

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 11, 1917.

The St. John Evening Times is printed at 27 and 29 Canterbury Street every evening (Sunday excepted) by the St. John Times Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd., a company incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act.

Telephone—Private branch exchange connecting all departments, Main 2417.

Subscription prices—Delivered by carrier \$5.00 per year, by mail \$2.00 per year in advance.

The Times has the largest afternoon circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

Special Advertising Representatives—NEW YORK, Frank R. Northrup, Brunswick Bldg. 5.

CHICAGO, E. J. Powers, Manager, Association Bldg. 5.

MONTREAL, J. C. Ross, Board of Trade Bldg.

British and European—Frederick A. Smith, 29 Leinster Hill, LONDON, E.C., England.

THE WAR NEWS.

"No one now expects the war to last out the year."

This sentence appears in a special cable from London, by Mr. Arthur S. Draper to the New York Tribune. Mr. Draper is of opinion, however, that there will be another great push by the Entente Allies, and perhaps one by the Central Powers. He says there is no doubt at all that the German people want peace, but he is most impressed by the renewed determination and greater unity of effort on the part of the Entente Allies. We would all experience a profound sense of relief if we could share Mr. Draper's optimism and feel that the war would end this year. He believes the Allies will win, and that they will win before the year is out. When, however, we remember how many times since August, 1914, we looked for a favorable decision on that front, and that the enemy still holds so much Allied territory, there is bound to be a certain element of doubt in regard to the length of time required to complete the task.

The good news comes today that Greece has accepted the terms of the Allies, and a great source of danger in that quarter may be removed. With Greece out of the way the drive on the Macedonian front will be a less difficult movement. The Russian advance in the Riga region appears to be developing into a formidable attack, and there are other reports from the various fronts which indicate Allied success. The whole outlook is unquestionably better, and the reports of food scarcity and growing discontent in Germany are not least in importance in summing up the factors making for Allied victory.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

Hon. T. C. Norris, the Liberal premier of Manitoba, not only holds that every man should fill out the national service card, but he would punish those who refuse. In the course of a speech in Winnipeg last week he said:—

"During the past few weeks we have been trying to persuade people along the line of National Registration on behalf of the National Service—a movement of the greatest importance at the present time. I have found the people of Manitoba anxious to do all in their power to render what assistance they can. However, we find some set against National Registration. They are going up against the men who oppose the government's request as such a time as this should be put into full effect to meet the conditions that prevail now. The struggle is not a little quarrel between two nations. It is the most terrific struggle between two nations."

The formation of a Housewives League or something of the sort in St. John would do good. The Montreal Financial Times observes that "the executive of the National Council of Women could give Sir Thomas White more useful advice on the conduct of an effective Thrift Campaign than he could get from a conference of all the civil servants in Ottawa."

Halifax Chronicle.—In its notice of the death of Sir Frederick Borden, the Toronto Star recalls the well known fact that one of the first political speeches made by the present premier, Sir Robert Borden, was on a Liberal platform in support of his cousin the then Dr. F. W. Borden.

THE TASK OF THE ALLIES

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson has very clearly shown the difference between the aims of the Entente Allies and the Germans, in the following extract from one of his recent statements:—

"We mean by Prussian militarism the organized effort toward world domination by the illegitimate application of immoralized military power. We do not suggest that every form of militarism or use of force is wrong; even in civil life we regard force as necessary. In corporate life, for example, it is necessary to restrain ill-disposed persons, but the legitimacy and the possibility of supporting or even tolerating the use of force depends on the use being, firstly, in the right spirit; secondly, in the right way; and thirdly, for the right ends. What the allies contend in regard to Germany is that its great military powers are not subject to proper moral constraints; that they have not been used in accordance with such restraints; and that, despite what has gone on for nearly two and a half years, there has so far been no change in this respect, and no prospect of a change, so far as Germany itself is concerned."

