

POOR DOCUMENT

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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1918

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 17, 1918.

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THE WAR SITUATION.

That cautious but clear sighted and especially well-informed observer, Mr. Frank H. Simonds, expects the German offensive to continue with great vigor. The struggle is to be long and severe and he is content to describe the decided check given to the enemy at the outset as merely being "so far so good." We are told that the Germans appear to have taken to seventy divisions in position, of which forty have already been engaged. The French official statement says that the enemy was unable yesterday to resume his general attack, and that the local thrusts he was generally repulsed while the French by counter-attacks recaptured some positions. At no point did the Germans gain a substantial success in yesterday's fighting. If, however, they have been clearing the way for an attack in greater force, the crisis of the battle has not yet been reached. It is to be noted that Berlin does not make any extravagant claims of success. The enemy claim to have taken 18,000 prisoners, but many prisoners were also taken by the Allies, and the really important fact is that German reserves must be thrown in much earlier than in the previous offensive. The French, Americans and Italians have held their ground with such tenacity that what little was gained was very dearly paid for by the enemy. London describes the situation at the end of the second day as distinctly good for the Allies. The greatest enemy advance at any point was five miles, whereas German orders indicated an advance of thirteen and a half miles on the first day. The view is also held in London that this is not a feat, but the main offensive, referred to by the Germans as the "peace attack." The French have not been compelled to call up their reserves, and Paris confidently expects a favorable outcome of the battle.

COAL OR BOOZE.

The question of prohibition in the United States will not down. A recent Washington dispatch makes this remarkable statement: "Immediate nation-wide prohibition is absolutely necessary if the extra 100,000,000 tons of coal a year needed by the country in its war on Germany is to be secured. Post Administration Cleveland has been informed by the National Coal Association, representing bituminous operators producing 400,000,000 tons of coal annually. Dr. Garfield is understood to have laid the Association's recommendation before President Wilson for his consideration." The Association is further credited with saying that "the country cannot have both booze and sufficient coal this winter, and that 'the liquor traffic is curtailing coal production and the time has come to eliminate it if there is to be the substantial increase in coal output the war programme demands.'" It is further asserted that the view of the Association "is concurred in by Frank Farrington, President of the United Mine Workers of America for the State of Illinois, who is said to have gone on record to this effect before President Wilson, Fuel Controller Garfield and Senators and representatives of Illinois in Congress." If it be true that prohibition would result in greater coal production Canada has an interest in the question, and certainly not on the side of "booze."

It is reported that many of the Ruthenians in Canada desire to retain their customs and language, and remain a separate unit in Canadian life, instead of being assimilated as part of the Canadian nation. We can all sympathize with such aspirations, but if these people are determined to remain Ruthenians and not Canadians they should go back to Europe. We want no more race problems in Canada.

If ever we are disposed to long for peace, even at some sacrifice, the Germans bomb another hospital or commit some other crime against humanity which reminds us once more that the world cannot afford a peace which would leave Germany in a position to plan for another war.

The report that London banking and commercial circles expect Allied victory and peace this year is merely interesting as an evidence of better feeling in England, but is not to be taken too seriously. There have been many such hopes and predictions in the last four years, but the war goes on.

Premier Lenin of Russia is said to be about to break off diplomatic relations with the Entente Powers. Those powers have had no particular use for Lenin for some time past. He has been the tool of Germany from the beginning of his career as a leader in Russia.

The Austro-Hungarian foreign minister says his country is ready to discuss peace, but he is still thinking of a peace "useful to the Central Powers—a German peace. His time must be changed.

GERMAN TRADE POLICY.

In the address of which a portion relating to Japan was quoted yesterday, Mr. Balfour also spoke very plainly about the necessity of meeting Germany's commercial policy after the war in such a manner as to prevent that country from enslaving the producing powers of the rest of the world. He said: "I do not believe that this country before the war ever fully realized precisely the significance of the German commercial policy. Every nation, and notably the British Empire and America, have, of course, necessarily been interested in the success of their commerce, of their overseas trade, and of their manufactures, and equally, of course, questions have arisen between them connected with this or that industry. Our natural instincts have led us to suppose that when Germany became a great commercial power the world followed on the general lines that had been followed by other commercial powers, but we have now begun to discover—some of us have, I think, now fully realized—that she has never dissociated her commercial policy from her general policy of world domination, which makes German commerce almost as formidable an enemy to the liberties of the world as the German army. It is not the ordinary competition of the trader or of the manufacturer or of the shipowner, each carrying on his own business and supported within reasonable limits by his own Government. That is not what the German commercial policy aims at, using every effort to force German commercial penetration into every country of the world, not merely for the purpose of adding to the wealth of the world, but of adding to the wealth of the German part of the world, nor for the purpose of giving more employment to the German workmen or increasing the dividends of German companies. It is part of a general policy of German domination, and that makes it dangerous. That compels us to look at those whom we, in a friendly spirit, call trade rivals. We have no objection whatever to trade rivals or trade rivalry. The notion that this or that country had any pre-eminence in the world, no, the great manufacturing and commercial centre of the world and that other nations were to provide it with the raw material, and that it was to turn that raw material into manufactured goods which other people were obliged to buy—all that has never been held in this country, and it certainly is not held now. The Germans look on the whole question as merely part of the Weltspolitik which they have been systematically pursuing. It is our business not necessarily to prevent German 'manufacturers' from making a decent profit, but to prevent Germany, as Germany, from using her manufacturing power under the direction of the State to get control and to practically enslave the producing powers of the rest of the world. I do not say that the conference which is going to meet, will solve or even adequately deal with every problem which I have outlined, but such conferences as those which are going to take place this month will be a very great contribution to a thorough understanding of those great questions. I do hope and believe that the conference will approach the question, in I was almost going to say, a coldly scientific spirit—that, perhaps, is going too far—but that at all events it will deal with the question without violent prejudices and with a clear determination that as a result of this war commercial penetration of the kind I have described and for the purposes I have described will be followed by the Allied countries. Tremendous questions after the war will face every country in the far east. They will be solved best in a spirit of friendship and loyal co-operation."

