

# CASTALIA STILL AT THE MERCY OF MOUNTAINOUS SEAS

Many Steamers Standing by to Assist the Forty-four Members of the Crew—Snow Storm Adds to Misery of the Workers and Distressed Seamen.

Halifax, Jan. 12.—Darkness has again put an end to the efforts being made by a fleet of steamers to rescue the forty-four members of the crew of the United States Shipping board's Castalia, which has been drifting at the mercy of mountainous seas off the coast of Nova Scotia since yesterday morning. Shortly after noon today the Hergensford, which had been standing by the distressed steamer throughout the day, wireless that it was impossible to approach her owing to the heavy weather, and that she would stand by until the seas moderated sufficiently for an attempt to be made to launch boats. Since that time no further message has been received.

When this morning fog of the Hergensford abated the Castalia and in reply to the latter's message at 9.25 that it had been decided to abandon the ship, the former stated that boats were being sent to take off the distressed crew. At 9.40, however, heavy snow was reported, and it is believed that the attempt was abandoned in the face of the storm. The Castalia sent out her first S.O.S. message late yesterday forenoon, reporting that she was in a sinking condition, and drifting to the southward. She gave her position as being approximately sixty miles south of Chatham. Before darkness fell last night she was off Sable Island, approximately forty miles from the first position given, and, for a time, it was feared she might be dashed on the shoals. She managed to clear the island, however, and at the time the attempt was being made to take off her crew gave her position as 43.47, 60.47. Among the steamers which are either standing by the Castalia or proceeding to her assistance are the Dominion Government steamer Lady Laurier, the War Patrol, St. Adona and Oscar II.

The Castalia bound from Quebec for New York, left Sydney, where she had put in for coal, at 9 p. m. January 9th. The names of her officers and crew follow: Peter Behm, master, address unknown; W. A. Woodward, first mate, Jonesport, Me.; A. D. Purcell, second mate, Marietta, Ohio; E. W. Davenport, third mate, Salem, Mass.; Y. Y. Rindelsen, boatswain, Denmark; Max Maltzman, carpenter, Russia; Sea men, Joseph Larro, Boston; Victor Vasey, Johnstone, R.I.; Earl R. Tilden, Worcester, R.I.; Fred W. Stone, Andover, N. H.; Geo. H. Smith, Wells River, Mass.; John Thomas, Wells River, Mass.; Clifton S. Nickerson, Harwich, Mass.; Alfred M. Steward, Pleasantville, Que.; Thomas Harber, Maine.

Chief, Robert C. Wharton, Leeds, Eng.; second cook, Myron J. Moore, Broad Head, Wis.; Messmen—Andrew H. Cobb, Ware Shoals, S. C.; Turner N. Martin, Ronda, N. C.; Raynor Hansen, Norway; James Twigg, Wales.

Chief Engineer, F. H. Warner, New York City; assistant engineers, Earl Ratray, Clayton, N.Y.; William Warwick, Harbor Beach, Mich.; Don P. Blakeslee, Winona, Kansas; J. H. McGlen, Sylvania, Ohio.

Water Tenders, William Burrell, New Bedford, Mass.; Frank O. Downs, Salisbury, Mass.; Benjamin Silverman, Roxbury, Mass.

Officers—Raymond Hobart, Malden, Mass.; Louis H. Karsick, Boston, Mass.; Thomas J. Brown, Salem, Mass.; Clarence L. Kibler, Buffalo, N.Y.; Fred McGuire, Warren, R. I.; Francis L. Chambers, Westmoreland, Pa.; Frank D. Marshall, Willow Grove, Pa.; Wilbert L. Westhaver, Chelsea, Mass.; E. N. Camp, Louisiana; E. W. Johnson, Pontiac, R. I.

Coal Passengers, I. S. Mason, New York City; M. F. Horgan, Chelsea, Mass.; J. T. O'Brien, Boston, Mass.

**SMALL SAVINGS.**  
Despite not the day of small things, it is advice the soundness of which has always been recognized, in national finance this holds as true as in other departments of life. So one sees the nation generally making it easy for their people to save, because it is realized that by the savings of the masses the national financial edifice may be made secure.

The Dominion Government has launched a War Savings Plan that is aimed to promote saving among all classes of Canadians. By this method money may be lent to the Government through the purchase of a War Saving Stamp at a cost of \$4.00, for which \$5.00 will be repaid by the Government in January, 1924.

This means that the money thus invested draws a little over 4 1/2 per cent, compounded half-yearly. As behind these stamps stands all Canada, one can readily see that the security is unquestioned.

