

No Precedent in All World's History For Plight of Belgians

"The Ishmael of Europe", Belgian Banker says — A ring of steel around the country and 7,000,000 people at mercy of the charitably inclined.

London, Jan. 11.—"The civil army we have to feed is greater than the British and French armies combined. Yet we can scrape through on about \$6,250,000 worth of food a month."

Thus spoke Emil Fraenkel, a prominent Belgian banker, who is on a brief visit to London of relief work in Belgium, in the organization of which he played a conspicuous part.

"It was not generally realized," M. Fraenkel said, "that there still were 7,000,000 persons in Belgium who were virtually entirely dependent for food on the American Relief Commission."

"In all history of the world," M. Fraenkel continued, "there is no precedent for a community of 7,000,000 souls being faced with starvation and denied by the belligerents of every possible means of self-preservation. We indeed are the Ishmael of Europe. You in England say you cannot trade with us because to do so would be to trade with your enemy. You say you cannot open the port of Antwerp, our door of relief, because it would be of advantage to Germany. You say you cannot even send us money because it

might reach your enemy. Thus the Germans, the French and the British have a ring of steel around our territory through which none may enter and none may depart without the permission of the belligerents."

"The Germans say 'If England likes to allow trade with Antwerp your industries will revive. If she does not—well, we are sorry, but we suppose you must take the consequences. See The Hague Convention.'"

While the belligerents argued, M. Fraenkel added, seven million persons were confronted with actual starvation, and shipments of food were hampered by the formation of the American Relief Commission the obstacles in the way of ministering to the wants of the Belgians were overcome and shipments of food were permitted to enter Belgium by way of Rotterdam. This relief could not have been given, he said, except under the auspices of the neutral commission.

"We are proud of our thirty race," M. Fraenkel said in conclusion, "but we are now at the mercy of the world. If mercy is not accorded us we shall no longer exist."

CASES WHICH MADE CAUTION NECESSARY

When Copper was Imported from America and Forwarded to Germany—Rubber for States Will be Released.

London, Jan. 11 (7.05 p.m.)—American comment on the British preliminary reply to President Wilson's protest against the detention of American shipping by British warships was read with great interest by British officials who today expressed much pleasure at the repeated evidences of the friendly spirit with which the negotiations are proceeding.

The British Foreign Office, it was pointed out by officials there, never maintained that the partial statistics concerning American trade with European neutrals were conclusive, but, on the other hand, that they were merely suggestive.

Great Britain, one prominent official said, fully realizes that Germany made heavy purchases of copper and other metals useful in war from her European neighbors preceding hostilities and that consequently a large supply of copper is required by these neutrals for domestic use. Cases have been established, it is added, however, where copper has been imported from America and then forwarded to Germany which makes caution on the part of Great Britain necessary.

A large shipment of crude rubber for the United States will be released shortly under an agreement reached by the British government and American manufacturers, the products from which material are not to be shipped to any port where they may reach Great Britain's enemies.

McGILL HOSPITAL FORCE WILL GO IN APRIL

College Session to be Shortened—Will Go Straight to Base at Front Ready for Work.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Jan. 11.—Principal Peterson of McGill was here today with Professor Birrell, Dean of the McGill Medical Faculty and Professor Adams, to consult with Sir Robert Borden and the militia department regarding the plans for the McGill General Hospital which will move from Montreal fully equipped and ready for service at the close of the present college session. The session will be shortened so as to allow the hospital force to go forward in April. Members of the McGill Medical Staff will be the officers and the dressers will be senior medical students. The whole staff will thus be fully organized before leaving, and ready for the closest teamwork in actual work at the front. They will go straight to the base. This offer from McGill was gladly accepted by the war office and was highly approved here. The nurses will be taken from the Royal Victoria and Montreal General Hospitals.

