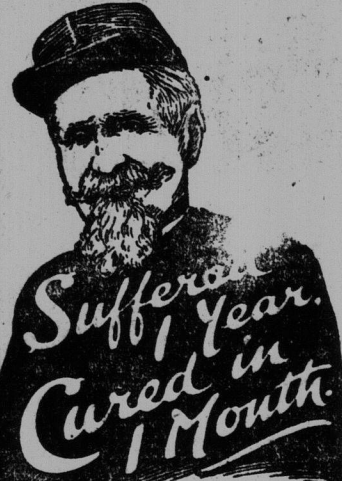


THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1918



**Sufferers Cured in 1 Month**

R. Martineau, Esq., Honorary Commandant of the Papal Zouaves, of 79 Villeneuve West, Montreal, writing to the proprietors of Zam-Buk, says:

"For over a year I suffered with an eruption on my skin, and notwithstanding the numerous remedies I used it got no better until I commenced using Zam-Buk. I applied the balm regularly and used only Zam-Buk Soap for bathing, and in a comparatively short time could see some improvement. After continuing the treatment for a month the disease—although of over a year's standing—had entirely disappeared. In my estimation Zam-Buk is the only remedy for skin troubles."

For ringworm, scalp sores, abscesses, ulcers, running sores, salt rheum, teething sores, "barber's rash," pimples, blood-poisoning, piles, cuts, burns and scalds Zam-Buk is equally good. 50c. box, 3 for \$1.25. All dealers or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

**Zam-Buk**  
WHITE FOR FREE SAMPLE

NEWS OF MONCTON

Moncton, Sept. 16.—Henry D. LeBlanc, an employee of the C. G. R. tinshop, had three fingers of his right hand badly crushed this morning while at his work. LeBlanc was feeding in a large piece of sheet iron and in some manner his glove became caught drawing his fingers between the rollers.

A woman was before the police court today for violating the N. B. Prohibition act. She was fined \$50 and costs.

A. M. Belding, of St. John, spoke in the school room of St. John's Presbyterian church this evening under the auspices of the men's association of the church on various phases of social welfare work. Rev. T. P. Drummond presided. Mr. Belding's address aroused much interest and won many expressions of approval. He emphasized the value of the work of the social service council, a branch of which was recently organized in Moncton. He strongly urged the development of the community spirit, bringing about reform in the province. Emphasis was laid on the importance of improving conditions for children through compulsory attendance at school and medical inspection.



**Sufferers From Piles**

Pyramid Pile Treatment gives quick relief to itching, bleeding, protruding piles, hemorrhoids and such troubles. A single box at all drug stores. A single box at all drug stores. A single box at all drug stores.

**FREE SAMPLE COUPON**

PYRAMID PILE TREATMENT. Kindly send me a free sample of Pyramid Pile Treatment in plain wrapper.

Name.....  
Street.....  
City.....

**Cocoon Oil Makes A Splendid Shampoo**

If you want to keep your hair in good condition, be careful what you wash it with.

Don't use prepared shampoos or anything else that contains too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and is very harmful. Just plain mulished cocoon oil (which is pure and entirely greaseless), is much better than anything else you can use for shampooing, as this can't possibly injure the hair.

Simply moisten your hair with water and rub it in. One or two teaspoonsful will make an abundance of rich creamy lather, and cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly. The lather rinses out easily and removes every particle of dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves it fine and silky, bright, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get mulished cocoon oil at most any drug store. It is very cheap, and a few ounces is enough to last everyone in the family for months.

**No Trouble to Keep Skin Free From Hairs**

(The Modern Beauty.)

There is no need for any woman to countenance superfluous hairs, because with a paste made by mixing some powdered delonix with water it is easy to get rid of them. The paste is applied over two to three minutes, then rubbed off and the skin washed. This treatment will rid the skin of hair without leaving a bluish, but care should be taken to see that you get real delonix.

**Look For Battle In The Vosges**

In the various theatres of the war the fighting is going on steadily, and with added impetus in Macedonia, where the reconstituted Serbian army, co-operating with French forces, have stormed three strongly fortified Bulgarian positions and occupied Vetrnik, Dobropolje and Sokol—considered the most important part of the Macedonian front.

French troops in their advance toward the Chemin-Des-Dames, have gained two-thirds of a mile on a two and a half mile front to the northeast and east of Sancy where they captured an additional 600 prisoners.

American and German patrols are doing the major part of the work on the Lorraine front, but there are reports of a possible great attack by one side or the other in the Vosges. In that mountainous territory the artillery fire has developed great intensity and hostile airplanes have been unusually active.

