

POOR DOCUMENT

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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1918

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 19, 1918.

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A TENSE SITUATION.

We are told that the people of Austria-Hungary are surprised and discontented at the unexpected failure of the drive against Italy, for which preparations on so great a scale had been made. The promise of great booty to the victors has not been fulfilled. The drive is a failure, and the knowledge that failure will intensify the spirit of revolt that is rising among the hungry people of the dual monarchy. At least this is what we gather from the Allied press comment on the general situation as it appears today.

A gratifying assurance was given by Mr. Bonar Law yesterday when he told parliament that "arrangements which have been set on foot for the transportation and brigading of American troops will make it impossible for the enemy to gain victory by wearing out the Allied reserves, before he has exhausted his own." This refers to the western front. The speaker said further, however, that the present lull merely precedes a hurricane, and this is the general view. Paris is today speculating whether the next German blow will be struck toward the city or toward the Channel ports. Fortunately for the Allies, each day of delay adds to their strength, and Mr. Bonar Law agrees with Premier Clemenceau that their morale has never been higher. The chancellor further announced that ship construction now exceeds the destruction, and is a guarantee that there will be continued available transportation for American troops and for supplies.

Baron Burián, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, has just made a statement that does not square with the closely indicated purpose of Germany. He says the war aims of the Central Powers are far removed from a desire to gain world-dominion. If he does not know what Germany is after, he is one of the most simple-minded gentlemen in Europe. And Germany has Austria by the heels.

American naval headquarters gives assurance that there is no very serious menace in German submarine operations on the coast of the United States. This is in agreement with the expressed views of Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, first lord of the British Admiralty. Germany has not enough submarines now to spare any large number for operation so far away, even if she possessed a submarine base on this side. The American naval statement adds that ship construction is now so rapid that there will be a constant increase in tonnage even if submarine losses should increase. This is in agreement with the statement of Mr. Bonar Law. We may expect that there will be some further destruction of ships on the Atlantic coast, and that attempts will be made to intercept transports carrying troops; but any such destruction wrought will only have the effect of arousing a more determined war spirit in the United States and Canada. Today's news tells us, moreover, that the submarine base at Zebrugga is still blocked, and that the channel at Ostend is almost completely closed.

The apparent failure of the Austrian drive on Italy has caused general attention to be once more directed to the western front, and the probable next move of the enemy there. An announcement of no small significance is that which tells of the Polish regiment which entered the trenches in France yesterday to fight the Germans—the first of a Polish division to take up the cause of the Allies. This, beyond doubt, will have a strong influence in Poland, where Germany is seeking to represent herself as the true friend of the people. Today's cables say also that the resignation of the Bulgarian cabinet has caused uneasiness in Berlin. It is also announced today that the Germans are attacking on the Rhine front in France. Mr. Bonar Law says: "The future of our country and of the world depends upon the next few weeks. But I have confidence that our soldiers and those of our Allies will not fail us."

Sir George Foster was right when he told the W. C. T. U. Convention at Ottawa that it was finer to save the life of a baby than to bring a full grown man into the country an immigrant. To promote child welfare is to serve the highest interests of the country and of humanity. Canada will need a good class of immigrants to help develop her resources and meet her obligations after the war, but she needs far more to develop her own children into healthy, intelligent and efficient citizens.

The American government has discovered a nation-wide conspiracy of profiteers seeking to get rich out of the war. The people at large are not in a mood to tolerate that sort of thing, and prompt measures to suppress it may be expected.

Mr. Frank H. Simonds says the Austrian attack upon Italy seems almost a complete failure. There was no such sweeping success as attended the first few days of the German drives in the west.

LIGHTER VEIN

Their "Bit."

"We used to hear a great deal about the 'idle rich'."

"So we did."

"Are they all at work now?"

"Not all, perhaps. But here of late they are taking care to keep out of the way of people who do work."

Always After Mary.

They were having a lesson in history at a public school. The teacher was examining the pupils on the subject of British sovereigns.

"Who came after Henry the Eighth?" asked the teacher.

"Edward the Sixth," answered a pupil.

"Right. And who succeeded Edward the Sixth?"

"Mary," answered the second little bright eye.

"Correct. And who came after Mary?"