If Canadians do not become a saving people it will not be through lack of opportunity, or inducement, to save.

**OVERCOME BY SMOKE.**  
Detective Kenneth Donahue, of the local force, while serving at last night's fire, was overcome by smoke, and has since been removed to his home on Waterloo St. Dr. McCourt was summoned.

# ARTIFICIAL LIGHT IN POULTRY HOUSE

Experimental Farm Have Been Making Tests as to Light Value.

(Experimental Farm Notes.)  
For some time it has been a question whether artificial light in the poultry house was a benefit or not, and to help solve the problem, the Poultry Division of the Experimental Farm have, tested it for two seasons, during the winter of 1916-17 with two pens (40 birds in all) of Barred Rock pullets and during last winter two pens of Leghorn pullets, (40 birds of each breed).

In each light pen of twenty birds two tungsten 40 watt lamps were used. They were turned on at 6 a. m. and left till daylight, then turned on again in the afternoon before dusk and left till 9 p. m. This was started in November when the days became short and continued until the middle of March when light was unnecessary.

In the 1916-17 test the light pen laid 1100 eggs with a total value of \$54.93. The cost of feed was \$22.33, the cost of light \$2.40, a total cost of \$24.73. This gave a balance over cost of feed and light of \$30.20 or a cost per dozen eggs of 28.8 cents.

The dark pen laid 636 eggs with a total value of \$29.46; cost of feed was \$21.09. This gave a balance over cost of feed of \$8.37. The cost per dozen eggs was 39.8 cents.

In 1917-18, the yields were not high in either case, and the total difference in egg yield in the six months was by no means large, but the forty birds with light gave a better revenue than the forty without light. This difference was made up in the time that the eggs were received. Those with the light gave their heaviest yields in December and January, while by far the heaviest months for the Leghorns without light were March and April and for the Rocks January and February.

The total figures from the two pens with the light were: Number of eggs, 2470; value \$136.32; cost of feed \$55.48; cost of light \$3.20; balance \$77.64 or a cost of 25.5 cents per dozen.

Those without light laid 2242 eggs; value \$118.90; cost of feed \$60.61; balance \$58.29; cost of one dozen eggs 32.1 cents.

For both years, the light pens laid 2470 eggs, at a market value of \$136.32. The feed and light cost \$58.68 leaving a balance of \$107.84, or a cost per dozen of 28.7 cents.

The conclusion may be drawn that for early winter eggs during the short days, the light does increase the egg yield but later in the season the yield is not as heavy as with bright light, and the light does not increase the yield of using light, therefore, will depend upon when it is wanted. If early winter and high priced eating eggs are the object the lights are an advantage.

**LATE SHIPPING.**  
Steamer arrivals—Freighter, Manchester Corporation, at Manchester, from St. John, N.B.  
City Island, N.Y., Jan. 12.—Bound south, schr Hortensia, St. John, N.B., for New York.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 12.—Arrived, s.s. G. A. Flagg, at Halifax, from Louisbourg, C.B.

# WILSON CANNOT ENDORSE ITALY'S CLAIMS IN FULL

Has Virtually Made up His Mind How Far He Will go in Supporting That Country, But His Ideas Have Not Yet Been Made Public.

Paris, Jan. 11.—(By The Associated Press.) President Wilson, it is said, has virtually made up his mind how far he will support Italy's claims at the peace table and informed Premier Orlando of his decision, but it is probable his ideas will not be made known publicly until the peace delegates have been advised of them.

It is asserted by persons close to the President that he favors only partial endorsement of Italy's ambitions. The expectation has been expressed that President Wilson will agree to a meeting of the principal features of Italy's claim to territory, but that he will not endorse her sovereignty and at the same time recognize the territorial aspirations of the Jugo-Slavs.

It is anticipated that the President's leanings in favor of Italy do not go so far as to warrant the suggestion that he is in favor of giving Italy control of the Adriatic but that by a project of international law he is willing to satisfy the Italians that there will be no military threat to the east of them, according to persons supposed to be well-informed on the subject.

The President is said to realize that the Italians are depending almost solely on the United States for support, but that he has felt from the first that he could not endorse their claims in full, though he is said to entertain the warmest sympathy for Italy.

Of course, the German employes in this 'terrorist service' had not the slightest guarantee against the direct employment of these methods in Switzerland itself. In some Swiss newspapers the opinion is expressed that the German authorities would not have been displeased at the outbreak of disorders in Switzerland itself, because they hoped for consequent infection of neighboring countries—of course, with the exception of Germany, which they held to be absolutely immune.

