

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1917

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### Peasants Seize Lands in Russia

#### Soldiers Lead Them in Attack on Estate Owners

#### Disregard Food Boards

#### Grand Committee of Peasants' Alliance Urges Those at Front to Stay There and Fight

London, April 28.—Dispatches from Petrograd report that the revolutionary army is manifesting itself in the rural districts of Russia, bringing the long-standing agrarian troubles to a head. Notwithstanding the organization of food committees, which are doing their best to make the peasants understand that the land question cannot be wisely settled until the constituent assembly is elected, the peasants are inclined to take the matter in their own hands.

Soldiers visiting their rural homes, with or without leave, spread the news of the revolution and lead the peasants against the landowners. This is chiefly the case in the Saratov government, where the people are often inclined to be turbulent. The peasants here, after passing resolutions of confiscation, have proceeded to take possession of the lands and drive the landowners away.

The peasants announced that they would undertake the spring sowing themselves, but owing to lack of seed this is said to be impossible. In consequence the sowing is likely to be much delayed and a serious shortage of crops is feared. The authorities are taking the matter in hand and hope to prevent such a misfortune.

Peasants' conferences, to which delegates are sent from even the smallest communities, are being organized in every province of Russia to discuss peasant needs. Those already held have insisted on a proper distribution of land. One characteristic resolution demands that all land which private landowners cannot now must immediately be surrendered temporarily to the peasants, soldiers' wives to receive shares free, and others at moderate rent, to be fixed by the local community.

Considerable ill-feeling is shown in some districts toward landowners. Bessarabian peasants in one instance sacked a country house and estates belonging to a rich family. The peasants of the

Tamboy government surrounded the houses of the landowners and compelled them to sign documents surrendering their lands. In many districts the peasants have taken no action, waiting for the authorities to act. In some parts of Bessarabia the country people are highly reactionary and in one district especially the Odessa military authorities have taken strong measures to suppress a counter-revolutionary movement. The grand committee of the alliance of peasants has addressed the following petition to the peasants at the front:

"Do your duty. Do not fear that the lands will be divided without you. This division cannot be made by isolated villages, for that would provoke internal quarrels by which the enemy might profit. Only the constituent assembly, wherein you will be represented, will decide this important question."

At a conference held at the offices of the minister of commerce to discuss the question of a government coal monopoly, it was proposed to place all mineral combustibles at the disposal of the government and regularize their distribution. No objection was made by the representatives at the conference, and it is believed that the scheme will be put into effect about the middle of May.

**MISS CAVELL'S BODY IN EXCHANGE FOR THAT OF KAISER'S COUSIN**

London, April 30.—Lord Robert Cecil, minister of blockade, said in reply to a question in the House of Commons today that a private enquiry had been received through the sovereignty of a neutral power as to whether the body of Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia, cousin of the Kaiser, who died of wounds while a prisoner, could be sent to Germany. The government, he said, had responded that this was impossible at the present time.

It has been suggested by members that the British government, Lord Robert stated, insist as a condition for granting the request that the bodies of Miss Edith Cavell and Captain Frayatt be returned to England.

Prince Friedrich Karl died from wounds he received when shot down by artillery while he was flying in an aeroplane over the British lines near Peronne.

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With proper Helps for House Cleaning, you can avoid a great deal of very hard work, and yet have your home spotlessly clean. We have provided this year a large supply of the most popular and dependable House-cleaning Helps, including

Old Dutch Cleanser, O-Cedar Polish, Bon-Ami, Ammonia, Liquid Veneer, Metal Polish, Stovepipe Enamel, Black Lead, Paints, Varnishes, Alabastine, Wall Tints, Stains, Floor Finish

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### MAINE WILL OBSERVE BABY WEEK FROM MAY 1 TO 6

#### More Than 2,000 Communities Take up Work of Conservation of Child Life—Means Much to Nation—Women's Clubs of That State and 25 Towns and Cities in Movement

(Bangor Commercial.)

Here in Maine the state is planning to make Baby Week, May 1 to 6 inclusive, a week which will count for much, a week which will mean a distinct forward step in the work which this year has been taken up by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, acting in cooperation with the Children's Bureau of U. S. Dept. of Labor.

Baby week is now a matter of national importance. Some states have taken a different date for their week, but all will plan and work for the same end. It is a matter of baby conservation, of public health and how best to take care of their babies. The war crisis makes Baby Week assume additional importance. The age limit has been broadened and will include children from two to five years, for whom the work will be carried on.