Mr. Henderson further points out, and this is very important, that Germany has imposed her will upon Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey, and that if the war did not result in the complete defeat of all these powers the spirit of Prussian militarism would prevail throughout their borders, and lead to other wars instigated by that spirit which knows no moral restraint. The task of the Allies is to crush the enemy that when his arrogant spirit has been broken he will perceive the necessity of a proper observance of those moral considerations which make life tolerable among nations as among individuals.

Of the movement to promote better feeling between Ontario and Quebec, the Toronto Mail and Empire, welcoming the Quebec visitors, said:—"We Ontario folks are right glad to see so many of the leading men of Quebec who have done us the honor to pay us a visit of fraternity. Wherever they go in this province they will be received with open arms. We hope they will enjoy their visit as much as does everybody with whom they come in contact. There are no kinder hosts in the world than our fellow-citizens of French-speaking Canada. The English-speaking Canadian who has once been favored with their hospitality straightway wants to learn the French language. The members of the Bonne Entente party that left this province for Quebec some months ago to make the initial visit were quite taken by their feet by the cordiality of their reception." If the people of the two provinces get together in this spirit they will do Canada a great service, of lasting value. Each must seek to understand the other.

General Sir Henry Rawlinson, writing on October 23rd last, drew this forecast of the future:—"Our army has not yet reached the zenith of its power, nor will it have done so until next spring or possibly next summer. I think we have reached the top of the hill, but there is an undulating tableland to cross before we really get on to the down-grade portion beyond. This may be steep, it may be quite a gentle slope. But it will be down-hill work, and comparatively easy."

The coming Social Service conference will bring together in St. John not only social service workers from different parts of this province, but some of the most outstanding men in this line of effort in Canada, besides at least two from the United States. The conference should prove of the highest value, and should give to community welfare work a new inspiration and a brighter outlook.

The effect of the increased cost of living is well illustrated by the estimates for the Municipal Home presented to the finance committee of the municipal council yesterday. The cost of meat, bread, and food of all kinds has so increased that a larger appropriation is absolutely necessary.

The board of trade report on the assessment law adds one more complication. Is there any hope that legislation of this sort is to be secured this year, or are we to be content with the present inequitable system? The city council has a difficult task to perform.

The general public hospital is constantly crowded. More accommodation is urgently needed. The financial problem is the only one that stands in the way of this urgent public improvement. The need is obvious.

The Montreal Financial Times describes the National Service campaign as "an oratorical tour of the Dominion and very little else."

A GIRL'S SONG.

The Meuse and Marne have little waves;
The slender poplars o'er them lean,
One day they will forget the graves
That give the grass its living green.

Some brown French girl the rose will wear;
That springs above his comely head;
Will twine it in her russet hair,
No wonder why it is so red.

His blood is in the rose's veins,
His hair is in the yellow corn,
My grief is in the weeping rains,
And in the keening wind forlorn.

Flow softly, softly, Marne and Meuse;
Tread lightly all ye browsing sheep;
Fall tenderly, O silver dews,
For here my dear Love lies asleep.

The earth is in his sealed eyes,
The beauty marred that was my pride;
Would I were lying where he lies,
And sleeping sweetly by his side!

The spring will come by Meuse and Marne,
The birds be blithe as in the tree,
I heap the stones to make his cairn,
Where many sleep as peacefully as I.

—By Katharine Tynan.

FELT LIKE A NEW PERSON

After Taking Only One Box Of "Fruit-a-Lives"

East Ship Harbor, N. S.
"It is with great pleasure that I write to tell you of the wonderful benefits I have received from taking 'Fruit-a-Lives.' For years I was a dreadful sufferer from Constipation and Headaches and I was miserable in every way. Nothing in the way of medicines seemed to help me. Then I finally tried 'Fruit-a-Lives' and the effect was splendid. After taking one box, I feel like a new person, to have relief from those sickening headaches."

Mrs. MARTHA DEWOLFE.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-Lives Limited, Ottawa.

LIGHTER VEIN

No Reciprocity.
"It's downright mean of you to refuse me \$10," growled Cobill. "One friend should always help another."