There was a puzzled pause. Then a pupil who had hitherto not contributed much to the progress of learning, had an inspiration. He raised his hand, and, being called on, answered triumphantly: "The little lamb!"

Another War-Time Substitute.

Unison leaned back in his chair at the dinner table, held a right hand, and eyed it closely.

Mrs. Unison looked, but did not smile. Pinching the cake and moving it up and down as if to ascertain its weight. Unison continued his inspection.

"By this time Mrs. Unison was glowering."

"Well," she said, "I suppose you are going to poke fun at my cooking again?"

"Far from it," her husband answered. "Then what in the world are you doing with that cake?"

"I was testing its resiliency."

"And also taking note of its compactness and strength?"

"Isn't that making fun of it?"

"My dear, you may have unwittingly made a great discovery."

"How's that? You may not be much of a success as a cake, but it might make a wonderful substitute for a rubber heel."

Too Much Capital Required.

A Cleveland father tells us that he had thought up a great scheme for keeping order from national distress. A detailed survey of the requirements during the present coal year foots up, it appears, about 80,000,000 tons more than were produced last year, but the Fuel Administration does not feel safe in assuming that figure as the limit of the increased demand, nor that it will be possible to obtain from increased production more than one-half of the deficiency. In other words, conservation measures must provide for unexpected contingencies affecting figures of both consumption and production. In spite of latest efforts to increase the production of coal, the output for the first five months of 1918 was only 10,000,000 tons in excess of that for the like period of 1917, so that it is unlikely that the augmented demand can to any large extent be met by increased production. Indeed, the observance of Memorial Day is reported to have resulted in a decrease of over 1,000,000 tons in the output of bituminous coal in the week ending June 1 as compared with that for the preceding week, and for the first time since the new coal year began production fell below that for the corresponding week last year. The output for the week also, namely, 10,744,000 tons, was 1,286,000 tons below the weekly average necessary to meet the country's demands, viz., 12,000,000 tons. While suggestions to guide the individual consumer in saving coal will be furnished by the Fuel Administration, Dr. Garfield thinks that the coal deficit must be made up out of the fuel for non-war industries, and some curtailment of their supply may be looked for.

The lesson to be learned from this article is that orders for coal should be placed so that they may be filled as soon as possible, and thus keep the mediums of transportation busy while weather conditions are favorable, and also that as much wood fuel as possible should be laid in for the summer as it is evident that more soft coal than usual must be consumed next winter—if the supply can be got.

Mrs. L. C. McKinney, who addressed the W. C. T. U. convention at Ottawa yesterday, is a member of the legislature of Alberta. The western provinces not only give women the vote but accept them as representatives. The eastern provinces should follow so excellent an example, especially since the federal franchise has been given to the women of Canada. Men and women have a common obligation to further what Mrs. McKinney describes as the common causes of humanity.

A citizen of Toronto has offered the sum of \$20,000 to the medical faculty of the University of Toronto to be used to stimulate the study of children's diseases and the hygienic care of children. A man's surplus wealth could be devoted to no better purpose than the promotion of child welfare.

A Quebec farmer has been ordered by the courts to pay all damages, and they are very heavy, caused by a forest fire which he started. The lesson is a salutary one and should make forest conservation a matter of greater personal interest to careless or indifferent persons in that province.

The Germans are making peace with Russia by killing some more Russians. That is an effective method so far as the dead are concerned, but there are a great many Russians, and they may presently decide to retaliate.

If the Imperial Munitions Board will let no more contracts for wooden ships the continuance of the industry must depend on private enterprise.

The south end playground delegation received a sympathetic hearing at City Hall yesterday, and its appeal will receive prompt consideration.

Register early and avoid the rush. It is a duty we all owe our country. Moreover, there is a penalty for failure to register.

St. John is the pioneer town in Canada to adopt town-planning. Well, that is something worth while.

O'LEARY ON TRIAL WAS REGARDED AS ANOTHER H. K. THAW

Witness Says He Considered Prisoner to Be of Unsound Mind

GOES TO TOMBS WITHOUT ANY BAIL

Gave Up Lucrative Law Practice Soon After War Started and Heralded Himself as Great Hero and the Man Who Was to Save Ireland.

