

# POOR DOCUMENT

## MC 35

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1918

### The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N.B., SEPTEMBER 16, 1918

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#### THE BID FOR PEACE

The latest German move for peace has resolved itself into certain proposals, elsewhere outlined. They are made, it is asserted, through the Austrian Emperor. They will be definitely declined by the Allies. The Germans know our peace terms; they have been plainly enough stated by both Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson, with the full endorsement of the other Allied powers. What those statements said, the Allies stand by.

It is characteristic of the enemy that Germany is willing and anxious for peace always when things are going badly for her, as they surely are now. It is also characteristic of the Hun's "effrontery" that they commit another atrocious crime at sea, even while preparing to send out the dove of peace on its mission.

Germany may choose to believe that the Allies will moderate their terms, but she may as well disabuse her mind of that idea. Peace will come when the Allies dictate it, not when Germany suggests this and that proviso. The despatches today bring interesting comment from London and American editors on the new effort to bring the war to an end by negotiation, and the Germans will find little consolation in reading the views of the people of Allied nations as set forth in the press. Germany is receiving an even more definite and disconcerting answer on the battlefield.

#### SUGAR AND THE TEETH

Those who are reducing their consumption of sugar will perhaps be comforted by some remarks made by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, health expert of Washington, who says—

"The sugar shortage is one of the greatest blessings that ever happened to the people of this country, and if it will have done nothing better than to teach us that we can do without sugar, the war will have paid for itself in the general health of our people, and especially of the teeth, and more teeth have been destroyed in this country by sugar than by all other means combined. You may think this is a very extravagant statement. I believe it is true. The worst enemy of the child is usually the mother, in spite of the old proverb that a boy's best friend is his mother. A mother who grants the wishes of her children when they come for sweets is the enemy of her child. I would like to be food director for a little while. I would not beg you to do this or that, but would make you do it. I would close every candy factory in this country, every single one; not only during the war, but for ever afterwards, and pass a law in every state, making it a penitentiary offence to give sugar to any child under fifteen years of age. Even with nothing else that would mean a fifty per cent improvement in the young people's teeth in this country. Sugar disintegrates foods out of which teeth are made. Sugar creates no tissue except fat. Fat is the only thing that it will make. You could not build teeth out of sugar. Nor can you build muscle, or nerve, or brain out of it. What you can do is to feed the child so much of it that he does not have room for wholesome food."

It is said of Dr. Wiley that he has a tendency to go to extremes, but he is nevertheless a recognized authority, and even if we discount his statements fifty per cent there will still be good reason for using discretion along with our sugar.

#### MR. HOOVER'S MESSAGE

Mr. Hoover says to the people of the United States: "Upon North America falls the burden of food supply. While Canada can export 100,000,000 bushels of grain this year, the major part of the allied programme for next year falls upon us. We have also to feed our own enormous army. We can do it if we simply have the will to live with every economy and to waste nothing."

Mr. Hoover pays a high compliment to the women of the Allied countries when he says—

"The harvests in France, England and Italy are better than one could expect in the tremendous drain of man-power to the front. This is due to the women. There is no sight in the world that would appeal to the American heart as that of the literally millions of women doing all the work of getting in the harvests while their men are at work in the shops or driving back the Germans."

Every appeal to the American people since they entered the war has been heartily met, and it is wonderful to what an extent the newspapers and periodical press have kept public interest and feeling aroused, and the people keyed up to a high pitch of patriotic enthusiasm. The present danger is the greatest success achieved by the Allies in the last month may create an impression that we are near the end of the war. It is as true today as it was one or two or three years ago, that we cannot afford to relax our war efforts for a moment. The enemy is not yet beaten, and we never know what complications may arise. Convinced as we may be that the war will end next year, we must act as if we anticipated a much longer struggle.

#### MR. W. H. BARNABY

The city today mourns the loss of a sterling citizen. It was with widespread regret that the news of the death of Mr. W. H. Barnaby was received. Though a long and successful business career with the large house of Manchester, Robertson, Allison, Ltd., he had won a commanding position in the commercial life of St. John, and had gained that highly prized acquisition—the highest reputation for integrity. Mr. Barnaby's life record is that of sturdy endeavor and well applied industry which surmounted obstacles of early days and brought him to a high place in the business life of St. John. Mr. Barnaby, with the best interests of the city at heart, devoted much thought and gave freely of his time to public affairs, and it was with attentive ears that his opinions on questions of importance were heard. To the bereaved ones at home and overseas in the Empire's cause, deep sympathy today is offered.

