

## Bedroom Furniture

That suggests quiet and peace; that makes your bedroom a haven of rest and comfort; that delights the eye and meets the requirements of your pocket-book. That's the kind of Bedroom Furniture you will find at MARCUS'.

We have one large floor given over to Bedroom Suites only—and no matter what their price, they constitute good value.

Our large stock of Furniture and Home Furnishings is now at its best, and we strongly advise you to come and make your selection now. If wanted for later delivery, your purchase will be stored Free of Charge until wanted.

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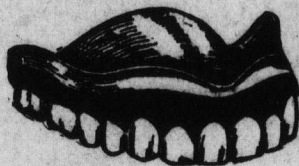
## MARITIME DENTAL PARLORS

Enjoy life while it lasts. If you must wear a plate, do not be content with one that is a continual source of annoyance to you, but come to us and your mouth will experience all the comforts of childhood and your face will have the charm of youth.

PEERLESS VULCO DENTURE

FULL SET

**\$8.00**



PAINLESS EXTRACTION ONLY 25 CENTS

Guaranteed Crown and Bridge Work \$4.00 and \$5.00.

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Fittings of all kinds. Free consultation. Trained Nurse in attendance.

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Perfection, Florence, Standard and Optimus. Oil Stove Ovens, Oil Heaters.

Metal Polish, O' Cedar Mops and Polish. Nickle Plated Copper Kettles.

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Fine Spring and Summer Suitings and Overcoats  
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ESTABLISHED 1870

## GILBERT G. MURDOCH

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R. G. & F. W. DYKEMAN, 68 Adelaide St., St. John, N.B.

**HAVE A CAKE OF GERMICIDAL SOAP** in your house and use it on the hands and face after being in public places or having handled money. A good Smallpox preventative. AT THE ROYAL PHARMACY, 47 KING STREET.

## COMMENDS UNION GOVT.

(Moncton Transcript). In this respect is commendable, but there are other important feeders, which should be taken over immediately and those are the Moncton & Buctouche Railway, the Kent Northern Railway and the Caraquet Railway, among others.

## TEN MILLION WERE VICTIMS IN INDIAN FAMINE OF 1769

**Crop Failure Usually the Cause—In the Eleventh Century About Half the People in England Died of Starvation—Thousands of Bodies Remained Unburied Because the Living were too Weak to Work—Other Countries have Also Suffered.**

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In the gigantic struggle now engulfing the entire world one of the weapons employed by each combatant is to starve the other into submission. Whilst trying in every conceivable way to cut off supplies to the enemy each is eager to obtain supplies for his own resources so as to starve off for an indefinite time the gaunt spectre. Every war of any consequence has brought its privations and many of these have sunk deep into the hearts of the people the pest of hunger. During famine and pestilence, which usually go together, whilst generally the inevitable accompaniments of war have come from other causes and some of the greatest calamities to a people have been caused by want and starvation not chargeable to arms or to the ambition of some military ruler or leader. The havoc and destruction of these famines are harrowing and heart rending, but a brief account of them way not at this time be amiss, when appeals are urgent among us for economy and care in the use of the necessities of life.

### America's Work.

America must feed her Allies in this great war and unless we in this country heed to the words of those in authority in the conservation of food there may come a time when we will find among us as uninvited guests pestilence and famine the sisters of war. It is estimated that we must supply our Allies with at least 500,000,000 bushels of wheat during the coming year in order to feed their men in the field and keep the health of their civilian population in condition for these people to manufacture ammunition and supplies essential to victory over the Germans. With our present crop this will be impossible unless we avoid waste and substitute certain articles of food to take the place of wheat and certain kinds of meat for this too must be conserved. So much has been written, however, on this subject that it would seem that the smallest child has come to a full understanding of the meaning of food conservation. It is well known fact that today there is not a child living in Poland under two years of age, while hundreds of babies are starving to death in Armenia and many are dying from lack of nourishment in Serbia. America is asked to supply these little children, as well as to allay the pangs of hunger from which their parents are suffering.

