

The St. John Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 83 Prince William Street,
St. John, N. B., Canada.

H. V. MacKINNON, Managing Editor.
ALFRED E. MCGINLEY, Editor.
United States Representatives:
Henry DeClerque, Chicago, Ill.
Louis Klebahn, New York.
Advertising rates on application.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1915.

"We are fighting for a worthy purpose, and we shall not lay down our arms until that purpose has been fully achieved"—H. M. The King.
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE EMPIRE—Every fighting unit we can send to the front means one step nearer peace.

GERMANY CANNOT WIN.

The following extract from a letter received yesterday is self explanatory: "Why do you persist in writing editorials that Germany has 'shot her bolt,' when, as a matter of fact the Allies have not made anything like satisfactory progress and there is nothing to indicate that this terrible war is near over. On the contrary everything points to fighting for the next two or three years. You may want to take a good view of it but it is better to tell the truth to the people and let them know what to expect."

The Standard's comment on the war situation from time to time has been, to the best of our judgment, correct. It is, as the correspondent contends, unwise to be too optimistic but the most competent observers have given it as their opinion that Germany can never be successful in the conflict now being waged.

Let us briefly examine the evidence both as to men and munitions and see what ground there is for that view. In the first place, Berlin reports claim that the enemy still has in uniform 11,000,000 men. This is an enormous number and is plainly indicative of the great burden under which the German people are struggling. Out of a population of 65,000,000, it is safe to assume at least 15,000,000 are children and probably 25,000,000 women. If one-fifth of the remainder may be considered as absolutely unfit for military service by reason of age or infirmity, we have 20,000,000 as the population of males who, under stress, could enter the army. Of these, according to official reports, 11,000,000 are already in uniform, or it would probably be more nearly accurate to say that the total number of men in the service from the outbreak of war to the present time had reached thirty per cent. of these at least twenty-five per cent. have been wasted in casualties. Even allowing the German figures to be correct, it indicates that one in every two men in the Empire is bearing arms. This means that the conduct of all lines of ordinary business of the country must be undertaken by the women and old men.

If the Berlin estimate of 11,000,000 means that that number of men are still available, after deducting casualties, then in that total there must be a very considerable number who, by reason of their years or imperfect physical condition, will be unable to withstand the rigors of a winter campaign. Thus while the figure must represent the limit of German possibility it is evident the Kaiser's army is being reduced at a frightful rate.

In his interview with the King of Greece Earl Kitchener is reported to have said that Britain has an army of 4,000,000 ready to take the field. Add to this the 4,000,000 of France and it is not difficult to see that even were Germany confronted by the task of facing Britain and France alone it would be beyond her, for while her 11,000,000 represents the limit of her power Britain would not be exhausted by 4,000,000 but could, and will, if necessary, put as many more in the field. No account has been taken of Austria and Turkey but it is their duty to carry on the war against the overwhelming numbers of Russia and the Italian armies—a task for which they are utterly unfit.

To the number of men must be added the unquestioned superiority of the British navy, the fact that Britain's credit is sound and that there is now no scarcity of munitions or supplies, the output of which will increase as the war goes on and it will be found that the estimate that Germany has "shot her bolt" is not far off the mark. Germany entered upon this war with the enormous advantage of complete preparation. Sixteen months of conflict has overcome that and from now on the tide should run to the Allies. When consideration is given to the fact that to the increasing strength of the Allies Germany can oppose nothing but a gradually weakening people and that so long as Britain retains the mastery of the seas the enemy can hope for no relief, there will no longer be doubt of the eventual result of the war.

QUARTERING OF THE TROOPS

It would be most unfortunate should there be the slightest dissatisfaction regarding the arrangements for the quartering during the winter of the

115th and 140th Battalions. Officials from the Militia Headquarters at Halifax have made an inspection of available accommodations in this city and have reported that there is ample room here for all the soldiers that can be secured.