"Yes," Dobill agreed, "but you always want to be the other."

Problem of the Unemployed.
The Foreman—I'll give you a job if you'll furnish me with a letter of recommendation from your last employer.

The Steady One—Then it's all up with me—he's been dead twenty years.

Securing an Audience.
"And the audience, my boy, were glued to their seats," said the delighted actor.

"That certainly was a neat way of keeping them there," said the critic.

Trusting to Nature.
While in town the countryman thought he might as well call at the fire insurance office and see about insuring his thip and household furniture.

"What facilities for extinguishing a fire have you in your village?" the official inquired.

The man pondered for a minute or two.

"There's the rain," he said.

FLOUR

MADE IN ST. JOHN

DIRECT FROM MILL TO THE CONSUMER

LaTour Flour

PURE MANITOBA

AT MILL PRICES

\$10.60 per barrel

\$5.20 per 1-2 bbl. bag

\$1.45 per 24 lb. bag

Delivered to all parts of the city

TELEPHONE WEST 6

St. John Milling Company

BEAUTY, QUALITY, VALUE!

find full and faithful expression in

HUMPHREY'S FOOTWEAR

for men and women, boys and girls.

HUMPHREY'S FOOTWEAR

is made in St. John by St. John people — for YOU.

ASK YOUR DEALER

Good Serviceable Footwear

Made in our own city in the Humphrey Factory and well made.

Women's Calf Leather Blucher Bais—Sizes 2 1-2 to 7.

Price \$4.00

Girls' Calf Leather Blucher Bais—Sizes 11 to 2. Price \$3.50

These make a good serviceable walking or skating boot.

TRY THEM!

McRobbie

Foot-Fitters : 50 King St.

SAV UR COAL



The Devil himself would be pleased with SAV UR COAL.

Does just what its name implies—it Saves your Coal by making one ton of coal do the work of two tons. Gives greater heat from less coal and leaves no cinders or clinkers.

You don't have to take our word for it. Hundreds swear by SAV UR COAL, and you will, too, if you will give it a fair trial. It is absolutely harmless to handle, and will not injure grates, furnaces or stoves.

Per Tube (enough to treat one ton of coal) \$1.25

T. McAVITY & SONS LTD.



We Want Every Housekeeper To See

The Scorcher

Will burn any kind of fuel—Hard Coal, Soft Coal, Slack or Coke. An excellent feature of these stoves is that they will hold the fire a long time. The heavy brick linings aid very much in distributing the heat, and in addition are much more durable than iron linings.

These Popular Stoves Are Made in Three Sizes.

Emerson & Fisher Ltd.

LONGER ENEMY WAIT

LESS THEY WILL GET

Principle of Stylized Books to Be Applied to Germans

Already Pay Cost—Only Revolution Can Save the German People From starvation

London, Jan. 10.—Another and far more passionate bid for peace is coming from Germany before Easter, when the seriousness of economic conditions, and the terrible food shortage may compel Germany to end the war. This prediction is made by the editor of the Spectator in today's issue. Though generally conservative in expressing opinions on the war, he insists this prediction is based upon information from the highest sources. He writes: "We have asked the allies to announce to Germany and her allies, and to the world at large, that we mean to apply the principle of the Stylized books, but force of circumstances, the power behind the throne has been starved and has been unable to apply that policy. Germany already is burning some of the books herself."

"Soon peace may be as terrible as war, there may be no ships in which to bring corn to save the German people from famine. Only a sudden and universal determination of the German people not to let themselves be starved can save them, but that is revolution. Revolution seems beyond the daring of a Prussian."

Food Situation Serious.

The Spectator's informant, in a review based exclusively on German official statements, says: "Germany's food situation is undoubtedly becoming extremely serious. Before the war Germany was importing an average year about 15,000,000 tons of food for men and beasts. Germany is no doubt still importing considerable quantities of food-stuffs from her neutral neighbors, but, compared with the colossal quantities she imported before the war, these supplies are utterly insignificant."