Usually the first cause of famine is the failure of the crops. This may be caused by too little rain or too much rain or by insect pests, earthquakes or untimely frosts, or by the devastations of farm lands through wars and by the taking of farm laborers for soldiers. War and famine have been the lot of the poor people who lived upon roots, grass and clay. The forest wolves became so hungry that they came into villages and devoured the helpless people and it seemed that France was doomed, but when the fields once more blossomed with grain the people took courage and for a time food was abundant, then came the Crusades when an attempt was made to drive the Mohammedans out of the Holy Land, and during the first crusade famine and plague caused the death of about 100,000 persons in one year.

During the thirteenth century both England and France suffered seriously from a scarcity of food and about the middle of the fourteenth century the Black Death, a dread disease imported from China, swept over both countries and carried off thousands, and both lands were upset by revolutions and riots. Just before the French Revolution excessive taxation, brought about by the extravagance of the French Court and the failure of the crops caused a famine in that country and riots were frequent. Madame de Maitenon was accused of poisoning in corn and her carriage was mobbed by a hungry crowd who were trying to reach the king at Versailles.

### Roman Empire.

The early history of the Roman Empire is filled with accounts of the catastrophes caused by the triumvirate, war, pestilence and famine. During the fifth century there was a failure of crops and people became so crazed with the pangs of hunger that hundreds committed suicide by throwing themselves in the Tiber. It was while this famine was at its worst that a knight of low origin named Maclius began importing corn and selling it at a low rate. Naturally this won him the favor of the people and the upper classes became suspicious of his work, believing that he meant to win the people and try to make himself king and they had him summoned before the dictator of Rome. Maclius refused to appear and when found in the crowd near the forum he was killed by an officer of the guard.

Pestilence, war and famine were brought to Rome by the Gauls some fifty years later. For a time the Romans held the citadel in the face of hunger after the city had been destroyed. The invaders failed to take the citadel and disease spread through the camps of both the siegers and the sieged.

About 23, B. C., Rome had another famine caused by the overflow of the River Tiber and Augustus Caesar but came the pioneer in relief work. He is said to have sent his grandson to collect food at various ports on the Mediterranean and then fed the poor free of charge. He attempted to guard against future disasters by building good roads and ships whereby supplies could be brought in quickly in case of famine. During the ten years period between 78, A. D., and 88, A. D., a famine swept over Italy during which thousands of persons died each day despite the facilities for bringing in food. There was also a great earthquake during which Pompeii and Herculaneum were buried beneath lava and ashes. "Starving and Syria suffered from famine about the same time when locusts came in great numbers and destroyed what little crops had been saved. A disease so dreadful accompanied

the famine that a noted historian writes that the vultures even refused to feed on the dead bodies, thousands of which remained unburied. This fact seems to have been general for it extended even to England.

During the tenth, eleventh and twelfth centuries Egypt was visited by several great famines and in one year half a million people in one section fell victims to starvation. There was a revolution and many people became brigands and robbed the few who were able to secure a small amount of food. There was a reign of terror and the peasants were unable to farm the land fearing the bands of bandits who held sway in the country. Cats and dogs were sold for food, the people paying unheard of prices for meat and even human flesh was eaten. One historian tells us that people let down ropes, to which great hooks were attached, from their windows and caught up people who were walking on the streets. After drawing them up they killed and cooked them and then sold the human flesh for food. Property changed hands rapidly by deaths and in one instance a single house passed to thirty different relatives in a single month.

### England and France.

England too has suffered from famines and during the eighth century there was a dearth of food which led the people to practice cannibalism. Again in the eleventh century about half the population died of starvation. In 1659 the lack of food was so great that people sold themselves into slavery in order to obtain enough food to live.

While all these things were going on in England, France was suffering from famine as well. During the tenth and eleventh centuries some forty or fifty famines are recorded. During one of these, when starvation was at its height, fanatics declared that the end of the world was at hand. People deserting their homes and shops, went on pilgrimages. The seasons changed, the summer was cold and there was oppressive heat during the winter. From 1690 to 1693 there were no crops raised and people died of starvation by the thousands and remained unburied because the living were too weak to perform this office. Human flesh was found on the market and people resorted to eating the poor people who lived upon roots, grass and clay. The forest wolves became so hungry that they came into villages and devoured the helpless people and it seemed that France was doomed, but when the fields once more blossomed with grain the people took courage and for a time food was abundant, then came the Crusades when an attempt was made to drive the Mohammedans out of the Holy Land, and during the first crusade famine and plague caused the death of about 100,000 persons in one year.