In some states in 1916 the governor made a proclamation setting the date for baby week. The days of Baby Week will be devoted to efforts along educational lines, to each mother to take better care of their babies. Drug-gists can be of special help in participating in this. There will be lectures in the various towns and cities taking up the work and already twenty-five Maine towns and cities have agreed to help.

Mrs. Oliver L. Hall, of Bangor, chairman of the public health committee of the Federation of Women's Clubs, is in charge of Baby Week plans in Maine and she is assisted by Mrs. Sidney Graves of Bangor, Mrs. E. B. Silsby of Rockland, Miss Ida Washburn, superintendent of the Eastern Maine General Hospital, the other members of this committee.

Here in Bangor the Chamber of Commerce has already agreed to assist, the state department of labor, the state board of health has promised to co-operate by sending a speaker and also assist with literature.

Miss Brown, the superintendent of kindergartens in Bangor will speak on one evening, showing the work of the kindergartens in promoting more health conditions for babies. Now, it is the duty of the state to make it a lecture by a local physician. Ample opportunities will be given to all mothers throughout the state to hear of the best methods for the care of children.

2,000 Committees at Work.

How the strength of the nation is being impaired by the conditions which make babies sick and die, and what some 2,000 communities have done to save their babies, will be the subject of a lecture by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. Approximately one in ten of all the babies born in the United States die before completing twelve months of life, and the Children's Bureau says. It was once thought that a high infant death rate indicated a greater degree of vigor in the survivors. Now, it is agreed that the conditions which deplete the vitality of the young of the community must also result in crippling and maiming many others and the health of the entire community.

Two thousand, one hundred communities have reported to the Children's Bureau the details of a Baby Day or a Baby Week, by which they called attention to the need of protecting their babies. In the past year, the Children's Bureau has been distributing pamphlets on baby care, ways in which information on local conditions was secured.

Other interesting features from these local reports are described in the bulletin as suggestive for those who are planning a similar campaign.

The bureau says: "Not all of the 2,100 communities reporting a Baby Week campaign in 1916 may be able to repeat the success of the first year, but the United States includes 14,186 incorporated cities, towns and villages, and it is doubtful if among these there is a single town or village which would not profit from such a campaign."

**ANAEMIC PEOPLE**

**Need More Iron in the Blood**

If you are anaemic, you need more iron in your blood, and the tell-tale symptoms are a pale face—colorless lips, shrunken fingernails, poor circulation, and other signs of weakness. These are the signs of iron deficiency, and they are easily corrected when in this condition.

M. L. Trotter of Toronto, Ont., says: "For nearly three years I suffered from anaemia, and doctored most of that time. I had no ambition for anything and was afraid to go alone as I had such dizzy spells and would almost fall on the street. My mother wanted me to try Vinol and three bottles built me up so I felt a new creature, and I am now saving foodstuffs which are now diverted to the racing stables. The proposed restrictions amount to a virtual suspension of racing for the period of the war."

**GUATEMALA, TOO**

Washington, April 28.—Guatemala has broken off diplomatic relations with Germany, handed to the German minister his passports and cancelled the exequaturs of German consuls there.

**HORSE RACING IN ENGLAND BANNED DURING THE WAR**

London, April 30.—The Times says that horse racing in England is to be cut to the narrowest limits, with a view to the racing stables. The proposed restrictions amount to a virtual suspension of racing for the period of the war.

**A GOOD WINTER HABIT**

Many people dread winter because the sudden climatic changes bring colds, grippe, rheumatism, tonsillitis or bronchitis. But thousands of well-informed men and women today avoid much sickness for themselves and their children by taking a few bottles of Scott's Emulsion to make richer blood, fortify the membranes of the throat and chest and create body-warmth to resist sickness. Soldiers at war receive cod liver oil; it will also strengthen you.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

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Individual Styles to Suit Every Requirement

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### Nova Scotia Plans to Co-ordinate All Resources For Improved Highways

#### Hon. E. H. Armstrong Explains Scope of His Bill Setting Up a Provincial Highways Board and Providing for Taxes on Cities and Towns and Municipal Tax in Lieu of Statute Labor to Get Good Roads.

(Halifax Chronicle.)

The betterment of the highways of the province, how this could be accomplished under present conditions, was discussed in the House of Assembly yesterday by Hon. E. H. Armstrong, minister of works and mines, in moving the second reading of the government's bill, entitled "The Highways Act."

