

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 10, 1918.

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THE PREMIER'S SPEECH

Among many striking features in the speech of Mr. Lloyd George in the British Commons yesterday, there is outstanding his reference to the great battle now being fought and to its effect on the duration of the war. If the Germans win in Picardy, he said, it would no more mean the end of the war than Napoleon's series of victories prior to Waterloo mean the end of opposition to him. On the other hand, the premier emphatically said that so long as Britain has a ship afloat, she shall not accept a German peace. But if the battle is won by the Allies, he continued, "as I believe it will be, the doom of Prussianism is slated. Germany must throw in her last call before the battle will be over; it must exhaust the Teuton reserves."

THE HYPHEN MUST GO

What the New York Times described as a battle between Germany and the United States for the possession of one of the United States. It was waged in the state of Wisconsin, in an election for United States senator, the vacancy having been caused by the death of Senator Hastings. Wisconsin is the stamping ground of Senator La Follette, who in September last delivered a speech in which he declared that the United States should not have entered the war to defend the "technical right" of American citizens to sail on the Lusitania. His personal journal had also denied that this was a war of democracy. Following these utterances and others of like tenor the state control committee of his own party, unanimously demanded his expulsion from the United States senate. Last month the upper house of the Wisconsin legislature, by a vote of twenty-six to four, and the lower house by a vote of fifty-three to thirty-two, condemned him by name for failing "to see the righteousness of our nation's cause," and for failing "to support our government in matters vital to the winning of the war."

In Wisconsin, however, 80 per cent of the population are Germans, and 90 per cent have close German affiliations through marriage. There are entire communities where only the German language is spoken. There are also many Socialists in Wisconsin, and after the National Socialist party last year branded the United States declaration of war as "a crime against the people of the United States and against the nations of the world," it had many accessions to its membership in Wisconsin. When the election for senator came on, the state leader of the Socialist party, Victor L. Berger, himself under indictment for violation of the espionage law, was made their candidate. There were also, of course, Republican and Democratic candidates, but the pro-German vote was safe for Berger, and the whole country showed the keenest interest in the result. If a man who represented the views of La Follette should be elected, the pro-Germans all over the United States would be elated, and encourage to continue their mischievous agitation.

The election was held on April 3, and the pro-German candidate was handsomely defeated by both the Republican and Democratic candidates. Lenroot, the Republican, had a majority of 18,000 or more over Davies, the Democrat, and the latter had nearly 35,000 votes more than Berger, the La Follette candidate, who received the whole disloyal vote. The Socialist platform called for the withdrawal of the American army from France and negotiations for peace with Germany. This policy carried seven counties where the population was largely German, but the total vote shows that Wisconsin, despite its German citizens, is loyal to the nation and to the cause of democracy. No American senator has ever received such a stinging rebuke as has been given to La Follette, and the wonder is that he does not resign his seat.

UBT Wisconsin is not the only centre of disloyalty. The German-American Alliance, whose charter has been or will be repealed, was organized seventeen years ago "to foster and assure good friendly relations of America to the old German fatherland," to prevent "national encroachments," and to encourage Germans to hold together. In 1915 its president appealed to all the local alliances to oppose a declaration of war against Germany, and declared that "the man who did not uphold the ideals of his fatherland was a bound." In 1916 he said: "This form of government (the United States) is a failure, and the only correct form of government is a constitutional monarchy." Current Opinion for April says:—

The chief lines of work of the Alliance

seems to have been to fight prohibition and to extend the teaching, especially in the public schools, of the German language, German literature and German history. In Wisconsin, according to testimony given to the sub-committee of the United States senate now investigating the Alliance, it attempts to make German the common spoken language wherever there is a chance of success, and it has secured control of the school boards in many counties, its state president, Leo Stern, being the state superintendent of schools.

Naturally there is now a nation-wide agitation for the suppression of such a propaganda, and one outspoken journal asserts that the leaders of the Alliance should be interned, while the American Defense Society declares the people should "throw German text-books and the pro-German teachers out of the public schools; and make German a dead language so far as the rank and file of America are concerned." "Already many German teachers have been dismissed from educational institutions, and the recent Wisconsin verdict will lend additional force to anti-German campaigning throughout the country. When we discuss the failure of the United States to accomplish all the government set out to do during the past year, we must bear in mind the difficulties presented by the activity of citizens of German birth or lineage in all parts of the country. They are drawing near the end of their tether, however, and popular indignation is so thoroughly aroused that henceforth the government programme will be carried out with far less opposition.

A TORONTO ILLUSTRATION.