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Irland too has had her share of

## BLOTCHY SKIN

Many a time you have looked into the mirror and wished that your skin would be like other people that you know, "without a blemish." This wish can be yours for the asking. Wash D.D.D., the lotion of healing oils, over your pimples or blotches to-night—and wake up in the morning to find them gone!

E. Clinton Brown, Druggist, St. John, N. B.

## D. D. D.

60 Years Old Today

Feels as young as ever. PEOPLE who are able to talk like this can't possibly have impure blood—they just feel fit—no headaches, dyspepsia or bilious disorders.

These diseases can be cured by

Dr. Wilson's Herbine Bitters

A true blood purifier and tonic, containing the principles of Dandelion, Mandarin, Burdock and other medicinal herbs.

Sold at your store 25c. a bottle. Family size, five times as large \$1.00.

THE BRATLEY DRUG CO., Limited, ST. JOHN, N. B.

famines and in several of them America has been among the first countries to give relief. The whole 1628 was small as compared with the suffering which occurred in 1845, 1846 and 1847, when the entire potato crop of the land rotted. During these years the deaths from starvation and disease superinduced by lack of proper nourishment ran into hundreds of thousands. Although both America and Great Britain were prompt in their relief work the population of the Emerald Isle began to decline from that time falling from over eight millions in 1845 to less than five millions today.

During the Franco-Prussian War Paris suffered from lack of food owing to the great numbers of refugees who flocked to the city as the Germans advanced. Dogs, cats and even rats were sold as food and at such prices as were prohibitive to the poorer classes. When the garrison finally surrendered to the Germans, the whole city was in a starving condition. The distress, however, was relieved by foreign nations in a short time.

### China, India and Russia.

China has been a prey to famines for centuries, usually caused by inundations which ruin the crops. That country is so densely populated that hundreds can die without being missed. They are fatalists and when pestilence comes they will spend their last coin for rice and even sell their daughters into slavery for a mere pittance, but they will not riot for food. It is a well known fact that the great Chinese famine of 1906-1907 over a quarter of a million of starving Celestials camped beneath the walls of a city in which the warehouses were filled with rice and wheat. They did not clamor for the food within but merely sat outside and patiently awaited death. The Red Cross has done excellent work in relieving these people and just before the outbreak of the present war they were engaged in some engineering work with the assistance of the Chinese Government, which was expected to prevent these inundations and the spilling of the crops. It has not been completed as yet.

India has been scourged by famines from the earliest times and plague runs rampant during these periods of starvation. The number of people who die at these times is staggering. In the famine of 1817-18 ten million people perished. Failure of the crops owing to the peculiar climatic conditions of the country is the cause. Even as late as 1876-1878 more than five million of India's people starved to death. Caste, the curse of that land, is one of the great difficulties in solving the famine problem and hundreds will starve before they will touch food cooked by people of another caste. Great Britain has tried

## FACE COVERED WITH PIMPLES

ASHAMED TO GO OUT.

Many an otherwise beautiful and attractive face is sadly marred by unsightly pimples, blotches, flesh worms and various other blood diseases.

Their presence is a source of embarrassment to those afflicted as well as pain and regret to their friends.

Many a cheek and brow cast in the mould of beauty have been sadly defaced, their attractiveness lost and their possessor rendered unhappy for years.

Why, then, consent to rest under this cloud of embarrassment?

There is an effectual remedy for all these defects. It is Burdock Blood Bitters. This remedy will drive out all the impurities from the blood and leave the complexion healthy and clear.

Mrs. Katherine Henry, Port Sydney, Ont., writes: "Two years ago my face was so covered with pimples I was ashamed to go out at all. I tried several remedies, but they were of no use. At last a friend advised me to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I got a bottle and by the time it was used I could see a difference. I then got two more, and when I had used them the pimples were completely gone. I can highly recommend B.B.B."

Manufactured only by The T. M. L. Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



**Painless Extraction Only 25c.**

Boston Dental Parlors.

Head Office Branch Office  
527 Main Street 35 Charlotte St.  
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DR. J. D. MAHER, Proprietor.  
Open 9 a. m. until 9 p. m.

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are the best that knowledge, art and service can produce.

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## NOTICE

On February 1st we change our method of business and will sell for CASH. All telephone orders must be C. O. D.