Under canvas in Sussex at the present time are several hundred men intended for the 140th. These men are in tents and the approach of winter is making conditions unpleasant for them. Col. Fowler, through whose efforts the 140th is being recruited, is quite correct when he says that there is ample accommodation at West St. John for the nucleus of the new battalion and in the Exhibition buildings for the men of the 115th. There is, in fact, no good reason why at least three companies of the 115th Battalion and two of the 140th should not be quartered here for the winter.

Possibly the military authorities at Ottawa have not understood the matter but the fact remains that if the men of the 140th are forced to sleep under tents in Sussex while the weather grows colder it will have a most detrimental effect upon recruiting. Col. Fowler yesterday wired to Sir Sam Hughes advising him of the situation and there is every reason to believe that an arrangement satisfactory of all concerned will speedily be reached.

WAR COMMENT.

That Italy will participate to the limit in the Balkan campaign, and that a Russian army is already in Bulgaria are the principal items of interest in the war despatches of yesterday. Italian participation to the limit is assured by a statement from the Italian government. The report concerning Russia is unofficial but has points of plausibility and if it should prove correct would undoubtedly provide much greater opposition to the Austro-German-Bulgarian armies in that war area.

Italian armies will also add to the number of those arrayed against the enemy. The Italian campaign in the mountainous country is progressing so well that Italy can well afford to send many men to the Balkans. Such action will hasten decisive results in that area and, for that reason, there is much cause for rejoicing at the decision of Italy to participate.

There are no developments of note in the western or eastern war theatres. In the west, artillery duels continue but there has been little general fighting. In the east the Russians are massing their forces and the indication is that there may be developments in that area in the next few weeks. The approach of winter has been of great assistance to the Czar's forces, acclimated as they are to such conditions.

No definite word has been received as to the attitude of Greece, but it is believed she will eventually come to the side of the Allies. Roumania continues to make warlike preparations and the report that she will actively intervene as soon as the Allied armies become sufficiently large to guarantee successful prosecution of the Balkan campaign has not been denied.

SHOULD USE PART OF UNQUE PROFITS FOR RELIEF PURPOSES

London, Dec. 3.—(Gazette cable)—The Weekly Pictorial show in discussing the Mayor of Folkestone's inability to find cause of Canadians being overcharged by dealers, suggests that, as the town has done so well through the war, it might provide money by a special tax for the assistance of east coast resorts which are to be benefited by the gift of the purchase price of Canadian flour.

ROOSEVELT'S VISIT TO TORONTO POSTPONED

Toronto, Dec. 3.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt cannot come to Toronto at present. He has written Mr. A. R. Minard, president of the American Club, to this effect, expressing his regret, and intimating that he does not think it would be prudent to come here and speak under the circumstances.

SEA 4,200 FT. BELOW, AIRMEN FIGHT DUEL

Paris, Dec. 3.—Details of the aerial duel in which a German aeroplane was brought down into the sea, off the Belgian coast, on November 28 are given by the French aviator who performed the feat.

"Although it was very cold on that Sunday morning," said the aviator, "I set out on an aeroplane of the latest model, having with me as observer Second Lieutenant M..... just recognized as one of our best marksmen. Regardless of the cold wind, we flew at a high speed.

"As we approached the Dixmude-Ypres sector, my attention was attracted to a German aeroplane of the Albatross type. I made for it, with all haste, but seeing itself discovered the enemy machine turned about and headed towards the sea."

The two machines were soon engaged high above the sea, each using machine guns. Describing his manoeuvres, I had hardly asked myself which during the duel, the aviator continued:

"I flew straight for a hundred yards and then dropped thirty yards under the Albatross manipulating my machine so that the speed conformed to that of the enemy's. My observer had prepared to fire on our adversary when bullets from the Albatross whizzed past our heads. I made another defensive movement, a little to the right. Just then my observer let go fifty cartridges.

"The effect was immediate. I had just time to move out of the way when the Albatross gave a lunge. Was it hit, or was it simply another manoeuvre? I had hardly asked myself this question, however, when I noticed that the momentum of the Albatross in its descent seemed to be increasing. "At this moment we were 4,200 yards apart. German anti-aircraft guns, which had previously fired at us, again sought our machine with their fire, but I had other things to think of than enemy shrapnel, namely, whether the enemy machine was yet effective and would put us out of action if we flew a little higher.

