

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1916

## The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 12, 1916.

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## THE WAR SITUATION

Once more Premier Asquith has affirmed in parliament the unalterable determination of the Allies to continue the war until they are able to secure "adequate security for the future." There is the whole purpose, stated in a single phrase. There is no flinching, no hesitation, no fear of the result. However difficult the task and however long a time may be required for its accomplishment, there must and shall be an end to Prussian militarism and an atonement for the crimes against civilization which Germany has committed. The house of commons cheered Premier Asquith, and it will vote £200,000,000 asked for as cheerfully as it would an ordinary amount for ordinary purposes in a year of peace.

Premier Asquith pointed out that not least of Britain's services in the war are her loans to her Allies, to enable them to finance their great undertakings. His review of the military situation in all the areas of war showed that the Allies are steadily gaining ground, and that everywhere the enemy has lost the initiative, and has been reduced to defensive warfare. In the course of his remarks he extended an invitation to Greece to join the Allies, and last night's cables brought news that the control of the Greek fleet had passed to them, with the consent of the Greek minister of marine. There is nothing in the war situation anywhere to weaken the impression made by the optimistic speech of the prime minister, although the same speech makes it clear that no early triumph over the enemy is anticipated. The wearing down process must go on and on, and it calls for constant fresh supplies of men and munitions.

## THE SUBMARINE ATTACK

The press of the United States devoted a good deal of space to the discussion of the latest German submarine exploit and its possible effect upon American neutrality. A number of powerful newspapers are very outspoken, and assert that their country cannot tolerate such acts as have been committed by the U-53. Others point out that if such warfare is continued it is certain, sooner or later, to involve the loss of American lives and property. The general disposition is, of course, to give the government ample time to get all the facts and determine its course, but there is a very evident note of resentment in the general comment on Germany's latest move. The New York Times, which supports President Wilson and would not say anything to embarrass him, yet speaks very plainly on the subject of what may occur if the German policy is continued. It says:

"The anxiety of our people is nevertheless very great, and it will be relieved only by the destruction or capture of the German submarine that has brought the war altogether too close to our coasts for our comfort. We have to consider not only the grave peril of such infractions of the laws of war or of our rights as would lead to a severance of our relations with Germany, but we are compelled also to take measures for sufficiently safeguarding our neutrality. Acts of war committed in our territorial waters would give reason for demanding instant reparation and a disposition to persist in disregarding the prohibitions of the three-mile limit would give full warrant for the use of force. We cannot, of course, indefinitely supply a rescue fleet of destroyers to pick up the passengers and crews of vessels sunk by the U-53. Humanity has been the justification of what we have done thus far, but should the U-boat continue its operations we might be compelled to give its commander warning that in future he and his government would be held responsible for any loss of life occurring through his operations. We have been moved purely by considerations of humanity to rescue the human beings he has set adrift upon the sea, but obviously we cannot indefinitely continue to relieve him of any part of his responsibility."

Holland has taken a much more aggressive stand regarding the matter. The sinking of a Dutch steamer, bound from one neutral country to another, is regarded in Holland as an act to be explained without delay. It has been asserted that there was a strong pro-German party in Holland. If so Germany has committed another blunder, and reduced still more the neutral sympathy which must have been of some value to her. The British government very wisely refrains from comment at the moment, preferring to hear first from the government of the United States. The latter has not yet decided upon its course, although in a speech this week the president declared that Germany would be held to her pledge to the United States regarding submarine warfare. Meanwhile the U-53 has disappeared, and there has been no further attack upon shipping bound to or from American ports.

## THE WAR QUESTION

The Times yesterday quoted the views of Mr. Thomas Adams concerning the manner in which a province should set about getting good roads. First the provincial organization; second, the plan of the roads of the province; and, third, a proper system of construction and maintenance. As to the provincial organization, Ontario has a deputy minister of highways and the state of Massachusetts has a highway commission. Both plans are working well, but Mr. Adams prefers a third, which is a department of municipal affairs for the province, with an expert staff to deal with all municipal problems, including town-planning, housing, roads, finance, water and sewerage, unemployment and other problems. This is probably too ambitious a plan for New Brunswick at the present time, but the need of a provincial organization and plan is obvious. Then comes the question of apportionment of cost, and on this point Mr. Adams says:

"There must be some system of apportioning cost between the federal, provincial and municipal governments. Different systems prevail in different provinces or states. The Ontario system is working successfully and may be taken as an example. The province has a map of trunk roads. It provides forty per cent of the cost of constructing new roads and twenty per cent of the cost of maintenance out of provincial funds. The revenue derived from motor taxes is a long way to meet that contribution. The municipality contributes the other sixty per cent, and eighty per cent, respectively. An exception occurs in the proximity of cities and large towns where roads which form the principal access to these cities have to be partially made and maintained by the province, the city and the municipality in the following proportions:

"Construction—Province, 40 per cent; city, 30 per cent; rural municipality, 30 per cent.