The Germans are the greatest potato eaters in the world now. According to government statements, the potato harvest is a terrible failure. It is officially asserted that the last harvest yielded only twenty million tons, against an average yield of almost fifty million tons. Therefore the government has announced that the weekly potato ration per inhabitant has been reduced lately from ten to seven, and then to five pounds a week, or three-quarters of a pound a day.

"How insufficient this must be for the average German is evident from the fact that the daily potato ration of soldiers during maneuvers is three and a quarter pounds, in addition to which they receive one and three-quarters pounds of bread and three-quarters of a pound of meat."

"The question arises whether Germany will be able to hold out until the next harvest, or whether, like a besieged fortress, she may have to surrender at discretion. Possibly Germany may find sufficient food. There is no world shortage and a deficiency of tonnage will make it difficult to repossess the world's food supply."

Whole Nation Will Want.

"She would therefore have to make peace in good time for otherwise the whole nation might be reduced to famine. Possibly Germany may find sufficient food. There is no world shortage and a deficiency of tonnage will make it difficult to repossess the world's food supply."

The nine "Stylized" books were offered to Targuin the Proud at a price. He refused to pay it, whereupon, the Sibyl burned three and offered the remaining six at the same price as the nine. He again refused, and the Sibyl burned three more, offering the remaining three at the same old figure. Then Targuin bought.

NEW EXPORT RECORD FOR MANUFACTURES

With More Than \$3,000,000,000 in 1916, United States Led the World—War The Cause

From the United States in 1916 manufactures were exported to a value greater than the value of manufactures exported from any other country in any year. A compilation issued by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank showed that the year's total exceeded \$3,000,000,000 as against \$2,020,000,000, the highest export record ever made by Great Britain, formerly the world's largest exporter of manufactures. England's record was made in 1915, the year immediately preceding the war. Prior to the war the United States held third rank. Commenting on the showing made, the bank's statement said: "Even prior to the war our own share in the world's exportation of manufactures was gaining more rapidly than

WALLACE NUTTING HAND-COLORED COLONIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Are always in stock in large variety. Sold unframed for mailing or we frame them suitably.

THE KODAK STORE

J. M. ROCHE & CO., LTD. - 94-96 King Street

DRIVER WANTED

REFERENCES NECESSARY!

CHEYNE & CO., - 166 Union St.

TELEPHONE M. 622 TEL. M. 225-21 CORNER FITT AND LEINSTER.

those of the other great exporters. Great Britain's exports of manufactures grew from \$1,460,000,000 in 1909 to \$2,020,000,000 in 1913, an increase of approximately 37 per cent, those of Germany from \$884,000,000 in 1909 to \$1,081,000,000 in 1913, an increase of 21 per cent; those of France from \$470,000,000 in 1909 to \$722,000,000 in 1913, an increase of 53 per cent; while those of the United States grew from \$408,000,000 in 1909 to \$1,081,000,000 in 1913, an increase of 163 per cent.

"It is, however, since the beginning of the war that the United States has made her greatest increase in the exportation of manufactures which amounted in the calendar year 1914 to \$974,000,000 in 1915 to \$1,784,000,000, and 1916 will approximate \$3,200,000,000, this estimate being based upon actual figures of the department of commerce for ten months ending with October, and the figures of the port of New York for November and December. Our total exports of manufactures in 1916 are more than three times as much as in 1914 and 80 per cent greater than in 1915."

"The growth in exports since the beginning of the war is of course due in a considerable degree to the demands for strictly war material, explosives alone being for 1916 approximately \$875,000,000, brass tubes for the manufacture of shells \$225,000,000, while in many other articles such as automobiles and various articles of iron and steel, there is also a large increase, though just the proportion of the growth is due to the demands of the war can only be estimated. Of iron and steel manufactures of all kinds the exports of the full year show a total of approximately \$800,000,000 against \$200,000,000 in 1914."