TURKEY AFTER BIG WAR CREDIT
London, Jan. 11 (10.50 p.m.)—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent sends a despatch from Constantinople received there which says the Turkish government has introduced in parliament a bill demanding an extraordinary credit of £10,000,000 Turkish pounds (\$48,000,000) for war expenditures. Next year's budget, it was stated, will show a deficit of £20,000,000 Turkish, in which is included the £10,000,000 credit just demanded.

LATE SHIPPING.
Glasgow, Jan. 11.—Ard: Sirs Sardinian, Boston; Cameronia, New York.
Havre, Jan. 11.—Ard: Sir Chicago, New York.
Liverpool, Jan. 11.—Ard: Sir Custodian, Newport News.

WASHINGTON DESIRES MORE INFORMATION

Great Britain's Preliminary Note Failed to Completely Satisfy United States Government.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Great Britain's preliminary reply to the American note of protest concerning neutral commerce, while gratifying in the concessions it makes in many respects failed to satisfy the United States government. Officials confidently hope that the second and complete answer from England will give the specific information requested by the United States and clear up the uncertainties which, according to the Washington government surmises the commerce of neutrals.

This disposition on the part of the Washington administration was revealed in high official quarters today, though there was no formal comment. When Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, called on Secretary Bryan to inform him that the British supplementary note would not be forthcoming for several days, the secretary told him that the American government would make no comment on the interim but would patiently await the coming of the note.

Administration officials were unwilling to discuss the note to any extent, declaring that it was better to judge the British attitude when its complete reply was in hand.

SHE LEAVES SOCIETY TO ENTER A CONVENT



MISS LUCY DAHLGREN.
Miss Lucy Dahlgren, whose debut in society was one of the events of 1912, has determined, after two years, to enter the Convent of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament at Cornwallis, Pa. On January 28 she will begin her life as a sister of the order.

The convent was established by Katherine Drexel, a cousin of Miss Dahlgren's mother. The value of its work among Indians and negroes has been generally recognized. The founder gave to it both herself and a fortune in money, amounting to something like a million dollars.

The Dahlgrens and the Drexels have long been famous in the historic, social and financial annals of the country. Miss Lucy Dahlgren's grandfather was a famous admiral of the civil war.

MOST DISTRESS IN EAST END OF LONDON

White Paper Shows Distress in England Less than Anticipated—N. B. Potatoes Arrived in Excellent Condition.

London, Jan. 11. (Gazette Cable)—Very satisfactory evidence of the comparative absence in England of any distress caused by the war is furnished by a report on the special work of the local government board for the out of the war, which was issued today as a White Paper. The section on food, dealing with the disposition of the gifts from the Colonies, shows that only a small part of the goods allotted has been required for relieving the distress of civilians.

The following is the disposition of the 940,530 bags of flour received from Canada; to the local committees for the relief of distress, 90,474; to the British Red Cross, 1,631; transferred to the war office, 39,369; further offered to the war office, 300,000; to the Belgian Relief Commission, 44,886; sold owing to damage, 4,719.

The New Brunswick potatoes, 46,697, has been distributed; 37,500 going to the war office; 5,703 to the local relief committees, and 744 to the Belgian refugees.

Applications were also numerous for the canned salmon from British Columbia, the war office taking 10,000 out of the total 25,287 cases.

The New Brunswick potatoes were reported as excellent, with the exception of a few bags which suffered in transit.

The principal demand from the English Distress Committees came from the East End of London, and from Lancashire, where the cotton industry has suffered from the war. In all the distributions the recipients have been well informed by the labels on the goods as to the identity of the donors of the gifts.

More men are employed at the same time now than at any other time in the war, while many others who might be idle have enlisted.

ANOTHER STEP TO ELIMINATE DRINK FROM ARMY

All Recruits Found Under Influence of Liquor are to be Summarily Dismissed.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 11.—The Militia Department has sent out orders to all recruiting stations in the country that any recruit found under the influence of liquor must be summarily dismissed.

This is in pursuance of the policy instituted by General Sam Hughes when he became Minister of Militia of eliminating drunkenness from the Canadian militia. He drove liquor from the canteen, one of his objects being to prevent the canteen from becoming a place where young men might learn to drink.

