1912-14, Albert. He was made a supernumerary in 1915 which relationship he has sustained up to the time of his death.

YANKEES TO START TRAINING MARCH 15

New York, Jan. 4.—Miller Huggins, the new manager of the New York Yankees, announced today that all negotiators for the purchase of Derrell Pratt, the St. Louis American second baseman, had been temporarily called off. Huggins said that the Yankees would start training at Macon, Ga., on March 15. The pitchers will report a week before the regulars. The club will take only thirty players to the training camp.

The New York National League club announced today that it had received 1918 contracts from Ferdinand Schupp, Adams Swigler and Schnepser, a recruit infield.

President Tener of the National League held a conference today with Presidents Hempstead, Ebbets and Baker of the New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia clubs, at which routine affairs of the league were discussed.

Dempsey After Fulton

New York, Jan. 7.—There is another heavyweight on Fred Fulton's trail. Jack Dempsey, a big fellow who recently defeated Carl Morris and "Gumbout" Smith in four round bouts on the Pacific Coast, has decided that the time has arrived for him to assert himself. Dempsey is coming east with a chip on each shoulder, and Fred Fulton is the man he is most anxious to interview. Dempsey is managed by Jack Kearns, a California man, who is said to be able to outtalk all rivals, and he can be counted upon to push the campaign to the limit. Coast Dempseys are inclined to think well of the war, but will bet that even then there will be drones sitting around telling the workers what they ought to do.

BIOEDFORD DOCTOR WRITES OF GERMAN CRUELITIES

The atrocities of the Germans are vividly pictured by Dr. D. E. Dalzell of Bioedford, Me., a Bowdoin medical school graduate in 1907, who is in the medical department of the United States service abroad, being at the Manor War Hospital at Epworth, Surrey, Eng. He writes to relatives regarding his experience as follows:

"This is a 1,200-bed hospital, and I have charge of 140 patients. We get soldiers here with the mud of Flanders on their clothes. I also have men in my ward who were wounded at Vimy Ridge, Meuse, Loos, and in the hell the mud that is now ragged about Ypres."

"I had a man the other day who was in a Johnson hole for five days up to his hips in mud and water with seventeen others. For three days they had little food. When found by comrade troops, men could not walk their feet were so badly swollen. Their boots and puttees had to be cut off."

"There are hundreds of men in these shell holes—they should be called hell holes—and they stay in them for days at a time. Some will tell you that the English are not fighting."

"Frits in mass are a good fighter—Frits by himself is a greedy sloth, and shoots 'Kamerad,' and tells of his ten children."

"The belief is general among the Canadian troops, and has gained ground among the English, that Frits is in the best possible position for killing, and they act accordingly. That is the doctrine that is now being taught our troops, that they may not make the mistake the Allies did in the early days of the war."

"The object of the war at present is to kill Germans, as that is the only way to win. Don't be too gentle with German sympathizers or people whose loyalty is doubtful at home. A Hun is a Hun wherever you find him."

"I have met men who were poisoned by the fumes of the poisonous gas and they are thin, emaciated, racked by an incurable cough. I have seen the houses and schools where frightened, crying children were murdered and mangled by the German bombs from the sky. I have seen women and babies bivouacking under hedges, with no other shelter on account of the raids of the Kaiser's men on peaceful settlements."

"The German soldiers, acting under orders, have cut off the hands of boys in knickers. I have been told by more than one soldier, of the dead women found in the deep dugouts of the Germans, after the evacuation on the Somme. The Germans are not men like other men. Let none dream of treating them as such."