

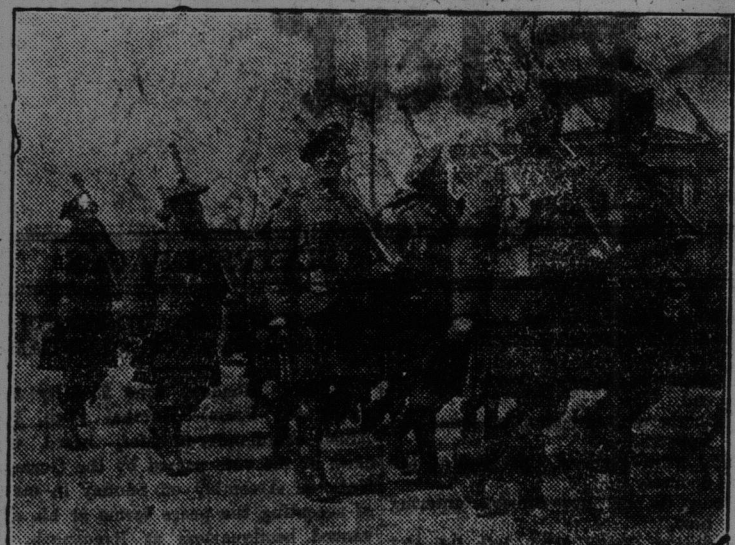
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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1919

CANADIAN SCOTS



Worthy representatives of Canadian Scottish soldiers show the people of Edinburgh that the race has not deteriorated overseas.

KLAW AND ERLANGER END PARTNERSHIP

Split Comes as Result of Quarrel;
Chicago Capitalists Acquire the
Klaw Interests

New York, June 27.—The end of the thirty years partnership of Klaw & Erlanger, in their day the greatest powers in the theatrical business in the United States, will come with the close of this week, or technically, on next Monday, which is the last day of the firm's fiscal year. From a source of unquestioned authority it is learned that the interlocked and complicated business affairs of the two men had been wound up and that a formal announcement of this fact would soon be made.

This split is the final act in the dramatic feud of the two managers, themselves producers of drama, the first news of which was published April 24. It was the discharge of Joseph Klaw, auditor of the firm, by Mr. Erlanger during the absence of Mrs. Klaw, nearly a year before, that caused the bitter enmity between the two heads of the powerful theatrical agency. Since then Mr. Klaw and Mr. Erlanger have not exchanged a word.

The great property and other holdings of the old firm, contrary to expectation, will be held intact and will be controlled by Mr. Erlanger, who will conduct the

business affairs of the agency along the old lines.

To bring about this end it is said that a combination of Chicago capital was formed. It has acquired the essential interests of Mr. Klaw and it will work in harmony with Mr. Erlanger. In other words the Klaw interests will flow back to the agency, but through a new channel.

This new combination is said to have been organized by Levy Mayer, a Chicago lawyer, who is known to have represented Mr. Erlanger in the settlement of the Klaw-Erlanger affairs. Charles Z. Hughes, representing Mr. Erlanger, it has been reported that J. Ogden Armour and Julius Rosenwald are the other capitalists who have become interested. These men, when questioned three weeks ago, denied the report, but the statement was again made with great emphasis by one whose business connections with the old firm place him in a position to know.

He added that if doubt existed as to the identity of the men in the Chicago combination it extended only to Mr. Armour.

It was also pointed out that the other powerful factors in the so-called theatrical syndicates would henceforth be Cohen & Harris, Charles B. Dillingham and Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., with David Belasco, George Tyler and Henry Miller working in complete harmony with them.

SMOKE MACDONALD'S INDEX

Grouping of Canadian producers to secure a bigger share of after-war trade overseas is advocated by the Canadian Trade Commission.



WE are very particular about the way we make Mercury Socks. They are generously proportioned, with plenty of room in the foot—not skimped anywhere to save material. They give real foot comfort.

Made in tested, durable materials—cashmere, mercerized lisle, cotton, silk and wool, pure silk.

Also heavy wool socks for farm and hard outdoor wear.

MERCURY MILLS, LIMITED - HAMILTON, CANADA
Makers of Mercury Hosiery and Underwear for men, women and children

Mercury Hosiery for Men

MUCH FOOD VALUE IN "SOFT" DRINKS

Hardly a Meal in a Glass, But
Well Worth While

SUGAR AND HEALTHFUL GAS

More Than 3,000,000,000 Bottles
Consumed Last Year; Production
of Large Factories Pure

(Bangor Commercial.)

Whether or not the country becomes "dry" on July 1, and whether national prohibition by constitutional amendment becomes effective early next year, the Americans are very likely to go on consuming more than 3,000,000,000 bottles of "soft drinks" a year.

