

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1918



"HELLO CZERNIN! WE EXPECTED YOU!"
—N. Y. World.

CANADIAN STAFF JOBS IN ENGLAND TOO NUMEROUS

Administration Not Popular With Men in France

System Was Inherited — Staffs Out of Proportion to Work Required Are Now Being Reduced

London, April 10—(Montreal Gazette correspondence)—If the Canadian overseas military administration is to be judged by the army put in the field, it has been a complete success. The Canadian army in France is considered to be the best fighting machine in the Allied armies. Even the British always class them with the Guards, which is the greatest compliment a Britisher ever paid another military force. But the criticism of the Canadian administration in England is not as to results, but the cost of producing the results, and in addition the reserve army in England and the general administration has not been immune from adverse comment. To arrive at a just decision as to the merits or demerits of the administration is a difficult task; as the criticism comes in a great measure from men disappointed or disheartened, and officialdom is indifferent to the charges or incapable of refuting them. The fighting men in France are not enamored with the administration in England, and in a measure resent interference in what they justly consider themselves most capable of deciding. This is in a measure naturally intensified by the feeling that the line of defence always has for those considerably removed from the immediate conflict. If there is unnecessary expenditure in the system the blame cannot be attached to the present overseas minister, as he has inherited the system. That he has done much for economy in his brief regime is conceded and that he will do much more is expected. The system in vogue with its wide ramifications is due in a measure to rapid development in our part in the war and to the recruiting policy adopted in Canada. That the system of county battalions was a wonderful stimulus to recruiting is conceded, but it flooded England with thousands of unnecessary officers, many incapable from age or health from going to the front. These officers sacrificed much to keep the Canadian army at fighting strength, and the natural tendency was to make provision for them. The growth of the administrative staffs in England was for a time out of all proportion to the work in hand and many men at the front, the men being returned to Canada, felt and still feel that staff jobs in England are too numerous, and also that in many instances fortunate occupants of them have not earned them in the field.

No Criticism of Army.

There is no criticism of the army in the field nor of railway construction corps. It is claimed that the administrative staffs in England are beyond all proportion to the work required, that the medical staff should be re-organized and that the cost of production in the forward corps has been greatly increased by the overhead charges due to an administrative staff beyond requirements. Sir Edward Kemp has already made reduction in the staffs, and proposes to reduce cost and increase efficiency by consolidating in a measure Canadian training camps, by weeding out unnecessary officers and officials. The forestry corps

had done a great work, and in these days of scarcity of ocean tonnage a necessary work, but at what cost? If the cost of production is moderate, then there can be nothing but praise for this corps, even if promotion is more rapid in it than in the field, and there is a ridiculous rivalry among the numerous colonels for royal recognition. A comparison of the staffs of the railway construction corps and the forestry corps would indicate that it is less difficult to build railways than to produce pit props. Return to Canada.

To the criticism of the veteran officers in the field of the administration in England much more consideration must be given. They claim that promotion is more assured away from than on the firing line, but this is made with tragic humor, as one of the best fighting men remarked: "This is probably as it should be, as few of us will come back to appreciate promotion, and what is the use of worrying whether we have major or general on our white crosses." Again, the army in France is opposed to the return to Canada of lieutenants and captains, claiming these should be attached as supernumeraries to the regiments in the field for special training, as all will be needed. There has also been considerable feeling caused by giving important positions in England to men who have not seen service or whose service has been of the Cook's shop variety. But all the army in France is generous in its views, and more interested in fighting Huns than in fighting the authorities in England. There is in that army the natural feeling of fighting men for non-combatants and the resentment and interference by those who "do not know the game from experience."

Bestowal of titles for military service has aroused much comment owing to the unexplained reasons for the bestowal of such in many instances. It is felt that non-combatants have in many cases personally capitalized the work of the army and won in this manner undeserved recognition. Giving titles as rewards for resignations, or as a solace for ungratified desire of promotion, has cheapened the system of such recognition. Many believe that such honors should be withheld until the war is won, and then a more accurate knowledge of the value of service could be formed. Already there are rumors of a new honor list in June containing the names of some who, if successful, in their desire and canvas, will not add to the popularity of such titles. Canada's High Standard.