Went Back to Get Snapshot of Wreck.

"We were much relieved to see the Albatross drop yet more speedily, until finally it was engulfed by the waves. In the clear weather, through the glasses of my observer, off from the motor of the enemy machine could be seen spreading over the surface of the water, making a large spot on the immense field of blue.

"For five minutes we circled above our victim, careless of the firing of the Germans, which failed to reach us. We could see boats leaving Mid delkerke, hastily making for the spot where the machine fell. We returned to our own lines. An hour later my observer, with another pilot, Captain X, went back to the scene and succeeded in procuring a good photograph of the wrecked Albatross."

This is the second machine brought down by a French aeroplane under this pilot. He already has been awarded the War Cross, and has been proposed for the Military Medal.

KEEPING WATCH ON OIL EXPORTS TO HOLLAND

Need for Supply of Margarine Makes it Imperative England Should Let Holland Import Certain Amount of Oil.

London, Dec. 2.—Lord Robert Cecil, under secretary for foreign affairs, admitted in the House of Commons this evening that there had been a large increase in the export of oil from England to Holland, but he claimed that since the formation of the coalition government no linseed oil had been exported from this country. The question was raised by Sir Henry Dalziel, who urged the government to declare oil contraband, and said that much oil, especially linseed oil, from which glycerine for explosives could be made, was reaching Germany through neutral countries.

The whole question of exporting oil producing substances to Holland the under secretary said, was a very serious matter, and the government was taking it up as rapidly as possible. It was necessary for England to get a sufficient supply of margarine at reasonable prices, and to do this it was necessary to let Holland import the oil needed in its manufacture. To prevent this oil from reaching Germany, arrangements were being made for a periodical examination by British accountants of the margarine factories for the strengthening of the Netherlands' overseas trust, and for the prevention of smuggling from Holland to Germany.

By these means it was hoped to prevent fats and oils from being sent to Germany, obtain the necessary

Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE.

Me and pop took a walk in the park yesterday, and sum skwirrels was running around without coming enyware near us, and wun of them sat up awn a branch looking at us, and I held out my hand as if there was sumthing in it, saying, Heer skwirrel, heer skwirrel. With the skwirrel ooy hepp awn looking and rihled up its face, and I sed G. pop, look at its teeth, does a skwirrel bite. Wy you coodent get wun of these skwirrels to come within half a dusin yards of you, mutch less bite you, wy, there wild, sed pop. I dont want to get wun to bite me, I jest wuntid to no if wun wood, I sed.

Well, wun woodent, and neethir wood 2, sed pop, thare the timideat skwirrels I sevir came across, and Ive come across a lot of timid skwirrels in my adventuresome career, at a ruff gess I shoold say I've come across 6876 timid skwirrels awitogethir, and these are the timideat. Well, jest then he yelled, dovish, and lifted wun of his legs and grabbed a hold of his ankel, and a litle skwirrel with a big tale quick ran away with sumthing in its mouth, and pop saying, He bit me, he bit me. It was a nut, pop, it was a nut, he bit you because you was standing awn a nut he wuntid, I sed, are you going to tell a park gard, pop.

The park gard have pleesed enuff jobs as it is without me hunting them up to amuse them, sed pop. And we startid to wawk out of the park, pop wawking as if wun ankel felt funny, wich I gess it did, and I sed, I thawt you sed they woodent come enyware near you, I thawt you sed they was wild, pop.

That wun wasent wild, that wun was forethais, now shut up, the leasin in natcheril history is orif for today, sed pop. And we hepp awn going hoam, pop stoppind evry litle wile to look back at his ankel.

The foreign office had endeavored, the under secretary continued, to secure the country's rights without getting into dangerous or acrimonious disputes with neutrals. The government policy had been to develop Germany of essential articles, but they could not hold up articles unless there was evidence that they were destined for an enemy country.