Smith's Fish Market

25 Sydney St. 'Phone 1704

in various ways to save the people from these pestilences but the race conditions are prejudiced with such fidelity by the native that they would rather die than give up their fanatical ideas—the inheritance of ages. Russia, whose wheat fields spread over such a large part of the earth's surface has suffered from famine many times and as late as 1911 the sufferers of that land ran into the hundreds of thousands. People lived on weeds and roots and a bitter bread made of acorns. America lent her assistance in this famine. Happily today, although we are facing a crisis which seems unbelievable in the present age, we can by a patriotic perseverance in food conservation, by the elimination of waste, keep out those twin sisters of war—famine and pestilence—thereby shutting off a repetition of the scenes through which the European countries have passed in by-gone times.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Transfers in real estate have been recorded as follows:

St. John County.

C. A. R. Kelley to F. R. Snodgrass, property in Simonds.  
Murray & Gregory, Ltd., to H. M. Garson, property in Carleton.

Kings County.

Mary E. Clark et al to Jeremiah Murphy, property in Norton and Springfield.  
G. H. Dyar to Harvey Wells, property in Cardwell.  
Ida M. Finley to J. T. Wilcox, property in Westfield.  
J. E. McMahon et al to W. H. McMahon, property in Rothesay.  
J. T. Patterson, heirs of to Adolph Johnston, property in Greenwick.  
Mary A. Roberts to G. H. Bishop, property in Rothesay.  
W. M. Roberts to Mary T. Lawlor, property in Rothesay.  
George Rathburn to A. E. Belyea, property in Westfield.  
S. J. Schofield to Thomas Quirk, property in Studholm.  
G. H. Weaver to Laura G. Dow, property in Rothesay.  
Araminta Wildes to A. B. Hicks, property in Havelock.

## THREE MEN DROWNED IN NOVA SCOTIA

Sydney, May 16—News was received here today of a serious drowning accident which occurred yesterday near Isle Madame. While Capt. John Harbour and his two sons were on a fishing trip near West Arachet, a heavy squall struck their heavily laden boat and overturned it. The men struggled in the water for sometime, but before any boat could reach them they sank for the last time. All three formerly lived in Buena Vista, N. F., and leave relatives there.

## BUSINESS REMOVALS

### REMOVAL NOTICE.

Removal and Change of Business.

H. L. McGowan has taken over the business formerly H. L. & J. T. McGowan, Ltd., and has removed to 79 Russell street, where he has had large workshops built to carry on house and sign painting in all its branches.

Established 1889. 'Phone Main 697—We have used this same number for thirty years.

## F. C. BREEN

Auto Repair Shop  
FORMERLY AT 22 PEEB STREET  
WILL NOW BE FOUND AT

15 Sydney St.

'Phone M. 545.

Rear of J. E. Wilson, Ltd.

## GUY H. HUMPHREY

Coffee, Tea, Cocoa.  
FORMERLY AT 205 UNION STREET  
WILL NOW BE FOUND AT

14 King St.

'Phone M. 1785.

## MAGEE & CO.

J. W. Cameron, Manager.  
TINSMITHS.  
FORMERLY AT 96 PRINCESS STREET  
WILL NOW BE FOUND AT

137 Princess St.

'Phone M. 535.

## S. GOLDFEATHER,

Optician.  
FORMERLY AT 625 MAIN STREET  
WILL NOW BE FOUND AT

146 Mill St.

'Phone M. 3604

## NOYES MACHINE CO.

FORMERLY AT 31 NELSON STREET  
WILL NOW BE FOUND AT

27-33 Paradise Row.

'Phone M. 3634.

Building formerly occupied by Maritime Garage.

## W. B. WALSH.

AUTO REPAIR SHOP  
WILL NOW BE FOUND AT

Cor. Portland and Main St.

'Phone M. 3577.

## HOTEL SEVILLE

Fifth Ave. & 29th Street,  
New York City.

Over 100 Rooms. Special Rates for Tourists.

Single Rooms, with Detached Bath, \$2.50 per day upward.

Single Rooms, with Bath, for Two, \$3 to \$5 per day.

Parlor, Bedrooms and Bath, \$5 to \$10 per day. Send for diagram showing fixed room prices.

JOHN F. GARRETT, Mgr.