

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 27, 1917.

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MR. HANNA ONCE MORE

The Times made reference a day or two ago to the statement issued by Hon. W. J. Hanna, food controller of Canada, in which he attempted to explain why bread and flour are dearer in Canada than they are in Great Britain although the British depend very largely upon imported wheat, much of which is grown in this country. Mr. Hanna's explanation did not explain, but it now seems that this was not the worst of it, for in the London edition of the Times, the inquiry in London shows that the information upon which he based his extraordinary argument was wrong. By cabling to London and getting the truth at first hand, the Toronto Star has placed Mr. Hanna in a most unfortunate position. This in itself would be bad enough, but worse yet is the knowledge that the food controller, occupying the position he does, is as unreliable in regard to facts as he is weak in argument. Mr. Hanna said: "It should be borne in mind, when prices of foodstuffs, such as bread, are under discussion, and references are made to the fixing of prices which has resulted in lower cost of living to the British public, that in Great Britain the government is paying the difference. That is to say, world prices for food commodities are set by the world supply and demand, as modified by war conditions. Wheat enters Great Britain under these conditions. The government pays for it at world market prices, but sets the price to the miller, paying out of public funds the difference between market prices such as would prevail were there no artificial interference with the law of supply and demand, and the prices as fixed, so that the government bears the burden and the consumer temporarily gets the benefit of cheaper bread."

After quoting from a speech by Lord Rhondda, British Food Controller, describing a system that he was preparing for the future in England, Mr. Hanna concluded his statement with these words:—

"This statement is an answer to the many who inquire why the price of the loaf is less in England than in Canada."

This statement was undoubtedly intended to convey the impression, and did convey the impression, that the system of government subsidy or intervention was actually in force in England, thereby explaining in Mr. Hanna's words "Why the price of the loaf in England is less than in Canada."

The Toronto Star called its London correspondent a request to check up the Canadian food controller's statement and promptly received the following reply:—

"The British Food Minister informs me that no proportion of wheat cost in Britain has so far actually been paid by the government."

"It doesn't make up deficits in any other foods."

"The government has handled the entire imported supplies of cereals since last October, buying well ahead. It fixed a maximum price for British-grown crops considerably lower than the ruling figure. Breadstuffs are being supplied to the public so far as practically cost price. The result of government ownership and control, and advance buying is that retail price does not fluctuate in sympathy with day by day rise of prices."

"When the quarter loaf is reduced to ninepence the difference between the actual cost and price will be met by a government subsidy obtained from excess profits tax."

"The real cause of the favorable solution of bread problem here is complete government control and businesslike advance buying."

"Prevailing retail price of flour delivered in London is Households, 88s. Superfine Whites, 88s. 6d for 140 pounds."

In other words, the system Mr. Hanna describes was not in operation when he described it. The four-pound loaf of bread in England has been selling at twenty-four cents. It is to be reduced, presently, to eighteen cents, and with that reduction the government subsidy is to be applied. Meantime it will be instructive to compare the English prices with the price prevailing here, keeping in mind that English bread is made largely from imported wheat. In Toronto bread sells at twenty-two cents for a three-pound loaf, or seven and one-third cents a pound, as compared with six cents in London. The best flour sells in London at the rate of 6.77 cents a pound, and in Toronto at 7.10 cents a pound. Potatoes were selling in London a few days ago at twenty cents a peck, and at the same time in Toronto for forty cents to fifty cents a peck.

Considering that England is surrounded by submarines and that a great proportion of its daily food has to be carried overseas at tremendous risk, these figures are instructive enough. What Mr. Hanna might do if he had a free hand is a matter for speculation. The outstanding weakness of his position lies in the fact that the government which controls him is controlled by the big interests which have found the war most profitable from the first.