In the view of the bank the experience of the year just ended demonstrates the ability of the manufacturers of the United States to supply a much larger proportion of the manufactures entering world consumption than they have in the past, since the total value of the manufactures which they exported in 1916 was approximately 40 per cent of the total manufactures entering international trade in normal years as against approximately 15 per cent, which this country's manufacturers supplied in the year just preceding the war. The report showed that prior to the war the percentage which manufactures formed of the domestic exports of Great Britain was 79 per cent; Germany, 67 per cent; France, 58 per cent, and the United States 47 per cent. Manufactures formed 15 per cent of American domestic exports in 1909, 21 per cent, in 1910, 35 per cent, in 1911, 45 per cent, in 1912, 49 per cent, in 1913, and approximately 66 per cent, in 1916.

COAL

Lyken's Valley Egg for Furnaces

An excellent substitute for Scotch Anthracite

All sizes American Hard Coal and best grades of Soft Coal

always in stock

R. P. & W. F. STARR, Limited

49 SMYTH ST. 159 UNION ST.

TRY

Hard Coal, Pea Coal

For Kitchen Ranges and Small Tides

All Kinds of Coal on Hand.

THE COLWELL FUEL CO. LTD.

J. Firth Brittan, Secy-Treas.

DRY, HARD AND SOFT WOOD

GEO. DICK, 46 Britain St

Phone M. 1112

MINUDIE COAL

The Soft Coal that lasts, can be bought where you get the dry wood.

A. E. WHEPLEY,

240 Paradise Ave. Phone M. 1227

COLONIAL CAKES

The most delicious and distinctive of baked "goodies" — pure, cleanly, nourishing.

5 Perfect Flavors 5

ASK YOUR GROCER

Be Clean—and Safe.

Think of the germ-laden things your skin and clothes must come into contact with every day. Then remember that there is a splendid antiseptic soap

LIFEBUOY HEALTH SOAP

Use Lifebuoy for the hands, the bath, the clothes, and the home. Its rich, abundant lather means safety. The mild, antiseptic odor vanishes quickly after use.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED TORONTO

REPORT—showed that prior to the war the percentage which manufactures formed of the domestic exports of Great Britain was 79 per cent; Germany, 67 per cent; France, 58 per cent, and the United States 47 per cent. Manufactures formed 15 per cent of American domestic exports in 1909, 21 per cent, in 1910, 35 per cent, in 1911, 45 per cent, in 1912, 49 per cent, in 1913, and approximately 66 per cent, in 1916.

This Ointment Possesses Power to Heal the Skin

Two Cases Which Prove the Extraordinary Healing Power of Dr. Chase's Ointment

The use of Dr. Chase's Ointment is wonderfully satisfactory because you can actually see the results accomplished. It is surprising what change can be brought about in a single night by this great healing ointment.

Mr. George Beavis, 119 James street, Peterboro, Ont., writes: "As a healing ointment, I consider Dr. Chase's the best obtainable. I had a large running sore on my leg, and although I had tried all the prescriptions of two doctors I was unable to get any relief from the pain or to get the sore healed. One day my druggist handed me a sample box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and I used it with such good results that I decided to give the ointment a fair trial. Although I used four boxes, and am glad to be able to say that the sore on my leg is entirely healed up. Since this experience with Dr. Chase's Ointment I have recommended it to many people."

Mrs. W. W. Oliver, Port George, Annapolis Co., N. S., writes: "I am going to tell you my experience with Dr. Chase's Ointment. There was a spot on my face something like a mole, but it kept getting worse, and several doctors whom I consulted said it was skin cancer, and that it would have to be cut or burned out. I intended having this done, but changed my mind when my brother recommended Dr. Chase's Ointment. Before I had finished one box of the ointment this skin trouble had gone, and has not bothered me since. I cannot praise Dr. Chase's Ointment too much, and you are at liberty to publish this letter. Dr. Chase's Ointment sent a two-cent stamp for a sample box, and mention this paper. Price sixty cents a box, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.