A courteous officer and a thorough soldier, the Canadian Expeditionary Force going to Serbia gains much by the presence of Lieut.-Colonel A. A. H. Powell as its base commander. Lieut.-Colonel Powell's duties in St. John have brought him into close touch with the life of the city, and he has won the high regard of all classes. Several times he has made effort to get overseas, but he was needed in the position he filled so ably and, like the good soldier that he is, he had to sacrifice wish to duty. Now that his desire is about to be gratified, his fortunes in the more stirring war scenes will be followed with keen interest by the people of St. John.

What has long been surmised is now definitely established. Russia was sold to Germany by Trotsky and Lenin. The Allies have come into possession of documents making this absolutely certain. The Best-Livovak treaty was a sham and the whole course of events was arranged by Germany. Now to convince Russia and the Allies of this and the rehabilitation of the nation will be the more readily accomplished.

Automobile owners and dispensers of gasoline alike are to be commended for the manner in which they observed the call to save on Sunday. As the cry for peace goes up in the enemy lands, the sobs of fathers, mothers, and children from their loved ones in another crime at sea steel the Allies' heart against giving way an inch until Germany is beaten to her knees.

The Allies continue to regain territory in France while the enemy promotes a campaign for peace.

The guns of Metz are firing upon the Americans. The war gets nearer home to the Hun.

#### THE BARBARIAN WAY

Another Fearful Example of German Savagery (Chatham World).

The British soldier, it has been said, is a most difficult man to impress or depress. He takes for granted whatever comes in his way. Nothing surprises him very much, least of all any new devilry that may be introduced to him by the German. It is "what you expect from the Boche."

The result of this attitude is that first-hand evidence of German atrocities, which is the only evidence worth publishing, is very rarely available. The eye-witness does not think that anything so natural as German cruelty is worth reporting officially. He mentions it casually perhaps to a friend, who passes it on to another, and by the time it reaches the ears of those in authority the identity of the actual eye-witness is lost.

Another horrible story is added to the many with which Germany has provided the world; probably a true story; but it is "not evidence." In some such way, no doubt, the story of what happened to a soldier in Staff Redoubt in October, 1918, went the rounds. The stretcher-bearer who saw it spoke of it to his friends, perhaps. The story got about. Nobody knew whether it was truth or legend. It was always somebody else who had actually seen it, never the actual narrator. And then, after two years, the stretcher-bearer himself mentions the affair casually in a letter. This time the matter is taken up promptly. He is asked if he is willing to sign a statement that he saw this thing with his own eyes. He tells his story again of that unforgettable sight, and puts his name to it. And this is the story.

The 25th Division had taken some trenches at Staff Redoubt by Thiepval. This stretcher-bearer was one who went into the trenches after they had been taken, in order to remove the wounded. There he came across something which, as he says, almost turned him sick with horror.

A German dugout. In the middle of the dugout a chair. Tied by ropes to the chair the body of a British soldier. And the body had no hands, no ears, only one eye—other mutilations not to be described.

That was all. Just a young British soldier after certain Germans had finished with him. Well, that was two years ago. One gathers that those who saw this German work, did not, after that first horror, think the matter worth reporting. It may be that in this fifth year of German self-revelation the general attitude will be much the same. It is the barbarian way—just one more example of it.

#### WHEN WILL THE WAR END?

Absolute knowledge have I none, But my aunt's washerwoman's sister's son, How a policeman on his beat Say to a laborer on the street, That he had a letter just last week, Written in the finest Greek, From a Chinese coolie in Timbuctoo, Who said that the darkies in Cuba knew Of a colored man in a Texas town Who got it straight from a circus clown, That a man in Klondike heard the news From a gang of South American Jews, About somebody in Borneo Who heard a man who claimed to know Of a well society female fake Whose mother-in-law will undertake To prove that her husband's sister's niece Has stated in a printed piece That she has a son, who has a friend Who knows when the war is going to end.

#### CONFLICTING ADVICE

"Be careful how you burn your gas," Exclaims one cheerful soul, "If you would warm your happy home Pray manage it with coal."

"No, no," exclaims a second soul, "Your coal you must not burn. Behove us all to learn."

For to depend on gas it does Behove us all to learn. A third from whom you seek advice Will say, with gesture grave, "Our gas we must by no means burn. Our coal, sir, we must save."

And which is right, and which is wrong, I frankly do not know.