Among men of all ranks there is a disposition to give the new minister a fair chance. It is admitted he has already done much, and believed will do more. Sir Edward Kemp is making no promises, but is steadily at work, and will only act when satisfied that such action will improve conditions. Canada's army has done more to make Canada known and appreciated than the efforts of all governments since Confederation. The old day is past when Canadians posed as Americans in Europe. Now it is the proudest moment of a Canadian when he corrects such an impression, and the British and French are equally quick to appreciate the distinction. Whatever criticism may be directed against the forces in England, let there be none against the army in France, it is beyond criticism. On my recent visit to the American front in Europe, I saw a high standard in Europe for bravery, intelligence and sacrifice that our ideal is to try and reach that standard."

T. H. BLACKLOCK.

AERIAL NAVIGATION OVER GREAT LAKES

Detroit & Cleveland Co. is Investigating Types of Passenger Aircraft

Detroit, May 1—The Detroit & Cleveland Aerial Navigation Co., of which A. A. Schantz, a wealthy Detroit steamboat man, is the head, is now conducting investigations of aircraft to determine what will be safe and satisfactory for carrying passengers up and down the Great Lakes. Mr. Schantz says air transportation between Detroit and Cleveland and Detroit and Buffalo will be established as soon as a satisfactory type of craft can be found.

The Detroit & Cleveland Aerial Navigation Co. was formed more than ten years ago, when it first seemed likely that air transportation would be put on a practicable basis. The officers, stockholders, and directors of the company are the same as those of the Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Company. The emergency service that Mr. Schantz has planned would be to carry passengers who must make unusually fast time between Detroit and Cleveland, or Detroit and Buffalo or New York. It is planned to have planes ready at a moment's notice to leave Detroit, Cleveland or Buffalo. In case the company is given mail contracts to handle, a regularly scheduled service will be established.

THE HELPING HAND
"Get Your Hands In"
Queen Quality
SILK GLOVES
Highest quality that money can buy. Double tipped. Every pair guaranteed. 80c

BORDEN'S
Reindeer
Coffee
A cup of delicious, strong, fragrant Coffee at a moment's notice.

How to buy Shoes

and how to take care of them afterwards



MOST people could add ten per cent to the life of their shoes by buying the proper shape and the right size and then giving the shoes more care afterwards. That really means a saving of ten per cent. An ill-fitting shoe, for example, not only soon loses its shape and appearance but it does not wear well.

So, first of all, be sure to get a shoe that is the proper shape for your foot, take care that it is exactly long enough and wide enough. Take your dealer's advice about this. He sells thousands of pairs of shoes a year, and by experience can tell you the shape and the size of shoe you should have.

Each time you buy a pair of shoes, let your dealer measure your feet. Sometimes the size you think you wear is not the size that will give the correct fit, because sizes are not to be relied upon absolutely. There is bound to be some variation in sizes. The workman may stretch the leather occasionally a little tighter over the last when he is making a certain shoe, thus reducing the space inside the shoe slightly below the normal standard.

It is also wise when you are buying a shoe to consider the conditions under which you will wear it. If you will be tramping through the mud and slush, get a heavy shoe that we make for that kind of wear. If you want a stylish walking shoe for ordinary street or office wear, buy a lighter, more shapely A.H.M. model. If you are a farmer or an "outdoor" man, get a

substantial boot made, especially for rough, hard wear.

It is true economy to have two, three or even four pairs of shoes. It pays to have shoes for wet and stormy weather—shoes for fine weather—shoes for winter and summer. Shoes will wear much better and always look better if put away for a few days occasionally, preferably on a pair of shoe trees.

It is also true economy to keep your shoes well polished. Frequent polishing helps to maintain their smart appearance and keeps the leather soft and in good condition, thus prolonging the life of the shoes.

If your shoes get wet don't put them in a very hot place to dry, and don't at any time put them up against a hot radiator or stove. Such heat takes the life out of the leather. That is what causes shoes to crack and split. Put wet shoes on a pair of shoe trees, lay them on their sides so that the air can get to the soles, and let them dry slowly and naturally.

We are telling you these shoe facts because as Shoemakers to the Nation, we want you to get the utmost wear and value from every pair of shoes you buy.

Ames Holden McCready operate three large factories, where boots and shoes for men, women and children are made. We make all kinds of footwear, from the finest kind of kid and calf shoes for both men and women, to special heavy grades for the workman and the farmer. The shoes that bear our trade-mark are splendid value for the money, no matter whether you pay \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, or \$10.