How many of the millions of "soft" drinkers give a thought to the content of their beverages, their food value and the effect on their health and stamina? Well, some contain one thing, some another, but all contain water, carbon dioxide, and carbon dioxide gas. Those four things are the basic essentials of a soft drink. There is likely to be some coloring matter and there may be an additional either the citric acid found in lemons or tartaric acid found in grapes, though sometimes mineral acids are used. Frequently there is a condiment, such as red pepper, cinnamon, allspice, cloves, or nutmeg. There is almost certainly a trace of alcohol. And that just about covers what is likely to be found in soft drinks, according to specialists in the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture.

The flavors used for soft drinks include sugar, sarsaparilla, root beer, birch beer, chocolate, cream, coles, cherry, wild cherry, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, loganberry, orange, pineapple, grape, apple, pear, peach and others, and very frequently two flavors are combined in the same product.

Prior to 1914 the sweetening used was almost universally granulated white sugar. When the shortage of sugar began to be felt, however, large use was made of such substitutes as corn syrup or glucose, corn sugar, or commercial dextrose, maltose syrup, refined syrup, and honey. Such substitutions were encouraged as a war measure by the government, which now thinks it probable that some of these substitutes will be used regularly. The department is even of the opinion that the use of certain substitutes is frequently desirable. A large quantity of the substitute is ordinarily required to secure the same measure of sweetness. Thus the drink is given more body and has a higher food value. Sweetening ingredients other than ordinary sugar should be declared on the labels of soft drinks shipped into interstate commerce.

Food value in a soft drink is ordinarily not considered by the person who consumes it, his object being the detection of the palate or the quenching of thirst, but the fact remains that good soft drinks do contain considerable food.

Such products as lemonade, the phosphate drinks, the grape drinks, and lemon sours contain from three-quarters to one and one-half ounces of sugar each in a pint bottle, which is equal to or double approximately, the sugar rating allowed to a meal under war conditions. One hundred thousands tons of sugar are used each year in the soft-drink industry.

The carbon dioxide gas that is present in all bottled soft drinks is a wholesome product, identical with the carbon dioxide which occurs naturally in certain mineral springs in the United States, the waters of which are highly prized for their effectiveness.

With the exception of vanilla, nearly all bottled soft drinks are artificially colored. Ginger ale, sarsaparilla, root beer, birch beer, chocolate, and the colas are ordinarily colored with caramel, which is another name for burnt sugar. The other drinks are usually colored with one of the permitted dyes—naphthol yellow for lemon and orange drinks; amaranth, poncose, or erythrosine for cherry, strawberry, raspberry and the like. The use of certain harmless dyes is permitted by the national food and drugs law, provided they do not conceal inferiority and that the presence of the dye is plainly declared on the label. By examining the label on the bottle one may know whether the soft drink he buys contains an artificial color.

Many drinks contain the pure acids of the fruits they simulate but others contain mineral acids and phosphate in being frequently used and sulphuric and hydrochloric less frequently. The department of Agriculture, a recent investigation on the composition and value of bottled soft drinks, says: "Sulphuric and hydrochloric acids do not occur naturally in fruits or fruit juices and in the opinion of the authors they should not be used to contribute tartness or sourness to soft drinks."

The quantity of any condiment in a soft drink is likely to be very small. The alcohol contained is used as a solvent for certain extracts and amounts to only a few tenths of one percent by volume.

The department says that where soft drinks are bottled on a large scale the sanitary precautions are usually excellent but that where they are manufactured in a small way for immediate consumption conditions are sometimes deplorable. Syrup and extracts are sometimes spilled and allowed to remain attracting flies and other insects. Proper precautions in washing bottles are not always taken and the water used for preparing the syrups and for filling the bottles is not always pure. The sanitary quality of bottled soft drinks shipped in interstate commerce is subject to regulation under the federal food and drugs act, while that of those intended purely for local use is subject to local control by state or city officials. The quality of bottled soft drinks in the long run, the department says, depends largely upon the demand made by the discriminating consumer.

It is estimated that the consumption of bottled soft drinks in the United States prior to war restrictions was about 3,000,000,000 bottles annually or thirty bottles a year for every man, woman and child. The consumption is likely to increase since high-grade bottled soft drinks enable the dweller in rural communities to enjoy a product which a few years ago was obtainable only in cities from soda fountains in towns and cities.

PLAYING THE GAME



Returned soldier with artificial leg playing cricket at a hospital near Toronto—British and Colonial Press photograph.

MRS. LLOYD GEORGE APPEALS TO WOMEN OF CANADA FOR AID

Must Go On Mending World's
Fabric For Peace

Worthy of Country—Ideal Partnership
Is Canada's Youthful Enthusiasm and Vigor and Britain's Experience

(Correspondence.)