The new west-end playground is in use, though not quite opened. The south-end playground will be opened within two weeks. Behind each will be an organization to supervise and make these grounds of the most benefit. That is good business as well as good play.

Montreal has four police-women. St. John had one, to keep an eye on young girls in the evenings, her work would prove of the highest value to the community.

The western crop report is a little more favorable this week than last. The weather conditions in the east are also more favorable this week.

Universal sympathy will be felt for Col. Roosevelt, whose youngest son, Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, a gallant soldier, has been killed in the war.

One French writer calls it the German in-offensive. He may be premature.

The U. S. Senate has approved a bill designed to outlaw the I. W. W. It provides a ten-year jail term penalty for officers or members of that and similar organizations.

THE NEVER-DO-WELL.

St. Luke xv:11-32. Said the never-do-well son to his father "I am tired of the humdrum life here; The great world I've read of I'll see for myself." If ye'll give me my share of your gear."

The audit milled looked at his never-do-well son, An' he brushed the sweat fear from his face; "We'll see if I can't get a better awa' frae your chums, An' see what I have promised I'll gie."

"There's fewer thousand pounds for your brother an' you, I have saved by the mill an' the meal; The half of it is yours (it was gay hard to get, Ye may prize it, an' a treasurer it weel."

Across the Atlantic the never-do-well sailed, To a land that was boundless an' new; He thought that his siller had never gone down, As he dreamed of the things it could do.

But the miller, pur man, by the audit single-son, When the day's work an' worry were done, Had a fenshaidin' dress, eye, an' monny a fear, When he thought of his never-do-well son.

Ah! but he thought of his never-do-well son, An' he thought of his never-do-well son, An' he thought of his never-do-well son, An' he thought of his never-do-well son.

He was hungry himself but help there was none, Though he looked richt an' left, back an' front; Then he looked at the swine, but he said, "I expect free o' noo but a grant."

"I'll gang hame tae my father, confess I've been a bit o' a fool, an' I'll promise tae settle down, steady an' true."

If he'll gie me a job in the mill," By workin' his passage he reached hame at last, His father's delight kent nae bounds: He gie'd him a ring, an' he made him din, An' he said, "What can I expect free o' noo but a grant?"

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IN CHARGE OF VAL-CARTIER



LIEUT. COL. S. MAYNARD ROGERS of Ottawa, this year's commandant of the Valcartier camp.

REGINA SCHOOL MATTER BEFORE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Question of Catholics Paying to Separate or Public Schools as They Desire.

Regina, Sask., July 16.—The case of John McCarthy versus the Regina Public Schools, which aroused keen interests two years ago, is now before the privy council in order that a ruling from the highest court in the empire may be had concerning the right of Catholics to pay their taxes to separate or public schools, as they desire.

A. Barts, a ratepayer of Regina during 1915 and 1916 was assessed in 1915 as a separate school supporter and in 1916, at his own request, as a public school supporter. He was for the Catholic faith.

John C. McCarthy appealed against the assessment to the 1916 court of revision and the appeal was not allowed, whereupon the appeal was taken to the local government board and allowed in a written judgment of April 10, 1916, that A. Barts should be assessed as a separate school supporter. The case was appealed by the public school board to the court on banc, which upheld the decision of the local government board.

A petition was then made by Barr, Stewart, Johnston, and Cunningham, solicitors for the public school board, for leave to appeal to the privy council, the provincial government consenting to pay the expenses of such an appeal and the case has been set for trial July 17.

D. L. McCarthy, K. C., of Toronto and an English counsel will appear for the public school board and possibly, also, H. G. Barr of Regina; while Hon. Frank Russell, K. C., will appear for John McCarthy, who represents the interests of the Regina school district.

The appeal is of wide-spread interest because it affects the principle of the autonomy act. The public school contends that the school law was not intended, nor does it mean, that citizens of the Catholic faith should be deprived of their right to support public schools and have their children educated at public schools, and that their right to do so was never questioned until Hon. Walter Scott introduced and passed an amendment which was based on the constitution of some Catholic priests in the Yonka districts that Catholics were obliged to support the separate and not the public schools. The case was tried before Judge McLaughlin in Saskatoon, who held that the ratepayers had the right to support whichever school they preferred.