But on one thing you may depend, If you are wrong some cheerful friend Will yell, "I told you so!" —The Passing Show.

#### LIGHTER VEIN

Unquestionably, Millicent—What do you call him—the man who directs the staging of the play?

John—Why, stage coach, of course. —Howard C. Kieley, Cartoon Magazine.

After the Honeymoon. She asked in accents sweet and low, "What makes the sea, dear, murmur so?" He answered, "Cause it hears a lot Of this romantic lovey do!" —Cartoons Magazine.

Found. "Aha!" hissed the Pullman porter, "I have found the secret of his berth!" And he took a flask from under the passenger's pillow. —Cartoons Magazine.

Little Wilkie. In St. Stephen on Sept. 12 occurred the marriage of Mary Crookshanks Wilkie of Thomaston to Clarence Little, York Mills.

#### THE LIVING KAISER

In his recent speech at Essen the Kaiser said: "But to whom, after all, do we owe the war? To the very beginning of the war of starving out the German women and children? Who was it that introduced the terrible hatred into the war? It was the enemy."

"Everyone of you in the remotest corner of the farthest knows that I am not alone returned to shorten the war as far as possible for you and your people and for the entire civilized European world. In December, 1918, I presented the enemy public with a clear and unambiguous offer of peace in the name of the German empire and my allies. Jeers, mockery, and contempt were the answer. And the from which was so evident in 1917 had almost disappeared. The most important advancement in the political field has been the carrying out of the recommendation of the Ottawa convention that the different provinces organize branches of the labor movement along the same lines as the British Labor party. At least seven of the provinces have already organized for definite political action.

#### THE ARMY HUTS

All over Canada the Knights of Columbus are now engaged in a campaign for funds for the support of the Army Huts under the direction of their military chaplain service. These huts, which are duly recognized by the army authorities, do not in any way interfere with other organizations having such agencies at the front. They supply for Catholic soldiers in the Allied armies such religious and material services as the Y. M. C. A. and other organizations provide for Protestant soldiers. The huts and tents are not reserved for Catholics alone but are at all times open to all soldiers regardless of creed or nationality.

Here, then, is another good cause for which the support of the public may be asked with every confidence that it will be generously treated. Any agency ministering to the welfare of our soldiers in the field has a just claim upon civilians at home. St. John has contributed liberally to many good causes, but the end is not yet reached. While the need for funds to carry on work of this character will continue and it should be recognized. In this city and province there should be generous and vigorous co-operation in making the present appeal for funds a success.

### "Barber's Itch"

Annoying, isn't it? But you can soon get rid of this form of eczema by applying Dr. Chase's Ointment after shaving.

This soothing ointment heals the irritated skin and keeps it soft and pliable. By its antiseptic influence it prevents the spreading of skin trouble.

You will not suffer from tenderness of the skin if you apply Barber's Ointment after shaving. It acts as a food for the skin, keeping it smooth and velvety.

#### Line Your Own Stove!

Foley's Prepared Fire Clay Ready to use. Sold in bulk by T. McAvity, W. H. Thorne, or at the Pottery.

### TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OPENS

Important Matters in Report of Executive Council

#### A GROWING MEMBERSHIP

Total at Close of 1917 Was 204,630 and in That Year 4,839 Enlisted for Active Service—Political Matters—Organization in Provinces—Wants C. P. R. Under Government Management

Quebec, Sept. 16.—The report of the executive council of the Trades and Labor Congress, which opened its annual convention here this morning, announced that, viewing the situation from both the industrial and political aspects, the organized labor movement has every reason to be proud since the last convention. The report points out that the membership of trades and labor organizations during 1918 and 1919 showed a somewhat astonishing decline in the tide during 1917 and 1918 had more than compensated for the strenuous efforts to prevent a further slump in membership. At the close of 1917 the membership for all classes of trades unions was 204,630, compared in 1918 branch unions, a total increase for the year of 44,228 in membership and 182 in local unions. During the year 1917 there were 4,839 trades unionists enlisted for active service. With the enforcement of conscription the total of unionists with the army rose to 82,000. The report states that the large increase in the membership of the unions has given added vitality to the movement for increased wages to meet the increased cost of living. Through the Industrial Disputes Investigations Act many disputes had been settled in the interests of the workers without resort to strikes, and while strikes had been necessary in some cases, in proportion to the number of demands for higher wages the industrial disturbances had been few.