Maintenance—Province, 20 per cent; city, 40 per cent; rural municipality, 40 per cent.

"These suburban roads just outside the boundaries of cities are the most important. They are converging channels of distribution to and from the centre, and follow up with branch feeders to the outer suburbs, the need for better roads immediately adjacent to our cities is a pressing one. The development of a trunk system of roads may involve paralleling some of the railways with trunk roads, but that is not necessarily a disadvantage, and cannot be avoided. You must have your trunk system first and follow up with branch feeders later. We want a proper plan, and having that it will be a good thing to have some of the trunk roads running in the same direction as the railways, both in the interest of the farmers and the motorists."

We have never in New Brunswick got down to a basis of apportionment for construction and maintenance of the roads within say ten or fifteen miles of the cities and towns. The latter are obviously much interested in having good roads in their immediate vicinity, not only for their own traffic but to encourage the development of the suburban area along these roads. Hence, the subject is one that should engage the attention of the boards of trade and commercial organizations as well as of the people along the route of these trunk lines. Vigorous agitation is needed, and a deeper interest on the part of city people in the whole subject.

It is understood that the committee which is operating in behalf of the Patriotic Fund is meeting with a very friendly reception. This is as it should be.

The daily casualty lists bring grief to homes in New Brunswick. They are also bringing to young men who are fit and free a sense of their responsibility. There are waiting battalions—where are the recruits?

New Brunswick should be a separate military district, as it was years ago. There has been far too much delay under the arrangement which makes Halifax the headquarters.

The question of bringing the war to an end, says Sir Edward Carson, is not one of mere valor, but of man power. The men must come forward to keep the armies up to strength.

The Italians, after another period of preparation, have made a new drive against the Austrians, in the direction of Trieste, capturing trenches and over 5,000 prisoners, and at some points breaking the enemy's lines. The Allies are still making some progress on the Macedonian front and the like. True on the Somme. The attempt of the Germans and Austrians to crush the Roumanian army in Transylvania has forced the latter to retire, but it is disputing every inch of ground.

Of conditions in Belgium a recent London cable says:—"Famine is at the doors of Belgium because of the requisitions of the Germans on the conquered population, according to the Times' correspondent at Lausanne. Meat is practically unobtainable, he says, and but very scarce. Potatoes have not been seen for some time, and prices are becoming impossible. Coffee is \$1.80 a pound; chocolate, \$2.40; cocoa, \$3; and sugar 72 cents. The almost total disappearance of sea fish and the excessive cost of meat have made mussels a popular food. The object of the Germans in starving the Belgians is without doubt to induce them to demand peace."

## APPLES, ORANGES, FIGS AND PRUNES

Are the Four Fruits Used in Making "Fruit-a-tives"

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" is the only medicine in the world that is made from the juices of fresh ripe fruits. Thus, it is manifestly unfair to say, "I won't take Fruit-a-tives because I have tried other remedies and they did me no good." On the other hand, the fact that "Fruit-a-tives" is entirely different from any other preparation in the world, is just why you should give it a fair trial, in any trouble of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys or Skin. "Fruit-a-tives" is composed of the active principle of fruit and the greatest nerve tonic ever discovered. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

## LIGHTER VEIN

Late Repentance

"You should never take anything that doesn't agree with you," admonished the physician.

The patient glanced around ruefully at his wife.

"If I had always followed that rule, Lizzie, where would you be?"

His Reason.

"Why, Harry, I told you to bring a box of apples and you've brought only ten."

"Well, Mother, the bag was so small I had to eat two to keep 'em from falling out."

Too Exacting

Lucy—"Don't you just adore Clarence Joyce? My, I think he's the handsomest thing!"

Mabel—"Well, his nose is a little flat, and his hair pretty light, and his eyes are a trifle big and pale, and his eyebrows—"

Lucy—"Oh, I know! You always expect a man to be a regular Venus!"

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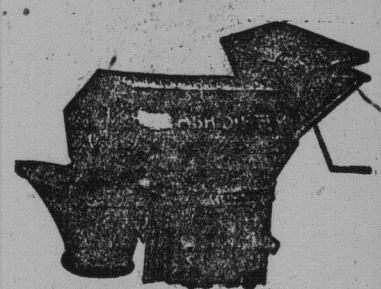
Neolin soles are flexible, durable and damp-proof.