IN THE GERMAN ARMY

The strain is telling upon the officers of the German army. Breaking of the morale of the men who wear the emblems of authority in the Kaiser's forces is the significant report from the western front. From the ranks the dis-

THE IRISH DECLARATION

(New York Sun.)
We've fought for freedom—Ireland's
We love the starry flag.
When sounds the summons of the guns
We're never known to lag.
From Sheridan to Corcoran,
From Kearny on to Shields
We've battled man and in the van
On fifty bloody fields.
And that's a fighting reason
We will not stand for treason
In one of Ireland's sons.
The land that gave our race a home
Is God's land of the free.
We love it all from foam to foam.
We share its destiny.
And when its men run fast to strike
The rotten Kaiser crew
We're with them heart and hand and
pique.
And we will see them through.
And that's a true man's reason
We will not stand for treason
In one of Ireland's sons.

A monster with a poisoned sword
Would bid all freedom die;
But we shall smother his slavish horde
And smite him with the sword of the Gael.
We hold the warrant of the Gael
To stand where danger stands,
Throughout the broad world's lands.
Behold a ruling reason
That we'll not stand for treason
In one of Ireland's sons.
Whoever with a traitor's tongue
Betrays our Irish race,
Whoever, two faced and unhung,
Brings comfort to our foe,
May God's eternal justice heed,
And lay the traitor low.
And more and more the reason
We will not stand for treason
In one of Ireland's sons.
JOSEPH I. C. CLARKE
August, 1917.

LIGHTER VEIN

Patriotic Girl
"And she frowned upon his suit."
"Yes; she told him it ought to be
shalt."

One Good Way

"How did you get rid of the trouble
you were having with your automobile?"
"I sold the car."

Desolated

"Did the storm do much damage to
your farm?"
"Yes; that place looked as though the
German army had retreated through it."

What She's After

"Do you think Germany really wants
peace?"
"Undoubtedly. A piece of France, and
a piece of Belgium."

Reprisals

Father (severely)—Daughter! I want
an explanation for this evening.
Daughter—Well, papa, he kissed me
first.

Nothing New In It

Jessie Roberts demands men's pay for
women. Most of the married women
we know get men's pay right along,
except what little men can hold out
for tobacco and fish bait.

One Good Thing

One thing we like about this plan of
the bays carrying home their bundles
is that it gives the delivery boy even
more time to stand around and watch
the deliveryman replace a flat tire—Grand
Rapids Press.

THE WHITE PLAGUE FIGHT

Under the patronage of His Excellency
the Duke of Devonshire, the seventeenth
annual meeting of The Canadian
Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis
will be held at Ottawa on Wednesday,
Sept. 26, beginning at 10 a. m.
Hon. J. W. Daniel, M. D., of St. John, is
president and George D. Porter, M. B.,
secretary.
On September 24 and 25 the annual
meeting of the Canadian Conference of
Chiropractors will be held in the same
place, and the Canadian Public
Health Association will hold its sixth
annual convention there on Sept. 27 and 28.

BURIED ON SUNDAY

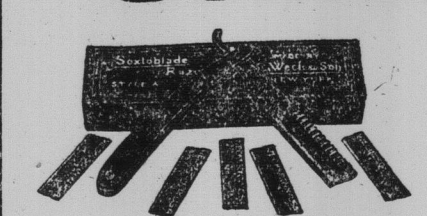
The funeral of Adam J. Stephenson
took place yesterday from his residence,
Upper Golden Grove. Services were con-
ducted by Rev. Mr. McLeod of East St.
John. Interment was made in the family
lot, Golden Grove.
The funeral of Mrs. Katherine Lundy
was held yesterday afternoon. The body
was taken to St. Peter's church, where
burial services were conducted by Rev.
Peter Costello, C. S. R. Interment was
made in the new Catholic cemetery.