All reports indicate a marked increase in the work of the airplanes along all the fronts. The Germans, who quite recently appeared to lack adequate air forces, have now sent augmented forces into the air, and these have been numerous engagements. As an illustration of the severity of the fighting, the British airmen on Sunday accounted for thirty-seven German planes, while they themselves reported sixteen missing.

**RUSSIAN MASSES RESENT BOLSHEVIKI DEAL WITH HUNS**

Prevent Shipment to Germany Of Goods Sorely Needed at Home

Finances Are Chaotic — Bankers Describe Ministers' Budget as Liabilities on One Side and Printing Presses on Other

Stockholm, Thursday, Sept. 12.—(By the Associated Press.)—German despatches received in Sweden speak of the commercial agreement between Germany and Soviet Russia in the same general terms as those employed by the Bolshevik press. These despatches maintain the same degree of secrecy concerning the details as that which M. Joffe, the Bolshevik ambassador, preserved when he made his flying trip from Berlin to Moscow to complete the agreement.

The masses in Russia were displeased by the arrangement, because they knew it contemplated the sale of goods so badly needed by the Russians, and especially the transfer to Germany of the fabrics which the Soviet government had confiscated in great quantities in Moscow and Petrograd.

The Germans also are apparently dissatisfied with the agreement, because their efforts to ship goods have been so severely resisted, and they believe Germany will have some trouble in this case that she encountered in the Ukraine. In other words, they seem to feel that the Bolsheviks do not expect to abide by their treaty.

Even before Madame Spiridonova made her exposures concerning the German plans to deprive Russia of the cloth, leather and food it needs so badly, the Russian laborers and railway men were effectively checking large movements of goods to Germany. In Petrograd, dock laborers refused to load ships with goods that were billed for Sweden but clearly intended for the Germans. Train sidings suspected cars and refused to haul them to Pskov.

Less than a month ago Bolshevik troops at Orsk refused to become a trainload of cloth was about to pass across the German lines, asserting that they would advertise the fact throughout Russia if the Germans persisted in taking away Russian fabrics.

The situation became so grave that the Germans abandoned their plan to ship the fabrics. Small shipments may slip through, but the large commitments escape the laborers with difficulty and the circumstances are so widely discussed in meetings that even the close press censorship does not prevent wide publicity.

For some time the officials defended shipments to Germany on the ground that the foodstuffs and clothes were for Russian prisoners, but the returned prisoners told such terrible stories of their privations that the Russian masses refused to accept the explanation, which was denounced as a pretext of corrupt officials charged with passing goods for consideration.

Millions of yards of cloth are locked in the Moscow and Petrograd storehouses, closely watched by agitators, and the Soviet government risks its existence if it allows the Germans to ship wholesale lots at a time when the masses are clothed in rags and are facing the approach of winter thus and without bread and fuel.

The Russian public is in the dark as to the gold payments the Soviets agreed to make to Germany. The rumored amount varies from \$300,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000 rubles. The whereabouts of the Russian gold reserve is a mystery, and many bankers doubt whether any considerable amount remains to meet the German claims. The State Bank has not made a complete report since the Bolsheviks seized the government, and the statements of the minister of finance made so far are described by Russian bankers as "a list of liabilities on one side of the sheet and printing presses on the other."

No authoritative statement is available as to the actual amount of paper money in circulation, but the sum is probably not less than \$50,000,000,000 rubles.

When the Bolsheviks evacuated Petrograd last February, a train was sent to Nizhni-Novgorod carrying various securities of the state bank and money, the whole being said to amount to 75,000,000,000 rubles. The Bolsheviks boasted that this was the richest train on record. These securities undoubtedly have been scattered widely because of the repeated political uprisings in Nizhni-Novgorod, and the value of many of the securities is probably doubtful because of the absolute industrial paralysis of the country.

**SPEND MORE NOW FOR DRINK IN ENGLAND BUT DRUNKENNESS LESS**

Heavy Taxes Increase Expenditure and Excessive Drinking Has Greatly Declined

London, Aug. 20.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Before the war the people of this country spent much less for drink than now. Nevertheless there is not half the drunkenness in these war-torn times that there was in 1913. Heavy taxation to provide war funds accounts for the public drinking less, but not for further indulgence. In fact, excessive drinking has declined more than 80 per cent, and there has been a enormous gain in national efficiency.

All this has come about, Lord D'Abernon, chairman of the Liquor Control Board, told the Associated Press, as a result of the war regulations introduced by the government.