The following article from the Toronto Globe, describing street railway conditions in that city, will be of interest to strangers in St. John. "Five people were injured in an accident caused by the overcrowding on street cars—overcrowding that the Street Railway Company pretends does not exist—during the home-going 'rush hours' in Toronto on Monday. They were knocked from the step of the rear platform, to which they were clinging, by a motor truck which was standing near the car lines. They were more or less severely injured, and those who witnessed the accident profess amazement that there were no fatalities. It is to be hoped that this serious happening will be made the means of doing something effective to stop the systematic overcrowding of street cars in Toronto. Conditions have long been dangerous and disgraceful. Nothing evidently can be expected from the company, which in this matter exhibits not the slightest concern for the accommodation and convenience of the 'dear public.' Nothing evidently can be expected from the city and county council, the Ontario Railway Board, cluttered with men whose sole concern seems to be the drawing of public money as pay which they do not earn. The remedy must rest in action by an outraged public through their legislative and municipal representatives. Toronto's citizens have been long suffering in this matter of persistent street car overcrowding, in defiance of law and decency. It is to be hoped, now that it has resulted directly in serious injury to several citizens, that steps will be taken with vigor and firmness to see that officials entrusted with responsible public duties perform the services for which they are paid, or are forced to separate themselves from their pensions from the public purse."

The Soldiers of the Soil movement deserves the heartiest support. City boys, by working on the farms in the summer, can do much to help the Allies win the war. Space is given in the Times to a series of resolutions adopted yesterday by the Social Service Council of New Brunswick, which are matters of much importance. Decision of St. John as to harbor nationalization becomes instant. A plebiscite in connection with the city election seems likely.

Hon. Mr. Murray's budget speech increases the satisfaction of the province at having turned the old government out of power. A last call to the citizens, all who can, to go to Fredericton for tomorrow to fight the N. B. Power Company's bill. The Anglican Synod is to be asked to give women equal rights with men in voting on church matters. On to Fredericton!

The U. S. Emergency Fleet Corporation's payroll is estimated at \$5,000,000 a day, one-fifth of Great Britain's daily war expenditure. Six great German-owned New Jersey woolen mills, valued at over \$70,000,000, have been taken over by the Alien Property Custodian. Pro-German farmers are said to be hoarding large quantities of wheat in New York state.

LIGHTER VEIN.

Providing for the Future. Washington Star—"Cherub, dear," said young Mrs. Perkins, "it's a great pity to see all that ice in the river going to waste. I have an idea."

"Yes. Can't we get a few nice chunks of it and keep them in cold storage till next summer?"

Under Hoover's Reign. Louisville Courier-Journal—"Ask the waiter what's good today." "You're living in the past. Ask him what's allowed."

The Kaiser's Regret. The Kaiser (as he faced the final punishment)—"My one regret is that I didn't have another million lives to offer for my country."—Life.

Avoid This Motto, Boys. She—"What is the correct translation of the motto of that lovely ring you gave me?"

He—"Faithful to the last." She—"The last! How horrid! And you've always told me before that I was the very first!"

A Matrimonial Prize.

A young man who, during his brief career, had never been required to do very much labor at home, enlisted for the present war, and is now in a training camp "Somewhere in America." A few days ago his mother received a letter from him in which he said that he had never worked so hard in his life, that he had been doing kitchen work, making beds, washing and drying dishes, etc., and that when asked to report sent by him he would make some fellow in California the very best wife there ever was.

WHAT THE BOYS HAVE DONE AND CAN DO

Previous experience has shown that there are few of the phases of farm work the older boys cannot accomplish. Their main worth, perhaps, lies in the fact that by attending to the chores; looking after feeding and milking the cows, weeding and such other lighter but necessary farm work, they release the regular farm labor for the more strenuous farm tasks. Reports of work done last year show that the Soldiers of the Soil looked after the hoeing, harrowing, lightering, seeding, weeding, raking, mowing, planting, churning, and delivery of cream and milk, general farm chores, feeding of live stock, and the letters received from farmers who had these older boys assisting them told not only of the good work done but also of the desire of these same farmers to have the boys help another year.

The productive capacity of 25,000 boys on the farm, according to authority, should be equal to at least five million bushels of wheat, if we take the labor of one boy as equal to the cultivation of ten acres of wheat at twenty bushels to the acre; which calculation it would appear is conservative.

Forty Miles of Jam.

So enormous has the business of jam making become in Dundee, Scotland, since the great firms there organized to supply preserves to the British army and navy, that, according to a report sent by E. R. Pottle, United States vice consul there, to the Department of Commerce, the time in which they put up one week's supply alone "would, if stood end on end, form a column fully forty miles high. It is no unusual thing for this firm to deal with 100,000,000 oranges, and all kinds of fruit are dealt with on a similar scale."