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Venice, Jewel of Italy, Is Hit Hard By War

It Has Suffered More From Foe's Aerial Bombardments Than Any Other Italian Port—St. Mark's Cathedral, in Its Protected Form, Looks Like a Huge Granary

(By Rosimond Bouteb.)
Venice has suffered more than any other Italian city, through the war. First of all she has suffered from the beginning of the conflict in 1914. As a port she was no longer used, for her chief traders were the belligerent countries. There was no more demand for her beautiful products. Venetian glass and lace industries stopped work. No more travelers came to enjoy the city. Therefore, the working people seemed almost cut off from sustenance. When was Venice, a city of 120,000 people, hit by the enemy? It was Venice that was the most seriously menaced. Her lights went out, her trading had already stopped. The few gold dollars left, no longer sang as they piled up and down her canals. The young men went to war, older ones were employed in territorial positions. Others not called to service, set about with the influential women of the city to arrange for the needy among them. It was a tremendous task that they had before them. But the work is a marvel of organization and management. The beautiful canal has been transformed into a warehouse for the work headquarters. Up to the present three million lire (\$400,000) have been subscribed by Venetian people alone. They were sent fifty thousand francs (or lire) recently from the city of Milan. This they applied to the "Mutilated" (the maimed in war) as their own civil assistance they wished to accomplish entirely out of their own do-

ters are employed. Those who are running this institution, are all voluntary workers, some gentlemen, doing men's work with splendid system and results. One can only admire, and not commiserate with the Venetians. For, in every sphere, they are showing what splendid stuff they are made of.
Protecting St. Mark's
But St. Mark's, that beautiful little cathedral, has unique preparations against damage. When I first saw it I thought it looked like a huge tank, with a sort of wooden cow-catcher effect, built all round it, and right up to its chancel roof. Inside is exactly like the cellar of a large granary. Every pillar has mattresses around it. Mounds of sand bags are piled up everywhere, from behind these one sees worshippers, in front of lighted altars. St. Mark's square is always crowded with pedestrians, and the pilgrims still come down to feed. The Ducal Palace is bricked up between the pillars of its arcades. Cakes ply the trade as usual, but at 10 p.m. the lights go out and one is amongst many ghost-like figures. For over a century the Cafe Florian never closed by night or day. Now, it keeps open only until 11 p.m. Many soldiers and very many more white uniformed sailors are everywhere. Among the latter one sees some splendid British men. I have been out several times on board the British monitors; they are queer looking ships, but evidently very efficacious in shallow sea warfare. These monitors took part in the bombardment east of the Horns, and when on the Aquilone Tower I saw their fire.

Grey Dogs of War
These grey sea dogs of war, Italian and British, give the lagoons and entrances to the canal a look of security. In fact, Venice is very calm, no one has nerves. Everyone is waiting for the end of the war when Venice will come into her own again. But for me Venice has the same mysterious interest that it must have had some hundreds of years ago—where there were no lights and one saw only the shadowy beauty of its outline by night, and the picturesque buildings and canals by day. We know the Adriatic is mined, so what is there to fear by sea or air? Yet, we never know. But from what I have seen, I would say that Venice will not suffer any more damage in this war. But will remain to please future generations, as it has this beautiful jewel of Northern Italy.

NEW FACES TO ORDER

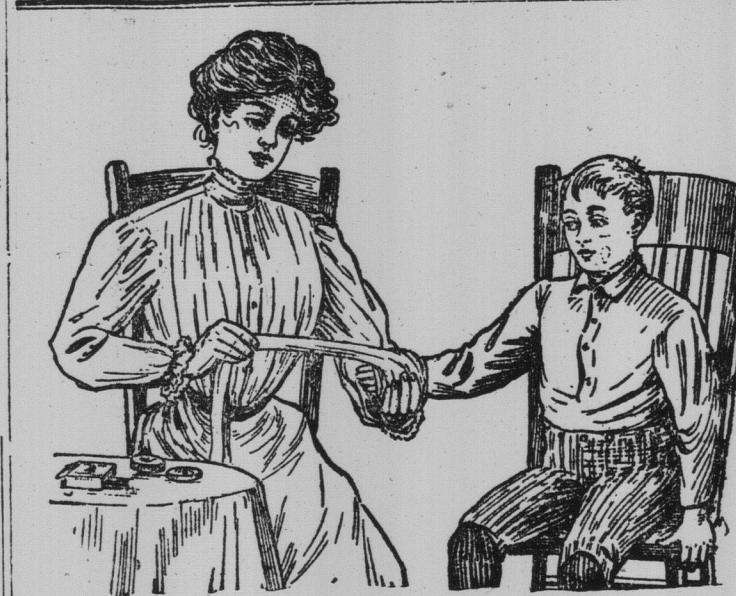
New Form of Art Made Necessary by War—Artificial Noses, Ears, Cheeks and Lips of Copper Painted to Match