"There is great ground for hope," he said, "that the progress made toward temperance under war conditions will not be lost, that it will be continued by post-war action along lines similar to the restrictions now in force."

Such action must come, if taken, from parliament. The life of the present regulations will terminate one year after peace has been declared. According to Lord D'Abernon, it is certain that the country never will go back to pre-war conditions.

The board's regulations limiting the hours for the sale of liquor, cutting down the alcoholic content of spirits, and beer, and abolishing treating, were taken to rather kindly, on the whole, in Lord D'Abernon's opinion.

"There has been very little friction," he said, "we have had some complaints to the effect that if costs an enormous amount of money to get drunk now, but that is exactly what should be the case. The question of the price of alcoholic drinks compared to that of food is very important. If liquor is too cheap that fact leads to over-indulgence. The war on beer is now seven times what it was ten years ago, and the duty on spirits also has been greatly increased."

It is clear that public opinion will not tolerate a return to the bad conditions which undoubtedly existed before the war. It is recognized that the present system affords a basis for a permanent settlement of the drink question acceptable to both sides.

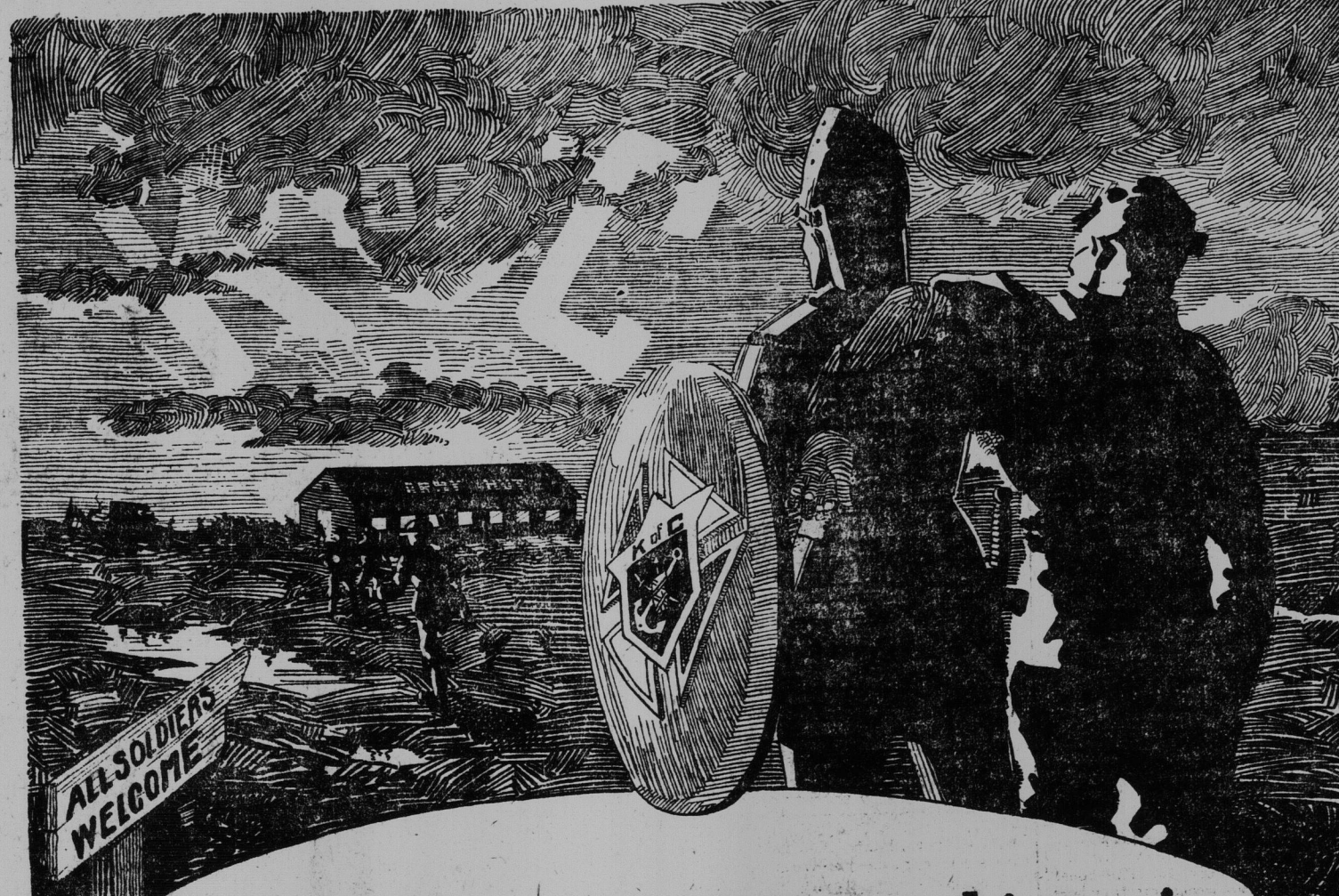
More than twice as much money is spent in England for drink as for bread, and the outlay just about equals the expenditure for meat.