The Dundee manufacturers are about to give up the use of earthenware, glass pans and tins, for a stout cardboard container.

New Treatment Now Advocated For Bronchitis

Is Having Wonderful Success, and Is Making Most Remarkable Cures. For bronchitis a different form of treatment is now advocated. It consists of a scientifically devised vapor that penetrates to the deepest recesses of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Every spot that is sore, every surface that is irritated is at once bathed with soothing balms and healing essences that make chronic bronchitis an impossibility.

This treatment now so universally employed in bronchitis, throat troubles, colds, etc., is called CATARRHOZONE. It acts just as air of the pine woods acts, as a healing antiseptic remedy for all diseases of the breathing organs. Just think of it—a remedy that can be carried with the very air you breathe to the seat of bronchitis or catarrhal inflammation, that kills the bacteria, to kill germ life and yet so healing that disease dies before it. Catarrhozone is truly a wonderful remedy. In many lands it has won its way, and is affording grand results to sufferers from colds, catarrh, throat weakness, asthma and bronchitis. There is no sufferer from a grippsy cold or any winter ill, that won't find a cure in Catarrhozone, which is employed by physicians, ministers, lawyers and public men throughout many foreign lands. Large size lasts two months and costs \$1.00 and is guaranteed; small size 50c, sample size 25c, all stockholders and druggists, or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and Kingston, Canada.

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A DRAMATIC SCENE IN COMMONS

Continued from page 1.) London, April 9.—Continuing his remarks in the House of Commons today regarding Ireland, Premier Lloyd George read a declaration issued by the Irish party on Dec. 17, 1914.

The declaration follows: "A test to search men's souls has arisen. The empire is engaged in the most serious war in history. It is a just war provoked by the intolerable military despotism of Germany. It is a war for the defence of sacred rights and liberty of small nations and the respect and enlargement of the great principles of nationality. Involved in it is the fate of France, our country and the chief nation of that powerful Celtic race to which we belong."

"The fate of Belgium, to whom we are attached by the same great ties of race and by the common desire of small nations to assert their freedom, and the struggle of Poland, whose sufferings and struggles bear so marked a resemblance to our own."

"It is a war for the high ideals of human government and international relations. Ireland would be false to her history and to every consideration of honor, good faith and self-interest did she not willingly bear her share in its burdens and its sacrifices."

"It is not merely illogical that Ireland should not help," said the premier. "It is unjust. If it were merely England's battle, the young men of Ireland might regard that fact with indifference, but it is not. They are just as much concerned as the young men of England. Therefore, it is proposed to extend conscription on the same conditions as in Great Britain."

"As there is no machinery in existence and no register has yet been completed in Ireland, it may take some weeks before active enrollments begin. As soon as arrangements are complete the Irish Government will put the act into immediate operation."

"Meanwhile, we intend to invite parliament to pass a measure for self-government for Ireland."

John Dillon. John Dillon, the successor of the late John Redmond, as leader of the Irish Nationalists in parliament, said: "If Irish liberty were at stake I would not shrink from that policy. I never challenged the justice of war. I don't challenge it now."

Lloyd George began: "I don't want to cause trouble."

"You will get plenty," interrupted an Irish member.

London, April 9.—At the conclusion of Mr. Asquith's speech, Joseph Devlin moved an adjournment and warned the

government that it was entering upon a course of madness if it endeavored to enforce conscription. Ireland, he said, never had been consulted on its willingness to pay this blood tax. If the government would do justice to the Irish people, it would give them the free government of a free people.

After some debate Lloyd George asked that the motion be withdrawn, so that the bill might be printed.

John Dillon, supporting Mr. Devlin's motion, asked the premier whether he had consulted anybody before taking this decision—if he had consulted a single Irish representative. If he had he should name the man. Mr. Dillon said he hoped for the sake of the war and for the sake of the empire that the methods of the war cabinet in dealing with the war were different from its methods in dealing with Ireland.

Sir Edward Carson, Ulsterite leader, said that the only thing that interested him on the present occasion was the pressing necessities of the country in connection with the war.

He asked himself what right had he as an Irish member to give his adhesion to a bill which called upon the people of Ireland to make sacrifices more terrible in character, while Ireland should be absorbed. If such a thing could happen, he would hang his head for shame.

Sir Edward said he regretted the bill had been mixed up with home rule. Conscription for Ireland, either right or wrong, ought not to be proposed by home rule. He warned the government that by introducing home rule they might be raising two agitations, one against conscription and another in regard to home rule, both of which might affect the operation of the bill.