This terrorist service was not any mere work of subordinates; quite definite accusations are made even against the former imperial Chancellor, Prince Bismarck. Hitherto in similar cases the German public has been permitted to learn only half the truth; now, when the barriers have been lowered and speech is free, we can give Switzerland the assurance that this incendiary diplomacy is not judged otherwise in Germany than in the countries which have been the first to bear its evil consequences.

On Nov. 28 a Bern dispatch stated that the German Government was about to remove Baron von Romberg as Minister to Switzerland and replace him with Conrad Hagemann, a Democratic Reichstag leader, as well as out of the personnel. On Jan. 7, a Bern cablegram referred to Count Max von Montgelas as having succeeded Baron Romberg.

**ITALY AND THE JUGOSLAVS**  
Why the Rome Government is Insisting on the Fulfillment of the Terms of the Treaty of London.

(By Capt. Piero Tozzi and Lieut. Alberto Pecori, Italian Army.)  
It is very unfortunate that various excuses attributed to Mr. Venetich in Paris and to the Jugo-Slav committee in Washington, and very widely spread by the American press during the last week, have contributed to create the impression that Italy is an overambitious and imperialistic nation trying to impose her unwanted rule over a brave small people who want to be free.

Nothing could be further from the truth. There actually exists a misunderstanding between Italians and Jugo-Slavs, but such misunderstanding is due entirely to the Jugo-Slavs themselves, and nobody is more sorry than the liberal Italians to see the Jugo-Slavs pursuing a course which leads straight to the kind of settlement which they do not desire, and which many liberal-minded Italians would accept only as a sad necessity, although they believe that in the long run it would not be the best interest of their country.

Italy admires the brave fight of Serbia; the declaration of neutrality on the part of Italy at the beginning of the war was the first great protest against Austria for her aggression against Serbia. The invasion of Serbia the retreating Serbian Army was saved chiefly by Italian effort. Italy has never denied Serbia access to the Adriatic, and she has always been for national development; Serbia is one of the bravest of the allied nations.

# AMERICAN SHIP FLAGG REACHES HALIFAX IN BATTERED CONDITION

Travelling from the Lakes to New York Encounters Heavy Gales—Loses Escort and Meets With Many Troubles.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 12.—With her fittings smashed to splinters, steering gear gone, and only having made 23 miles since four o'clock Saturday, and two o'clock this afternoon, when she entered Halifax harbor, the American ship, A. G. Flagg, 1864 tons, had an experience which her captain, J. R. Levesque, will not for a long time have to repeat.

The A. G. Flagg is one of the United States Shipping Board's boats being sent round from the Lakes to New York. On December 23, she steamed out of Quebec, reaching Port Hastings on December 29. Escorted by the Thetis, she left that port to make her voyage, and ran into a heavy gale. On January 2nd, the escort was lost, and other troubles followed.

The ship foundered in a storm on the coast of Cape Breton, and it was not until it needed a long time to get her back to port. The ship was damaged in a storm on the coast of Cape Breton, and it was not until it needed a long time to get her back to port. The ship was damaged in a storm on the coast of Cape Breton, and it was not until it needed a long time to get her back to port.

to keep her from going ashore, and they were thrown in the trough of a squall.

The rolling was terrific, the light-laden ship going to an angle of sixty degrees. This lasted a whole day, but at last they were able to run before the wind and on the morning of January 3rd, made Louisbourg. The ship bunkered and ballasted with coal at Louisbourg, but still she was light, and on January 9th they left in tow of the U. S. S. Itasca for New York.

Again heavy weather was encountered. The steering gear broke, and a system of land gear was improvised, but on Saturday this broke down completely. The tow line parted twice. The first time the Itasca was able to pass the line over the side, and when it broke a second time at four o'clock Saturday morning, the Itasca shot a line aboard from a gun there for the purpose. This held, but progress was made only at the rate of a mile an hour until Halifax harbor was reached.

of Oppressed Nationalities, and they secured the active co-operation of the Italian Premier Orlando. The Czechoslovaks responded wholeheartedly to the new policy, and they eventually became one of the recognized allied nations; the Jugo-Slavs have not followed the same course. To the liberal Italians, willing to take a chance, the conservatives are able to present the following facts:

The Jugo-Slavs of the former Austrian Empire have furnished all through the war and to the very last battle the divisions that fought with most bitterness against the Allies on the Italian front; all Italian soldiers confirm this fact.