After the war the government's yearly revenues from duties on drink are expected to amount to from \$500,000,000 to \$750,000,000, a sum almost equal to the total tax revenue before the war.

England has been noted for its heavy stout, bitter and ale, and the brewers thought that this would greatly injure their business. But they have done far better than they thought was possible.

The quantity of alcohol in beer has been reduced by nearly two-thirds. Great improvement has been made in the manufacture of light beers, which are said to be growing steadily in favor. The strength of spirits before the war averaged about 22 degrees under proof. They have been weakened, under the regulations, to an average of between 38 and 40 under proof.

In discussing the sharp decrease in heavy drinking, Lord D'Abernon said it might be thought that the absence from



**That HE may NOT need in vain**

From across the sea there comes a plea to the loyal hearts of Canada. On the blood-soaked field of battle, suffering the intense anguish of a mortal wound, many a brave Canadian lad is calling, pleading, praying for the relief, the comfort, the assistance of those for whom he is fighting. He has nobly borne his cross, but the barbarism of a heathen foe has placed him helpless at your mercy, and from out the awful abyss comes to YOU his voice, begging in all the pathos of his agony for the relief which YOU can give.

**Won't you give as freely of YOUR MONEY as HE has of HIS BLOOD?**

There is absolutely no distinction of race or creed. All soldiers are administered to alike.

The amount asked of the good people of Canada during the week of September 15th to 23rd is absolutely necessary to supply the comfort, recreation and relief our boys at the front so badly need.

**WON'T YOU GIVE THEM WHAT YOU WOULD WANT IF YOU WERE "OVER THERE"?**

September 15th to 23rd  
**KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS**  
Dominion Wide Army Hut Appeal

Canadian Headquarters, 95 Laurier Ave., West, Ottawa, Ont.

**NEWS OF SOLDIERS**

Lieutenant G. H. Currie, officer in charge of recruiting for the Royal Canadian Engineers in the maritime provinces, received word yesterday afternoon that the Signal Training Depot at Ottawa has been re-opened. He was advised that recruiting for this branch of the service both in the Canadian and Siberian expeditionary forces will be commenced immediately and will be as vigorous as before. All recruits will now be sent to Ottawa rather than to St. John's (Que.), as previously done.

It was learned yesterday that the Army Service Corps of the Siberian Expeditionary Force will not be up to the full complement so that the O. C. will be of the rank of major.

Major J. T. McGowan, this city, artillery officer, has returned from Camp Petawawa where he was attached during the summer to the training staff. He is reporting to this military district for duty.

Captain Victor Heron, general staff officer, local headquarters, has returned to the city following a very pleasant leave spent in Ontario.

Farmers throughout the province who are receiving great assistance in harvesting from drafters on leave but who were fearing the loss of a portion of their

**WILL NOT CONSIDER PEACE PROPOSALS**

Washington, Sept. 16.—Austria's proposal for peace discussions was delivered to Secretary Lansing tonight by W. A. F. Ekengren, Swedish minister to the United States. After reading the document Secretary Lansing said that the United States will entertain no proposal for a conference upon a matter concerning which it has made its position and purpose so plain. The secretary of state let it be known that he was speaking on authority of President Wilson.

**GERMAN PLOTTER DIES IN ATLANTA PRISON**

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 17.—Karl Buenz, former managing director of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line in New York, and at one time German minister to Mexico, died here on Sunday in the federal penitentiary, where he was serving a sentence for conspiracy against the United States government. Buenz was seventy-five years old.

**School Girls' Nerves**

When the undue amount of nervous energy is concentrated in the brain there is bound to be failure of the other functions of the body.

Digestion is impaired—the head aches—you cannot sleep—you are easily excited and irritated—feel tired and lack energy.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a creator of rich, red blood and a builder up of the exhausted, nervous system.

**MUTT AND JEFF—JEFF IS NOT ONLY A GOOD SOLDIER, BUT A POLITE ONE, TOO**  
(COPYRIGHT, 1918, BY H. C. FISHER. TRADE MARK REGISTERED IN CANADA.)