With regard to exports from Germany to America, with the exception of goods contracted for before March 1, there was no evidence that this country had lightened the blockade. This question of exports was a vital one, said Lord Robert, for if the government could stop the export of commodities they automatically stopped imports, for the Germans would have nothing with which to pay for them. He believed that the government's success in doing this had been very great indeed. By the adroit and successful diplomacy of the foreign office the navy had been enabled to carry out the blockade successfully, without getting the country into any serious trouble, with any neutral country.

The Best Quality at a Reasonable Price.

The Gift of A Watch

Is a high compliment to the one who receives it. It shows you believe the recipient appreciates the law of promptness which both good breeding and business enforce.

Sharpe deals only in watches of guaranteed accuracy and durability—movements of proved accuracy, fitted in fine cases from the best makers.

Howard Watches. \$40 to \$150
Decimal Watches. 13 to 55
Waltham Watches. 10 to 100
A Watch from Sharpe's is always "My Best Christmas Present."

L. L. Sharpe & Son,
JEWELLERS & OPTICIANS,
21 King Street, St. John, N. B.



ROOFING

BRANTFORD ROOFING makes a good roof. It is made of pure wool felt and asphalt, and not effected by heat and cold.
No. 1 .. \$2.40 square
No. 2 .. \$2.35 square
No. 3 .. \$3.70 square
"Mohawk" is a light weight of the above.
Price \$1.75
CHRISTIE WOODWORKING CO., LTD.
Erin Street

D. K. McLAREN, LIMITED
Our Balata Belting
BEST ON THE MARKET
MADE ENDLESS TO ORDER IN TWO DAYS
Complete Stock of All Sizes
64 Prince William St. Phone Main 1121. St. John, N. B.
D. K. McLAREN, LIMITED

Look Out for the Damp Weather When You Do Not Wear Rubbers

Keep Your Feet Dry and Warm

Men's Double Sole Boots \$4.00 to \$8.50
Men's Rubber Sole Boots \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50
Men's Cushion Sole Boots \$6.00

We have the shapes and styles you like, selected from all of the best factories

FRANCIS & VAUGHAN,
19 King St.

Colonial Cakes

contain all the health-giving qualities of a perfect food!

AT ALL GROCERS

NOTICE

Those wishing our personal service at their homes may obtain it on request.
K. W. EPSTEIN & CO.,
Optometrists & Opticians,
193 Union Street.
Open Evenings. M. 2743-21.

ROLLS OF HONOR

FOR CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES
specially designed for record of Enlisted Soldiers. Hand colored with appropriate decoration.
FLEWELLING PRESS
Engravers and Printers.
3 Water Street, Facing Market Sq.

Evening Classes

Will re-open for Winter Term Monday, Oct. 4th.
Hours, 7.30 to 9.30. Tuition Rates on application.



S. Kerr, Principal.

Today We Announce
Our Readiness for
Christmas Business

And in this announcement we desire to tell you that we have prepared wisely and well.

Our stock is superb—our service complete, and we will be pleased to have you inspect carefully every article of interest.

With buyers coming in greatly increasing numbers, assortments and varieties must necessarily decrease.

Very many of our articles come from markets too far away to permit of re-ordering. Among these are the "Unique Novelties" in which early shoppers find the greatest joy in selection.

Thus we advise early Christmas shopping.

FERGUSON & PAGE
Diamond Importers and Jewelers
King Street

The Safety Razor Era
The Era of Guaranteed Shaving

We carry the three leading Safeties.

GEM Razors	\$1.00
"Damasked Blades	50c. pkg
AUTOSTROP Razors	\$5.00 to \$7.50
" " Blades	\$1.00 dozen
" " Stropps	50c. and \$1.00
GILLETTE Razors	\$5.00 to \$7.50
" Blades	\$1.00 dozen
Soldiers' Metal Mirrors, Nickel Silver (not plated)	90c.

T. McAVITY & SONS, LTD.

AGENTS WANTED
To Sell The St. John Standard

We require agents in all parts of the Maritime Provinces to handle this paper in their own towns. Splendid opportunity for energetic boys to make good wages and for merchants to add to their profits. Write at once for terms, etc.