Mr. Armstrong delivered a most interesting address, in the course of which he explained the salient features of the bill and the reasons for its introduction. He dwelt at length upon the advantages of establishing a central, responsible Highways Board which would serve to co-ordinate the efforts for good roads, discussed the sources from which the road fund is to be raised, and pointed out the advantages of the new system of administration of the road monies of the province. At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Armstrong stated that the bill had not been presented to the House earlier and that at a later stage he would probably have some questions to ask regarding the bill. Mr. Hall spoke very briefly and then the bill passed by a dissenting vote.

**Under Responsible Authority.**

The Provincial Highways Board, proposed in this bill, would be empowered to make the provincial capital. To member of the provincial council. It would not be an improvement over the present system, which has a board of roads, but it would be a more responsible authority. At present, the roads are managed by the municipalities, and it is a matter of fact that the roads are in a very poor state of repair. The bill would apply the skill that was not now under such supervision. The board could study and advise, centralize, and classify.

Discussing the suggestion of the Good Roads Association that certain roads of the province be specially assisted, he said that this association had done a great deal to centralize and direct public opinion, but he was not convinced that the time had arrived when certain roads of the province should be set apart and earmarked as provincial highways. He preferred, and the government preferred, that the whole matter should be left to the board. The other was to be left to the board. The other was to be left to the board. The other was to be left to the board.

aid that the government did not expect to be asked by the municipalities to go to any large expense on capital account at the present time. The cost of labor and material had greatly advanced what it was ten years ago, and, while the war lasted, expectations as to capital expenditure would be disappointed.

In conclusion, Hon. Mr. Armstrong said that Nova Scotia, by the betterment of her roads, could develop a splendid tourist traffic, would secure additional economic advantages, and that the best method to promote that betterment was by the establishment of just such a system as was proposed in this bill.

### Wilson Corrupt Say the Germans

#### Berlin Press Asserts That He is the Tool of Millionaires Who Rule United States

The Hague, April 28.—The German press continues to attack America and President Wilson daily. Having exhausted their imagination on the subject of the navy and army, the newspapers now attack American politics and finances, making them responsible for the entrance of the United States into the conflict. Such headlines as "Wall Street Wants War," "Why Wilson Wants War," "What Strong Pressure Was Brought to Bear on Wilson to Continue the War," apparently appeal to their readers.

The Kölnische Volks-Zeitung asserts that President Wilson declared war in order to continue for profits for Wall Street, and that the names of corporations, intended to show that Wilson's private interests were responsible for his desire to be re-elected during the war. The Volks-Zeitung, however, says that America is so busy with the making of munitions and other war industries that it has no time to occupy itself with the foreign markets which it intended to control or to capture those in neutral countries. With the freedom of the seas assured, it predicts, Germany will not have such competition after the war, even from America, as she feared.

The Tagesschau says that the German government has drawn America into the war, and that arbitrary and unscrupulous multimillionaires have, in spite of "the democratic electoral system," led America into the fray because they feared that Germany's submarines would prevent the further export of munitions to Europe. The history of the last hundred years, it continues, shows that the capitalists of America control her politics. This paper predicts their downfall as the result of a congressional inquiry and exposure, and says it is a tragedy that such men as the Astors, Goetzes, and Rhinelanders turn against their own ancestors. Perhaps, it says, English capitalists have helped, but in any case it is clear that plutocracy dominates American politics, which are ruled by the multimillionaires' trust of industrial magnates who decided on a war "that is for the freedom of humanity."

Certain Berlin papers publish commercial supplements urgently warning German firms to be on their guard against American financial commercial competition in the eastern Mediterranean, especially in Turkey and the Balkan States. The American concerns against which warning is given are the United States Steel Corporation, the American International Corporation, the Studebaker Harvester Consolidation, the United States Rubber Corporation, the Western Electric Company, and the Corn Products Company.

**DANISH HER MAY WED SWEDISH PRINCESS**

Copenhagen, April 30.—According to a dispatch from Stockholm received by the Politiken it is reported in Sweden that the visit of King Christian of Denmark to King Gustave of Sweden was to discuss the possible engagement of Crown Prince Christian of Denmark and Princess Margaretha, a daughter of Prince Charles of Sweden.

King Christian of Denmark arrived in Stockholm on April 24. Princess Margaretha is a niece of the Swedish king and is 18 years old. Crown Prince Christian of Denmark was born March 11, 1929.