The amendment was introduced by Hon. Walter Scott on the grounds that the language of the act was ambiguous and that it was the intention and real meaning of the act that Catholics should support Catholic schools. Much opposition was shown to the amendment and it was later repealed, but the doubt as to the exact intention and meaning of the act remained.

First of His Kind. Now they have discovered a man in New Hampshire who never smoked or chewed or drank and yet lived to be ninety-eight.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

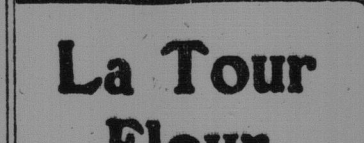
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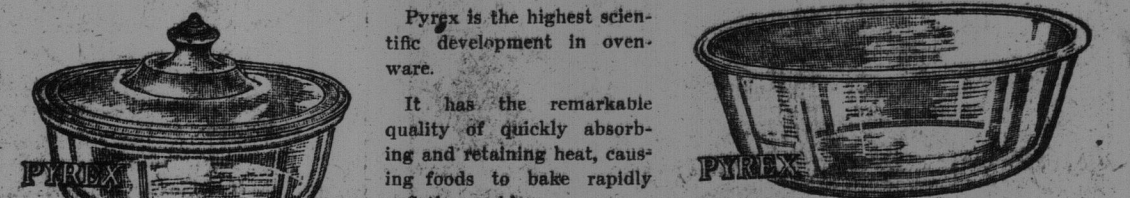


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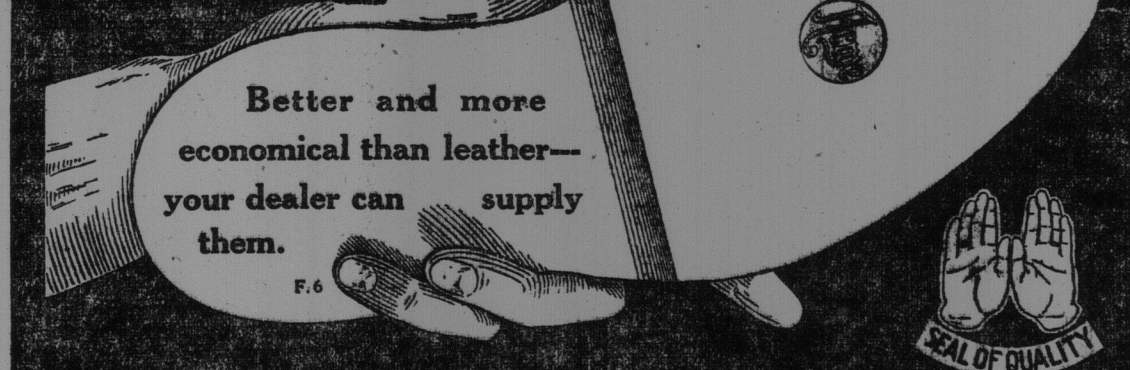
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First Eagle Boat Launched by Ford

No Ceremony as Submarine-Sinker Take the Water—One a Day. Soon, Officials Say. Detroit, Mich., July 16.—Without any demonstration and with less than fifty spectators, aside from the employees of the company, Eagle 1, the first of the submarine chasers to be built by Henry Ford, was dropped into the water at the River Rouge plant. "Dropped into the water" is literally correct, and that is the first.

Henry Ford, accompanied by Edsel B. Ford and a few other executives of the Ford Motor Company, arrived at the plant just as the launching started, but, like all the others present, took the history-making event much as a matter of course.

Twelve more Eagles are nearing completion. In two weeks, heads of the new plant say, an Eagle will glide from the drydock each day.

GUELPH OUT OF FUEL.

Guelph, July 17.—The Fuel Commission appointed at the last meeting of the City Council is now in control of the distribution of coal in the city, an office having been opened in the City Hall this morning, where all applications for coal must be made in the future. When the office was opened this morning there were quite a few people on hand ready to make their applications, but there was no rush such as was seen last winter.

No permits were given out to-day, nor will there be until several of the books have been filled out and the Fuel Commission knows exactly how much coal there is on hand for distribution, and then coal will be delivered first to those making application who have no coal in their cellars, and these permits will be for only 25 per cent. of their requirements.

When a round of the city has been made another 25 per cent. will be given, and so on until the full 75 per cent. is distributed. There are several questions

which one applying for coal is required to answer: One's name, street and number, how much coal one requires for one year, what kind, how much coal one has received since the 1st of April this year, how much one had left from last winter, and from whom one obtained it. The answers to these questions are carefully noted and by track of for future reference.

In addition to this the Fuel Commissioners have prepared a small pamphlet urging the citizens to assist them in securing an equitable distribution of coal.

The Man With the Hoe

Hoeing is a severe strain on the back. It calls into play muscles not used much in lifting or in other kinds of farm work. If you have a weak back you cannot stand much hoeing unless you use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to set the kidneys right and remove the cause of weakness and lameness of the back. Just try one pill a dose at bed time and see how much better you will feel.