AMES HOLDEN McCREADY

"Shoemakers to the Nation"



LABOR BUREAUS BILL REPORTED

Aid to Provinces in the Organization of Employment Offices—On Basis of Spending

Ottawa, April 28—When the house went into committee today on the bill to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices, G. B. Nicholson, East Algoma, said that employment offices up to the present had not got the country anywhere. If it was the desire to provide adequate machinery in order that employers and employees might get in touch with one another, then he thought the government should in some way assume control of the many private agencies throughout the country and in this way the main work of the government would be facilitated.

Hon. Mr. Crothers pointed out that it was intended to establish a clearing house in Ottawa. Five of the nine provinces had already legislated in connection with labor bureaus.

Doesn't Go Far Enough.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux approved the establishment of labor bureaus throughout the country, especially in view of the reconstruction period which would come after the war. The establishment of such bureaus was a step in the right direction, but in the opinion of Mr. Lemieux it did not go far enough. The minister of labor, he said, was not doing enough for labor men. The government should be preparing for the time when peace would be declared. At that time there would be a complete disorganization of Canadian industries. Men and women who had been making munitions would be thrown out of work, not because their employers wished to discharge them, but because munitions plants would cease to operate.

Better Technical Training Needed.

On the other hand, the soldiers would be returning from overseas, many of whom had been recruited from the industrial ranks. Work would have to be provided for these men, and if this was not done conditions in Canada might be very bad. It was a good policy to provide for labor bureaus, but the government should also provide for better technical training.

IN THE LAND OF COMMON SENSE

Says it is suicide to cut corns, and tells how they fit right out

You simply say to the drug store man, "Give me a quarter of an ounce of Frezzone." This will cost very little but is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn from one's feet.

A few drops applied directly upon a tender, aching corn should relieve the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn, root and all, can be lifted out with the fingers without pain.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that while frezzone is sticky it dries in a moment, and seems to simply shrivel up the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin.

Don't let father die from infection or lockjaw from whitening at his corns, but cut this out and make him try it.

Private Agencies Not Best.

The minister of labor referred to the work of private agencies in obtaining employment for men, saying that they were not considered the best method to this end. Private agencies were paid a fee for getting men employment, therefore it was also in their interest that there should be plenty of men out of employment.

Better Aid the Provinces.

Mr. Crothers said that a bill very similar to the one now under discussion was before the United States congress. In Germany and Holland a similar system to that proposed by this bill was in operation. He did not favor a national system of employment bureaus, preferring that the federal government should aid the provinces in establishing and maintaining these bureaus.

Overlapping Not to Be Feared.

Donald Sutherland, South Oxford, feared that the work of the department of immigration and that done by these labor bureaus might overlap, causing unnecessary expense.

Hon. J. A. Calder said there was no likelihood of overlapping between his department and the bureaus. At the conference between representatives of the provincial governments and the federal government it was decided that the work of establishing these bureaus was better done by the provinces with federal aid than by the federal government. The same view had been obtained at the conference between representatives of labor and the government. If the federal and the provincial authorities would get together, there was no necessity for any duplication of work.

How Much to Each Province?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier wanted to know if it would not be possible to place the amounts which would be granted to each province in the bill. It was simply provided that these amounts were to be a matter of agreement between the various provincial governments and the federal government. This seemed rather vague, Mr. Calder was not in a position to

On Basis of Expenditure.

Mr. Crothers explained that the money would be paid to the provinces at the close of each year on the basis of the amount spent by each. The idea was to grant each province one-half of the total amount which it had expended in connection with the bureaus.

Mr. Fielding contended that if the \$500,000 was not enough to go around some of the provinces would find themselves with very little of the federal government's grant.

Penalty For Conspirators.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked the minister of labor if he had made an estimate of the expenditure which would be required, and Mr. Crothers replied that it was very difficult to make any estimate.

The bill was reported.

San Francisco, April 30—Maximum

sentences of two years' imprisonment in a federal penitentiary and fines of \$10,000 each were imposed today upon Franz Bopp, former German consul general here, and E. H. Von Schack, former vice-consul, following their conviction last week on charges of conspiring to foment revolution against British rule in India.

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CAT'S PAW
CUSHION
RUBBER HEELS

"Cat's Paw walking?" Now you're talking! That's the finest sport I know. Smooth as floating when you're boating. Where the pussy-willows grow.

50¢ A PAIR PUT ON

"Cat's Paw" Series, No. 5—Watch for No. 6