An entirely new form of art has been produced by the war, that of carrying and painting artificial faces for men whose features have been badly mutilated either in the war or by a serious surgical operation. Francis Derwent Wood, associate of the Royal Academy and a famous sculptor, is attached to the staff of the Third London General Hospital as a lieutenant, and it is his work to make art supplement surgery. In an article in the Lancet, Lieut. Wood describes his methods. Where the surgeon leaves off he begins; his "cases" are usually those which plastic surgery has been obliged to abandon because the grafting of bone and muscle and skin has been carried to the limit of possibility and the unfortunate subject is left with his wounds healed, but noseless, eyeless, sometimes with a deep hole where cheek bones and jaws have been, a hole covered with grafted flesh and skin, but that makes the face such a horrible object that even the trust of friends would shudder at the sight of it.

"The features," writes Lieut. Wood, "may have been originally ugly or beautiful. As they were in life, so I try to reproduce them, beautiful or ugly; the one desideratum is to make them natural."

First of all a plaster of Paris cast of the patient's face is made. From this a positive model is made. A mould from this is built up to match the corresponding features or from pre-wound photographs.

When this is perfect and accurately fitted, an electrotype is made in copper 1-32 of an inch in thickness. Such at-



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Mr. Torgoe Olson, Montreal, Quebec, writes:—"Last fall I got a sore on my finger in brushing, and it must have got poison in it. I went to the doctor twice, and he gave me different treatments, but it spread away up near the shoulder. It certainly was a case of Dr. Chase's Ointment. In your Almanac, so I got a box, and I had only applied it twice when I felt relief. I used this box and the other, and the two sores cured me."

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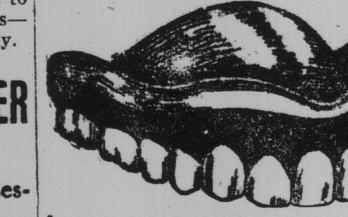
Incements as glass eyes are added and the whole is silver plated.
The mask is usually secured to the face by means of spectacles, but spirit gum and ribbons have sometimes to be used, varying with the character of the wounded area.
"The mask is now painted to match the patient's complexion. This is done in oil colors on a thin coating of cream-colored spirit enamel."
"I do not use false hair for eyebrows and eyelashes now," writes the sculptor. "The eyebrows are painted to match, and the eyelashes I make of thin dental-lic foil, carefully soldered to the plate, cut finely by scissors and tinted to match. I purchase the plain glass eye-sections and paint the eye to match on the concave reverse myself. Sometimes I do not use glass at all, but paint a semblance to match direct upon the metal mask."
Readjustments have to be made from time to time as the contours and colors of the face change.
Lieut. Wood describes an artificial outer ear attached with nothing but spirit gum, and several cases of artificial noses attached only by spectacles. A more extensive case is that of a man for whom was made an artificial nose, right cheek-bone and eye. This mask is held on by spectacles to which it is fastened at the bridge of the nose and at the cheek bone and by fitting it tightly over the fleshy stump of the nose that remains.
As the result of an operation for cancer a woman lost her nose, a large part of her upper jaw, her chin and one and a half inch of each side of the neck, so that she looked as if the lower part of her face, from the bridge of the nose to the neck, had been cut off.
The gap had been filled up with grafted tissue, leaving a round hole to admit air and food. For her was made a mask with nose, lips, chin, etc., extending from the neck to the bridge of the nose, fitting to the cheek bones, held on by spectacles and a ribbon around the neck.
The woman has to take off her mask when feeding. She can breathe through it.

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