London, June 27.—"During the war it was the women of the empire, working together who bound up the wounds of their soldiers who did battle for them. Now we are within sight of peace but there is still many a rent to be mended in our social fabric, and war's waste and ravage yet to be repaired. None of us but has seen during the war those swift and perfectly fitted cars bearing the inscription 'Canadian Women's Ambulance' dozens of which were presented by the dominion. And if we look in another direction, think of the thousands of Belgian babies who are alive today because the great motherland of Canada found expression in an effort which collected two thousand pounds in less than no time for essential nutriment for them and sent steamer after steamer to Europe laden with foodstuffs of every kind."

So spoke Mrs. Lloyd George, in a special interview, for the women of Canada. "The world has met at Paris," she continued, "and there formulated the creed of a new political faith. It is a policy of nations and yet a doctrine by which every man and woman of this earth will individually abide. We are busy now repairing the damage the war has done us. That alone means great changes. But if we are then to go on

and build in the light of the new conceptions which learned from war, we are embodying in our peace, then our whole social fabric must be renovated if not re-born. There will be immense social problems and for us they can be met successfully only if we bring to bear on them the finest thought and best minds the empire over. Many of these questions are primarily women's questions, and I feel the time has come when women can and should play a larger part in national and international affairs. I say 'international' and the corollary of that is plainly that I do not merely mean the women of this country—the new British Empire must be founded on a broader basis than that. We want the co-operation of the womanhood of all our dominions.

"The war could not have been won without women," continued the premier's wife in her clear and homely way. "It has been said we could not have won without the men of the overseas dominions. That applies to their women too. Take your own country, Canada, for instance. Her Red Cross work alone was a splendid effort, a work which not only supplied innumerable units and nurses but equipped a naval hospital near Portsmouth, a military hospital at Shorncliffe and many others in France where its labors were untiring. None of us but has seen during the war those swift and perfectly fitted cars bearing the inscription 'Canadian Women's Ambulance' dozens of which were presented by the dominion. And if we look in another direction, think of the thousands of Belgian babies who are alive today because the great motherland of Canada found expression in an effort which collected two thousand pounds in less than no time for essential nutriment for them and sent steamer after steamer to Europe laden with foodstuffs of every kind."

Closest Together.

"Yes, the war has brought our men closer together and it has brought our women closer together too. They have worked shoulder to shoulder in war and now they must work for peace."

Mrs. Lloyd George is a firm believer in the value of the feminine hand in public affairs.

"Women the empire over are now taking an active part in questions of government," she said. "I have heard of the big part they played in Canada in your last general election. They may vote and they may sit in the seats of authority."

"Even in the congress of the League of Nations," the interviewer suggested.

"Way not?" replied the wife of the prime minister. "And if so, how essential it will be that they have a backing of intelligent and capable opinion. It is essential in any event that the women of our empire should link themselves in the planning of a British future of broader and better lines. I feel that such co-operation of British and Canadian women for social reform could not but have big results for each should supply what the other lacks. Here in the Old Country we have weight of tradition and the experience, while Canada, the youthful modern daughter, should supply us with the enthusiasm and vigor that overcome obstacles. What an ideal partnership!"

In the past we have tended to be an insular race, keeping ourselves to ourselves, as the old saying goes. I am happy to say that the English character is changing when we wrote that the Englishman's ideal is to get a railway carriage to himself. If we can knit a closer comradeship with a young dominion such as Canada we ought to achieve a broader insight into the deeper side of our imperial life.

"That is speaking generally. Individually, I have found Canadian women worthy of their country—not the women to sit slinging with folded hands over troubles, but to get up and put them right. The Canadian women I have met have been born workers, full of resource and initiative, and never afraid to try a thing because it is new. In work which requires enterprise and courage there are few of any nationality who come up to their level. I do not doubt the women of Canada will play as big a part in reconstruction as in the great war—and that is saying much."

"I have heard," added Mrs. Lloyd George, "of the definite reconstructive work now being carried out by Canada in Europe under the Canadian mission in London, of which Lloyd Harris is

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Sole Makers
Geo. W. C. Oland

chairman. It kindles one's imagination to think of the seed-grain from Canada's golden harvest fields being sent over to help make Roumania and Serbia fertile again. Canadian women have been deeply stirred by the tragedy of Europe. They have resolved to help to heal the hurts of war. I want to see our empire known as the Lady of Healing, the repairer of waste places, so that the world may be a fairer and sunnier place for every citizen and every citizen's children. I look forward to little children playing in the streets, to use a figure of speech from one of the old prophets, without the shadow and threat of war upon their innocent youth. Women of empire, what a mission to seek to eliminate war from the world!

"I know that Sir Robert Borden, your prime minister, has played a worthy part in Paris, with long and anxious hours of the peace conference. I mention this because Canada by sparing Sir

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Perfectly packed in bright lead foil and price marked on every package.

MUTT AND JEFF—OVERTAKES SIR SID



By "BUD" FISHER