Before pleading, as they now do, for a united Jugo-Slavia outside of Hapsburg influence, a very large number of Slovenes and Croats agitated and intrigued for months to constitute a Jugo-Slav State federated with Austria, and have only unwillingly come to their present position.

As late as last Summer, at the Congress of Laibach, Slav leaders toasted and exclaimed the Slav confederation from Danzig to Trieste, while it had been agreed at the Congress of Rome not to mention territorial questions until peace was discussed.

After the breaking down of the Austrian empire, the Italian military authorities intercepted orders sent from the new Slav Council of Zagabria to Slav leaders of the coast of Dalmatia, that influential Italians and Italian sympathizers should be interned before Italian troops occupied that region according to the terms of the armistice.

# Have You Seen Gilmour's OVERCOATS

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the custom to various cities as gifts of the government.

Soon after the Army of Occupation reached German soil requests for cannon began arriving from American camps. Among the guns turned over were two heavy 42 calibre howitzers with which, day after day, the Germans used to pound Verdun and the region where the big American naval guns were located. Nearly two hundred cannon of various calibres have arrived here, but so far only a few have been accepted, as most of them had some missing parts. It is understood, however, that the parts have been shipped from Germany.

Among the airplanes being received is an armored battle machine which carries six machine guns. The Germans used this type of machine to "strafe" infantry. Several observation planes were among the 110 turned over to the Americans at Trossen. These will be sent to America. One that will be sent across the ocean is the first Fokker used by the enemy on the western front. It is in perfect condition. The planes will be distributed among American colleges and aviation corps.

One of each type of airplane in use in the German army will be sent to Washington to be added to the collection of relics being made by the War Department.

**THE WEATHER.**  
Toronto, Jan. 12.—The cold wave has been severe from Ontario to the maritime provinces, with the lowest temperatures in the Ottawa Valley, while in the rest of the weather has continued quite moderate.

**SUPREME NAVY NEEDED FOR BRITISH DEFENCE**  
Naval Writer Outlines Fundamental Principles to Which Great Britain Must Return.

London, Jan. 9.—Great Britain must get back to the fundamental principle of the defence of an island state which is the centre of a maritime empire, says Archibald Hurd, the naval writer, in an article in the Daily Telegraph, in which he outlines the requirements of a supreme navy.

"A supreme fleet as far as the European waters are concerned, prepared to co-operate with the American fleet in insuring to humanity freedom of the seas."

"Complementary to the Royal Navy must be a supreme British merchant navy, and it must be one of the first tasks of reconstruction to establish this essential element of our sea power."

"Sea power having been shown to provide adequate safeguards against invasion and starvation, and to constitute our first line of defence, the military problem has been simplified, for we pursue neither by sea nor by land an aggressive policy."

"Associated with the two fleets an expeditionary force will be necessary after peace has been signed, and provision must be made for re-establishing garrisons overseas on a voluntary system."

"In order that the expeditionary force may be free to fulfil its overseas mission, and that the navy may not be tied to these shores, the restoration of some sort of a territorial force will be desirable."

"The Air Ministry, Mr. Hurd concludes, probably will become a civil body responsible for aerial transport, the Admiralty and the War Office meeting the needs of the navy and army."

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**HOT DEBATE OVER YANKS IN RUSSIA**  
Operations of U. S. Troops There Defended and Criticized in Senate.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Operation American troops in Russia was defended and criticized today in the Senate. Half a dozen senators participating in a vigorous debate which continued a full hour.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, chairman of the foreign relations committee, opened the discussion by living a proposed speech in reply to recent addresses of Senators John of California and La Follette of Wisconsin, Republicans, who had shared criticism of retention of American soldiers on Russian soil. Senators Joseph Bernal of Idaho and Francis Maryland, Republicans, replied to him.

**YOUR SICK CHILD IS CONSTIPATED! LOOK AT TONGUE**  
Hurry, Mother! Remove poisons from little stomach, liver, bowels.

Give "California Syrup of Figs" if cross, bilious or feverish.

No matter what ails your child, gentle, thorough laxative should always be the first treatment given. If your little one is out-of-order, sick, isn't resting, eating and acting naturally—look, Mother! see if tongue is coated. This is a sure sign that little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with waste.

When a child is irritable, for-rish, stomach sour, breath bad or has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, sore throat, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated poison, undigested food, a sour bile gently moves out of the bowels, without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

Mother can rest easy after giving this harmless "fruit laxative," because it never fails to cleanse the child's one's liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach and they dearly love its pleasant taste. Full directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups printed on each bottle. Beware of counterfeit fig syrup. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," then you know it is made by the "California Syrup Company."

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