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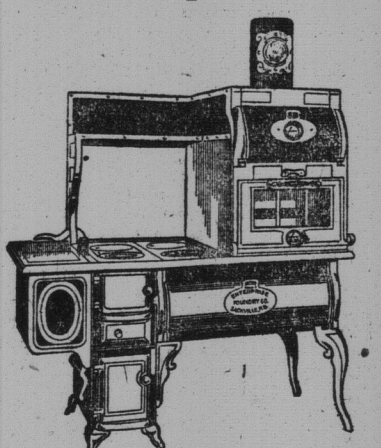
It cuts coal bills in two and lasts a lifetime.

A turn of the handle and ashes sift into barrel. Unburned coal drops into scuttle.

Sifter only \$4.50. Galv'd Barrel, \$3.00; Scuttle, 65c.

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## Millions of Dollars Given—Millions of Belgians Fed—Yet Millions More Are Needed

Nothing else has ever so roused the indignation and practical sympathy of the English-speaking world as the fate of Belgium.

At the first call for help some of the leading business men of neutral United States organized the Belgian Relief Committee, arranging with the British Government to co-operate, and with the Germans to keep their hands off—and the work of feeding the starving Belgians began.

Since then many million dollars have been contributed to the Belgian Relief Fund, chiefly in the form of food and clothing, and the United States, about half of it coming from Belgians living in these countries.

The wonderfully efficient Relief Committee have spent this money so carefully that an average of \$2.50 has fed each dependent Belgian family a month. Thus the nation has been saved alive—so far.

But only so far! The number of Belgians dependent on the Fund is steadily growing as their little hoards of food and money run out. Help is needed now more than ever before—and will be till the

Send your subscription weekly, monthly, or in one lump sum to Local or Provincial Committee, or

Send Cheques Payable to Treasurer

Belgian Relief Fund

20 St. Peter St., Montreal.

17

Belgian Relief Fund

\$2.50 Feeds a Belgian Family a Month.

JAS. H. FRANK, TREASURER OF PROVINCIAL BELGIUM RELIEF COMMITTEE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

SOLDIERS' COMFORT ASSOCIATION

At the monthly meeting of the Soldiers' Comfort Association, held in the Centenary church parlor yesterday, Mrs. H. A. McKeown, first vice-president, took the chair in the absence of Mrs. George McAvity, president. The report of the treasurer showed a balance on September 1st of \$1,206.79, donations received during the month amounted to \$882.88, making a total of \$2,089.67, expenditures \$219.25, balance now on hand \$1,870.42.

Mrs. J. Walter Holly, convenor of the wool committee, reported the total of socks for the month of September as 1,961 pairs. The demand is ever increasing, so it is hoped that during the winter months many will avail themselves of this opportunity of doing their bit. Wool will be supplied on application to the rooms.

Mrs. Pidgeon reported \$159.26 on hand to purchase tobacco. The reports from the various branches and circles were most encouraging. Douglas avenue reported 110 Christmas parcels sent forward, 50 to Capt. Allen Leavitt, 50 to Major Louis Barker, and 10 for lone soldiers. East St. John have already sent 104 Christmas parcels. West St. John, Mrs. Fraser president, shipped 200 parcels and have knitted 510 pairs socks. The girls' branch of the S.C.A. sent overseas to men of the 1st C.E.F., 100 Christmas parcels, also donated 15 pairs socks to 115th Battalion, and 50 packages stationery and pencils for general distribution.

Mrs. Harrison, president of the Alexander circle, reported having sent 50 Christmas parcels to Capt. Chris. Graham who works in connection with the Y.M.C.A. in France, for boys who have no home folks to remember them.

South Bay circle through their president, Mrs. Walker, handed in \$400 to the general funds and \$200 to buy comforts for the lone soldier.