Canvassers Wanted

Enterprising men or women can earn profitable wages with very little labor by securing subscriptions to The Standard, Daily and Semi-Weekly editions. References required from applicants for this work. Territory apportioned to the earliest applicants.

Address Circulation Department,
The Standard, St. John.

Printing

We have facilities equal to any printing office in Eastern Canada for the production of high-grade work.

Job Printing of all kinds promptly attended to.
Phone today Main 1910

Standard Job Printing Co.
St. John, N. B.

Hotpoint Electric Irons
3, 5, 6 lb.
\$3.50 each

MAZDA LAMPS, 10 to 60 watt, 30c each
In dozen lots.

HIRAM WEBB & SON
91 Germain Street

PHONES:
M 2579-11
M 1595-11

FUND OF 35 FOR PRO ALLIES

Spent Under Immediate Supervision of Count Bernstorff and Dr. Albert.

VAST SUM TO CREATE LABOR AGITATIONS

Providence, R. I. paper brings to light some startling facts concerning German intrigues to injure Allies' cause.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 1.—The Providence Journal says in a recent issue: "A vast fund of money amounting to between \$35,000,000 and \$40,000,000 has been spent in this country in the last four months for propaganda work against the Allies, under the immediate supervision of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and Dr. Heinrich Albert, Privy Councillor, who described himself to a Journal representative as the 'fiscal agent' of his government."

"The Journal has a positive record of the receipt by Ambassador von Bernstorff and Dr. Albert of at least \$10,000,000 in the time mentioned. A great deal of this money has come through the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York, and most of it has been immediately transferred to the Chase National Bank and other banks in which Dr. Albert and Ambassador von Bernstorff keep a joint account.

"The Journal charges that not one dollar of this money has been spent for legitimate purposes, but that all of it is going for propaganda work of the most vicious description. One item alone, the maintenance of bureaux for dragging men out of munitions factories, amounts to many millions of dollars.

"The cost of sustenance of the consular service of Germany and the expenses of the Embassy reach the various officials through regular channels which are in no way connected with the fund referred to. It is believed that the entire cost of propaganda work conducted by Austrian consuls general is financed from the German fund.

"Accordica" Fund.

"Dr. Albert was interviewed in his office at room 74 of the Hamburg-American building, New York city, last Friday by a Journal representative and was asked point blank to state whether the financial transactions in which he had been recently involved covered legitimate operations, the character of which he could explain in general to the public. Dr. Albert immediately called in a secretary as a witness to the conversation and then replied: "I am fiscal agent of my government in this country, and I am handling certain sums of money."

"What is your purpose in asking me that question?" he replied. "He was told that the only purpose was to have him state, if he would so state, that whatever joint funds he and the Ambassador were carrying and however great the sum total of these funds was, they were being expended for lawful purposes."

"Dr. Albert refused to make any statement whatever in regard to this matter. He was then asked if he would deny that he had received personally over \$5,000,000 from his government in the last two months, and if he did not on September 5 receive, through the Guaranty Trust Company, the sum of \$2,000,000 for "Accordica" work. At this question Dr. Albert was visibly thrown off his balance. The question was based on a wireless despatch received by the Guaranty Trust Company on September 5, through Bayville, purporting to come from the Litus Company of Berlin—really the Berlin Foreign Office—and which read as follows:

Got \$3,500,000 in Week.

"Accordica. Pay on application to Geheimrat Heinrich Albert, New York two million dollars. Notify him. Let us know by wire when part of payment is done. Cable receipt of telegram."

"What do you mean by asking me a question like that?" Dr. Albert said finally.

"We mean," said the Journal representative, "that 'accordica' is a code word used by both the German Ambassador and yourself in communicating with Berlin and that it designates the particular account for which the money is to be expended."

"Dr. Albert said, 'I refuse to make any statement whatever to the Providence Journal or to anybody else. I will make no statement, no matter what you print.'"

"It was immediately after the exposure of the contents of Dr. Albert's portfolio on August 15 that he began to receive these great sums of money."