In the political field, the report continues, considerable progress has been made both in the recognition of the organized labor movement by the government and in the organization of the independent Labor party in the different provinces. Prior to the general election, it is contended in the report, the congress had every reason to protest against the action of the government in ignoring the demands of labor and, unlike the governments of other Allied countries, no action had been taken to co-operate with the labor movement in the prosecution of many of the essential policies of the war. With the entry of the union government into power there was an immediate change in the policy and representatives of organized labor were invited to Ottawa to confer with the members of the war council and the cabinet with reference to such important questions as the conscription of labor for farm work, national registration, the enforcement of the military service act, and other vital questions. There was also a notable change in the attitude of the Imperial Munitions Board towards the labor organizations, and the from which was so evident in 1917 had almost disappeared. The most important advancement in the political field has been the carrying out of the recommendation of the Ottawa convention that the different provinces organize branches of the labor movement along the same lines as the British Labor party. At least seven of the provinces have already organized for definite political action.

There has been a noticeable tendency on the part of workers holding different views as to principle and tactics to emphasize the points of agreement and to discount the differences. This attitude has led to the uniting of trade unionists and societies, and the prospects for a strong and aggressive National Labor Party were never brighter than they are today.

Dealing with the need for a thorough organization, the report says that there are only 4,000 women in the ranks of the unionists. However, in the machine and textile industries important progress has been made. The enfranchisement of women, the report argues, has made it all the more necessary that women should be organized industrially as well as politically.

The War. In regard to the war, the executive council states that its attitude is the same as it was in 1918 when it was announced that "your quarrel is with autocracy, and not with democracy, hence our quarrel is with the German government and not with the German people."

With reference to the war, the council is considering every available means of assisting the dominion in its efforts to play an honorable, patriotic and effective part in this epoch-making struggle, they must not allow the future to be obscured, nor the interests of the working classes which it holds to be "overlooked or neglected. The council reports that on the subject of conscription, after the verdict of the polls, it sees no object—good, bad, or indifferent, would be attained in referring to it.

The report also touches on the government ownership of railroads, approving of the acquisition of the Canadian Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific, and stating that the congress cannot be satisfied until the Canadian Pacific Railway is included in the railways under government control; demands from the government a declaration of policy on the question of ownership and control of aircraft; regrets that the government has done very little to meet the wishes of the congress with reference to the increasing of pensions of soldiers; recommends that the executive be authorized to press for amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; urges that the committee be entrusted with the work of organizing women workers; and suggests that the folly of expecting new industries requiring technically trained men can be successfully conducted in Canada without a progressive system of technical education, be pointed out to the government.

In conclusion, the executive council expresses "particular satisfaction at this gathering in the province of Quebec, the home of our French Canadian fellow workers, as it demonstrates the unity and universality of labor interests."

The report of President J. C. Waters on his work as parliamentary representative, states that the record of the last session of parliament, the order-in-council issued, the administration of the vari-

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ous departments of government, together with the industrial unrest so much in evidence, all herald the approach of a new day. Mr. Waters continues: "It is yet to be seen whether the new day will see civilization dawn and the world of human beings thrown into a state of chaos whether a democracy will be born, such as that of which philosophers and poets have dreamed and sung, and for which the slaves and serfs and poverty-oppressed of all the ages have hungered."

Mr. Waters' report gives a synopsis of all legislation dealt with at Ottawa during the last session of parliament and also details the part he had been called upon to play in the settlement of industrial disputes among the miners and steel workers in Nova Scotia, the millworkers at Toronto and Hamilton, the operators of the Great North Western Telegraph Company, and the letter carriers. (Continued on page 5, sixth column.)



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and less than half that number sent in replies on the cards. To be exact 13,987 were received. The figures are as follows: Spring wheat—Estimated acres under cultivation in province: 49,438. Data estimates 224,442 acres. Barley, 6,608 acres. Potatoes estimate 57,272 acres. Turnips estimate 15,013 acres. Hay estimates 740,087 acres. The wheat estimate is given by counties as follows: — Albert, 1,051 acres; Carleton, 7,098

acres; Charlotte, 505 acres; Gloucester, 8,985 acres; Kent, 5,408 acres; Kings, 1,407 acres; Madawaska, 2,716 acres; Northumberland, 3,862 acres; Queens, 418 acres; Restigouche, 1,929 acres; St. John, 921 acres; Sunbury, 355 acres; Victoria, 6,817 acres; Westmorland, 6,184 acres; York, 8,415 acres.

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