New York, June 18.—While in an adjoining court chamber Jeremiah A. O'Leary, Sinn Féin leader and brother of the defendant, was pleading innocent that he conspired with alleged German agents to inform the enemy of American war preparations and foment rebellion against British rule in Ireland, Arthur Lyons testifying at the trial of John J. O'Leary in federal court here today, detailed events leading up to the Irish sympathizer's flight on May 7 to a hamlet near Portland, Oregon, where he was apprehended by government agents last Wednesday.

The O'Leary brothers and Lyons were jointly indicted for conspiring to remove the Sinn Féin from the court's jurisdiction when he was about to go to trial for alleged violation of the espionage act in publishing articles counselling draft resistance in the magazine *Bull*, of which he was formerly editor.

When James R. Speer, a New York lawyer, who occupied offices with Jeremiah O'Leary, was asked on the stand his opinion of Jeremiah's mental state, he replied that he "looked upon him as a replica of Harry Thaw."

This testimony followed the arrival and arraignment here today of Jeremiah who, after entering pleas of not guilty to the latest charges against him, was held without bail and placed in the Tombs prison. Before he was placed in his cell, Jeremiah told newspaper men that he had had six weeks rest, adding that he needed it, for he was "in pretty bad shape."

Details of Jeremiah's flight were told in court by Lyons. After stating that there never was any agreement or understanding between Jeremiah and John O'Leary that the former was running away from the jurisdiction of the court, he asserted that Jeremiah had said to him on May 3 to accompany him to Reno, Nevada, "to try a divorce case."

John O'Leary bought two tickets for St. Louis, Lyons said, and when Jeremiah said good-bye to his brother he would be back for his trial.

After arriving at St. Louis, he said, he and O'Leary finally made their way to Portland, Oregon, where Jeremiah said he was going to buy a farm. After purchasing an automobile and paying for it partly with Liberty bonds, he said, O'Leary took him to St. Paul, where the chicken farm on which O'Leary was captured was bought in Lyons' assumed name—Thomas A. Corbett.

After they had taken possession, Lyons said, he wished to return to New York. He said he finally obtained \$200 from O'Leary had suggested that he return via Mexico to leave the impression that O'Leary was there.

Physical Health Declined.

After he asserted that Jeremiah's "physical decline" during which he had lost twenty pounds, began two years ago, Lyons was questioned concerning the fugitive's mental state. Lyons said that Jeremiah took himself, "one of the greatest men this country ever produced—the man who would free Ireland from his tyrants," as Lyons put it, to practice six months after the war began.

When Speer was called he testified that Miss Marie De Victoria, who was indicted with O'Leary and other defendants on the treason and espionage charges, had appeared three times at the office occupied by him and O'Leary and had asked for O'Leary. He did not know, he said, whether she and O'Leary had ever conferred.

Cross-examined by counsel for John O'Leary regarding Jeremiah's physical condition during the last two years, Speer declared that he did not believe the man could live long, or that when he went away he would ever come back as a physician had told him O'Leary refused to submit to a necessary operation.

He said also, having known Jeremiah for many years, he always regarded him as "eccentric" and that he had "not regarded the fugitive as mentally responsible for his actions for years."

I looked upon him as a replica of Harry Thaw," he declared.

Rules for the Gardener.

In tools for gardening, you require a wheel-hoe with cultivator, rake, plow, side-hoe, seed-dropper, and all the wrinkles, about \$14.95. Miscellaneous hand-hoes, rakes, cultivators, pushers, pullers, persaders, and grabber, \$27.50. Total about \$41.95. These tools are not to use on your own garden, but to lend to your neighbors. You do your own work with tools borrowed from one neighbor while another neighbor is using the ones you bought. Garden tools are like a circulating library, only very few of the things come back. You must also have a large supply of monkey-wrenches, screwdrivers, etc., because the neighbors who borrow your garden tools will naturally hesitate to ask you to come over and fix 'em when they get out of whack, but will be glad to borrow the tools to fix 'em with. So you just gotta have plenty of implements and tools—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

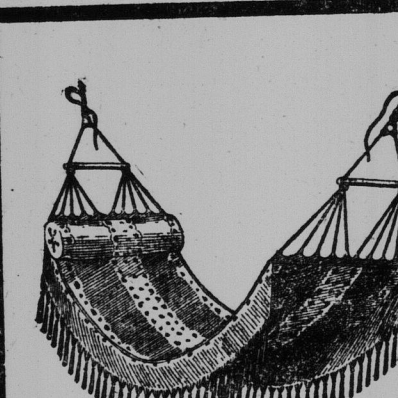


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ECONOMY PRACTICED IN THE BRITISH ARMY