Bishops Protest. Dublin, April 9.—The Irish Catholic bishops' committee at a meeting today which was presided over by Cardinal Logue, passed by an unanimous vote a resolution protesting against conscription in Ireland and declaring that to enforce conscription without the consent of the Irish people would soon inevitably end in defeating its own purpose.

"What between mismanagement and mischief-making," said the resolution, "this country already has been desperately upset, and it would be a fatal mistake, surpassing the worst blunder of the last four years, to attempt to enforce conscription by an attempt to enforce conscription."

The bishops attending the meeting included those who have supported recruiting and the government's attitude in the war.

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The Daily Mail says, however, that the choice which is now being made is between victory and defeat, and adds: "No faint-heartedness of the survivors must make the sacrifice of our dead in vain."

There is no other course than that proposed, it adds, "as Russia has failed us, and the United States has not been able to send us armies in time."

The paper says that Irishmen cannot be excluded when men of fifty in England are being called up for service. On the other hand, the Daily News agrees that whatever steps will further the prosecution of the war must be adopted, but says "in striking balance, we must satisfy ourselves that the gain will be more than the loss." The paper then deals with the Irish proposal, which it says, seems like "mid-summer madness," adding:

"For every battalion it brings in it will mean the loss of two needed to hold in check an indignant people stung once more into open rebellion."

The government measure, the Times declares, has never had a background more grim or a justification more imperative. It adds: "We shall certainly not attempt, especially in the light of the latest news from France, to prejudice the attitude which the Nationalist members may ultimately adopt toward this obvious measure of justice to the rest of the United Kingdom and to the Irishmen of Canada and the United States."

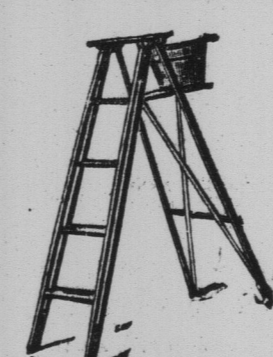
The Morning Post rejoices that the premier and his colleagues have resolved on a "straight, just and courageous policy" toward Ireland, but says the proposal to introduce a measure of home rule in Ireland is unwise and unjust as it is an attempt to conciliate the irreconcilables.

Premier Lloyd George, says the Daily Express, undoubtedly was voicing British opinion when he declared it was intolerable that young Irishmen should be left "to prosper and riot," when British manhood was mobilized for military service.

Blunder, Says Chronicle. London, April 10.—The Daily Chronicle says editorially, in commenting on yesterday's proceedings in parliament: "The Irish proposal provoked immediate and universal condemnation. We see no possibility of its being adopted, and its result can hardly fail to be prejudicial both to the Irish question and the man power question; to the former because it substitutes an atmosphere of coercion for that of reconciliation at a supremely inopportune moment, and to the latter because the controversy over this feature of the bill must tend to impede and obscure discussion over those more material features of it which affect Great Britain."

Setting aside the views of the extreme

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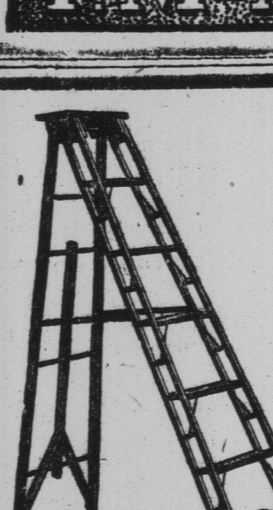


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SALVAGE CORPS MEN OBSERVE ANNIVERSARY

No. 2 Co., Salvage Corps and Fire Police, yesterday celebrated their twentieth anniversary. The occasion was marked by a banquet last evening in the company's rooms in Main street. The only toast of the evening was to the King, and this was honored by the singing of the National Anthem. Addresses were given by Captain John Thornton, William H. White, Commissioner Fisher, Captain K. J. MacRae, of No. 1 Company, Charles Clarke, and H. G. Green. E. R. W. Ingraham gave a reading and A. C. Smith and DeWitt Calma sang solos. A souvenir booklet was presented to all present. It gives the charter members, present officers and members, honorary members and the honor roll. About fifty sat down to dinner with John Bond of Bond's restaurant, as the caterer. An orchestra furnished music. The present officers of the corps are: John Thornton, captain; Jarvis C. Purdy, lieutenant; William L. Brown, secretary; Charles Cunningham, treasurer; Louis D. Brown, foreman; Fredrick W. Campbell, foreman No. 8; John Salmon, foreman No. 4, and Dr. Charles M. Pratt, surgeon.

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