Today the recruiting Canadian militia is as temperate a body of men as is to be found in the civilized world, but there are some recruits for the Overseas Contingent who have not been accustomed to such discipline and whose consumption as General Hughes demands of his men and these, who after all but a very small percentage of the recruits, will now have to conform strictly with the ideas on temperance of the Militia Minister or get out of the force.

MOTHER AND HER THREE LITTLE ONES BURIED TOGETHER

Montreal, Jan. 11.—The funeral of Mrs. Robert Van Looy, with her three children, all of whom were murdered last Tuesday morning by Mrs. Van Looy's brother, Jean Moons, a Belgian, who shot and killed himself Thursday night, took place this morning at Cote Des Neiges cemetery, the four caskets being conveyed to the cemetery in two hearses. The funeral was under the auspices of the Montreal Fire Department, of which the bereaved husband and father, now fighting for Belgium against the Germans, is a member, and a large number of Belgians resident in Montreal attended.

Apple Sauce, II.
Wipe, quarter, pare and core eight sour apples. Make a syrup by boiling seven minutes one cup of sugar and one cup of water with this shaved from rind of a lemon. Remove rind and add enough apples to cover as soon as soft. Continue until all are cooked. Strain remaining syrup over apples.

DIED.

FRASER.—On Sunday, January 10th, Miss Catherine Fraser passed peacefully away at Gardner's Creek, aged 78 years.

Funeral from her late home, Gardner's Creek, on Tuesday, January 12, at 10 a.m. At Dorchester, Mass., on Jan. 10th, 1915, John S. Magee, formerly of St. Andrews, aged eighty years and two months.

WOMEN'S CANADIAN CLUB HEARD GOOD ADDRESS LAST EVENING

Rev. E. B. Wyllie spoke of Decadence of German People—A forcible indictment — Reports of Club presented.

At the meeting of the Women's Canadian Club held last evening in the audience room of the St. John Art Club reports of the recent work of the first named club were presented and approved. Several new members were elected. Rev. E. B. Wyllie gave an address taking for his subject "Our place in the Sun." Mrs. Kuhring was in the chair.

The reports showed that the various undertakings of the Women's Canadian Club in December and during the present month had been successful in every way. The efforts of the club on behalf of the soldiers during the Christmas season have been much appreciated, and the existence of members express deep indebtedness to those other clubs and organizations that have seconded their activities, particularly the Women's Canadian Club in St. Stephen and St. Andrews. Also several gentleman friends in the city and firms, amongst whom Messrs. Vannamaker, of King Square, were especially kind.

The resignation of Mrs. H. Lawrence as literary correspondent was accepted with regret. A communication from Lady Tilley acknowledged the receipt of one dozen hospital kit bags sent in from the club to the Queen Mary's gift project under the direction of Mrs. G. K. McLeod and Mrs. Estabrooks. Mrs. Powell read an acknowledgment from the club to the Queen Mary's gift project under the direction of Mrs. G. K. McLeod and Mrs. Estabrooks.

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They declared themselves wholly satisfied with what they saw of the efficiency of the guns, as well as the defence works.

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Mr. Dugal Explains. In a recent issue of a paper published by Max Cormier of Madawaska county, it was charged that L. A. Dugal had received a provincial cheque for \$21 for work supposed to have been done by him on a provincial bridge, when cheque was really in settlement of claim against Mr. Dugal by Mr. Dugal for a stove.

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It was not until wheat values had broken down 84 cents a bushel below the top notch war price reached a few days ago that frantic sellers could be forced to recognize that confirmation was lacking for stories that the Danubian forts were at the point of surrender and that as a result the world will be flooded with Russian wheat. The fact remained that bearish sentiment had acquired immense impetus owing to the recent threats of call for government interference because of threats of six cent bread and in consequence of the possibility that hostilities by Italy, Roumania, and Greece would mean a stop to the war sooner than had been generally expected.

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PROKOS
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MATTISON VS. THE
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Balcony - 35c Gallery - 25c
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