Cooks Rewarded For Saving Fats For Munitions Output

Saving Wounded Soldiers—Medical and Military Authorities Co-operate To Turn These Men Back to The Trenches

London, May 10.—(Correspondence)—Not far from Brighton the British military authorities have established a special school for saving cooking and the size of the school is a measure of the importance of the fact that although it is concerned with only the eastern command, 800 officers and 14,000 men have already taken its six weeks' course.

There, among the usual humdrum of a military encampment, are erected the sort of ovens one sees in French Canada for the baking of bread, long, low brick contrivances for the cooking of "dixies" and every form of camp appliance for the preparation of food in the open air. An army, it has been said, marches on its stomach, and the pupils are shown how to cook everything from a flour-and-water cake the chupetti of India to stew, soups, chowder, and the like.

All about the encampment may be seen little classes of men sitting round a sergeant with their cooking and eating utensils, and the pupils are shown how to cook everything from a flour-and-water cake the chupetti of India to stew, soups, chowder, and the like.

They will rattle off percentages of rations and decimal points, however, as though they had spent all their lives in a cooking school, for army cooking is not a science.

The sergeants may condescend so far as to open a stew pan and call attention to the delicate brown of the meat therein, but what they are really interested in is the amount of grease they can save from their cooking and the quantity of by-products they can produce.

For England today is firing a considerable number of her big guns with the waste collected from her military cooking. It is estimated that a daily ration of 1 1/2 pounds of meat a man, ten pounds of grease should be recovered every day from the cooking of 1,000 men. This is used in the manufacturing of nitro-glycerine, which is, of course, the basis of all modern high explosives. In this way enough fat was saved in the army in a single year to produce 1,200 tons of explosives, which was quite enough for 12,000,000 80-pounder shells.

When the result of economy in waste was explained to the master cooks, they became very enthusiastic and their pay was maintained by an increase of pay to the cooks who show due economy in the course of their ordinary duties. If a cook manages to save \$2.75 in by-products a week on the rations of 100 men, he gets an extra twelve cents a day, and he gets an extra six cents a week, he gets an extra six cents.

Taking the eastern command alone during February, by using the best cooking methods and using proper care, 3.5 per cent of the rations in food and 8.2 per cent of the money allowance to the messes was saved, and it was also found possible to get 11.4 pounds of dripping and fat from every 100 pounds of meat served out and to recover by-products of the value of 68 cents from the rations of each 100 persons. When the same kind of economies are being practiced throughout the 5,000,000 men of the British army, it is evident that the savings run into very large figures.

Not far from the cooking camp is another devoted to convalescent soldiers. This also in its way is an example of economy, for here come the men who have been wounded once, but who may yet be able to go back to the firing line. Here the medical and military authorities work hand in hand.

When they first come the men may be suffering from injuries that seem to have incapacitated permanently a leg or an arm, but the army will not despair of them for that reason. It puts them in the lowest class in which the surgeons have nearly done with them and send the men every day to hospital to be treated with massage, electricity, and medical gymnastics. As far as possible their surroundings are kept cheerful and then as their list powers come back they are promoted to the second class.

Here the colonel commandant begins to exercise his authority and the regime becomes rather more military. Still every case is treated separately, the surgeon has the right at any time to intervene and no one tries to hurry the patient on too fast. When he reaches the highest class he has been practically dismissed by the doctor and

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It is merely a question of hardening him up again for trench warfare. Route marches and regular forms of military discipline come into play and in the end he is drafted back again to his regiment, almost as good as new. Of course, in very many cases it is impossible to get as good results as this; but up to the present this convalescent camp has sent back to the army about 45 per cent of the men treated.

Meanwhile, at Brighton itself, they are trying to save the actual human wreckage of war. Bernard Oppenheimer is setting up a series of dental workshops, in which he hopes to be able to give employment permanently to 2,000 wounded soldiers at cutting and polishing the stones. As yet only a small part is built, and there are not more than two or three score soldiers employed, but enough has been done to show that the plan is feasible, and that the men will take to it readily.