Brookville circle have shipped their

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12 lbs. Sugar	.....\$1.00	Bulk O. Pekoe Tea	.....85c
Large Spanish Onions, per lb.	5c	Favorite Baking Powder, 1 lb.	.....20c
6 lbs. Oatmeal	.....25c	can	.....20c
2 lbs. Pulverized Sugar	.....22c	Jello, 8 pkgs.	.....25c
Choice Sultana Sugar	.....22c	GRAVENSTEIN APPLES	
Shelled Walnuts	.....45c	Per peck	.....25c and 40c
Stuart's Grapefruit Marmalade	22c	Per barrel	.....\$2.25 and \$3.75
Libby's Orange Marmalade	22c	N. S. Bartlett Pears	.....75c peck
Pure Maple Syrup, per bottle	45c	American Russett Pears	.....\$1.25 pk.
Holbrook's Worcester Sauce	22c	CLEANERS	
80c bottle Gorton's Pickles, H. P. Sauce	.....25c	6 cakes Comfort Soap	.....25c
1 gal. Jug Tomato Sauce	.....\$1.00	8 cakes Happy Home Soap	.....25c
2 cans Shiner's Tom. Soup	.....25c	10 cakes Good Laundry Soap	.....25c
2 cans Campbell's Soup	.....25c	10c Pearlina, 8 pkgs.	.....25c
2 cans Clams	.....25c	10c bottle Ammonia, 8 for	.....25c
Our Special Fresh Ground Coffee	.....85c	Removal Furniture Polish, 25c size, 18c; 50c size, 85c; \$1.00 size, 18c	

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Christmas parcels to the boys of their own district. Large shipments of parcels, socks, cakes and assorted comforts, have been received from Gagetown, Sussex, Wolford, Grand Bay, St. Stephen, Perth, Chippman, Campbellton, Hampton and Rethel, also cash donations for the wool, tobacco, lone soldier and for the general funds. Members desirous of

securing the association pin may do so on applying to Miss Stewart at the rooms at a cost of 50 cents.

The late Robert Hugh Clayton, beginning work in a coal pit at the age of seven and afterwards practicing as a bone setter among the Durham miners, left \$2,450.

## COAL and WOOD

Directory of The Leading Fuel Dealers in St. John.

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## Mother-Made, Quick Acting Cough Syrup

Should be Kept Handy in Every Home—Easily Prepared and Costs Little.

Mothers, you'll never know what you are missing until you make up this

inexpensive, quick-acting cough syrup and try it. Children love its pleasant taste

and nothing else will loosen a cough or chest cold and heal the inflamed or swollen throat membranes with such ease and promptness. It's equally as

good for grown-ups as for children. This splendid cough syrup is made by

pouring 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth) into a 16-oz bottle and filling the bottle with plain granulated sugar

syrup. This gives you 16 ounces—a family supply—of much better cough remedy than you could buy ready-made for \$2.50—a clear saving of \$2.

The moment it touches the inflamed, cold-congested membranes that line the throat and air passages, the healing begins, the phlegm loosens, soreness

leaves, cough spasms lessen and soon disappear altogether, thus ending a cough quicker than you ever thought possible. Hoarseness and ordinary

coughs are conquered by it in 24 hours or less. Excellent for bronchitis, whooping cough, spasmodic croup, bronchitis, asthma or winter coughs.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, acacia and for gum arabic and is famous

the world over for its quick healing effect on the membranes. Ask your

druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

## What Dyspeptics Should Eat

A PHYSICIAN'S ADVICE

Indigestion and practically all forms of stomach trouble are, nine times out of ten, due to acidity; therefore stomach

sufferers should, whenever possible, avoid eating food that is solid in its nature, or which by chemical action in the stomach develops acidity. Unfortunately,

such a rule eliminates most foods which are pleasant to the taste as well as those which are rich in blood, flesh and nerve building properties. This is the reason

why dyspeptics and stomach sufferers are usually so thin, emaciated and lacking in that vital energy which can only come from a well fed body. For the

benefit of those sufferers who have been obliged to exclude from their diet all starchy, sweet or fatty foods, and are trying to keep up a miserable existence on gluten products, I would suggest that you should try a meal of any food

or foods which you may like, in moderate amount, taking immediately afterwards a teaspoonful of bisulphated

magnesia in a little hot or cold water. This will neutralize any acidity which may be present, or which may be formed, and instead of the usual feeling of uneasiness and fullness, you will find that your

food agrees with you perfectly. Bisulphated magnesia is doubtless the best food

corrective and antidote known. It has no action on the stomach; but by neutralizing the acidity of the food contents, and thus removing the source of the acid irritation which inflames the

delicate stomach lining, it does more than could possibly be done by any drug or medicine. As a physician, I believe in the use of medicine whenever necessary, but I must admit that I can't see the sense of dosing an inflamed and irritated stomach with drugs instead of getting rid of the acid—the cause of all the trouble. Get a little bisulphated

magnesia from your druggist, eat what you want at your next meal, take some of the bisulphated magnesia as directed above, and see if I'm not right."

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