

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1918.

"We are fighting for a worthy purpose, and we shall not lay down our arms until that purpose has been fully achieved."—M. M. The King.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE EMPIRE—Every fighting unit we can send to the front means one step nearer peace.

BULGARIA QUIT.

Official confirmation of the signing of an armistice between Bulgaria and the Allies was received in last night's despatches from the war zone and at the same time there came an intimation from London that a similar request from Turkey would soon be forthcoming. Following Bulgaria's striking of her colors such a move on the part of Turkey would be but natural, for with Bulgaria out of the war and the Allies in control of that country the Ottoman Empire, already approaching dissolution, would be completely cut off from her Teutonic allies and her elimination as a war factor would be a development of a very short time.

It required more than a year for Bulgaria to make up her mind whether to enter the war and if so on what side she would cast her lot. There was a belief for a time that she might join Turkey and Montenegro on the side of the Allies, but Teutonic influence at Sofia proved too strong and on October 9th, 1915, a proclamation from the Bulgarian government announced that Bulgaria had decided to send her armies against Serbia. This with Turkey coming in gave the Teutons a strong position in the east which has taken three years of hard fighting to overcome. Now that Bulgaria has quit and Turkey, beaten to her knees, is almost certain to follow suit, with the German owned Bolshevik influence in Russia weakening, and the Germans, themselves, facing a thorough whipping on the western front there is no development that could come that would cause more than a ripple of surprise. Events are moving rapidly in the war zone. The effect of the Bulgarian surrender upon Austria-Hungary, coupled with the rapidly increasing seriousness of the economic situation in the dual monarchy, cannot but exercise a powerful influence upon the future course of Kaiser Karl who has already made one suggestion that the warring nations should get together in a peace conference.

The relations between Berlin and Vienna have not been of the best. Vienna has felt, and with much reason, that when she became militarily exhausted and no longer able to play Germany's game her more powerful ally would leave her to shift for herself. She may decide to move first. Given free access through Bulgaria and Roumania, where there are already signs of revolt, the way would be open for the Allies to launch a determined attack upon Austria from the south-east. The elimination of Bulgaria from the war cannot but add fuel to the Roumanian revolution. Realizing that Germany is now powerless to prevent anything the Roumanians may attempt it would not be surprising to see the discontent in that country take the form of a strong pro-ally movement in which even Austria-Hungary would be in most difficult plight.

The quitting of Bulgaria marks the first breach in the walls of the Teutonic Alliance. Foch's hammer blows in the west, Allenby's successful pounding in Palestine, and the general realization that the Teuton cause is lost may cause the whole structure to collapse much more rapidly than most people believe possible.

CAMBRAI NEXT.

The British and Canadian troops now occupy the suburbs on three sides of the City of Cambrai and the complete capture of that city is regarded as the next important development on the western battle line. The doom of Cambrai was sealed when the British and Canadian captured Courtrai Wood as that placed them within short gun distance of the city and virtually put that important railway junction and military point within their grasp.

The fall of Cambrai will mean the severing of valuable lines of communication serving the Hindenburg front and there is no doubt that the Germans will put up the most violent resistance before they allow it to go. At the same time the enemy situation at St. Quentin is rapidly becoming untenable and it is regarded as certain that St. Quentin will shortly share the fate of Cambrai. Should this occur as expected, the Allies will be in undisputed possession of the two main bastions of the Hindenburg line and Ludendorff will have nothing ahead of him save another retreat, with the British, Canadian, French and Americans pressing him hard. In fact it is the opinion of competent war reviewers that he has already held on too long, and that he will now have the utmost difficulty in carrying out a retreat that will not develop into a rout.

The struggle on the western front now is vastly different from that on the Somme in 1916. Then the gigantic machine struggled for a week for the

possession of one mile of territory. Today the enemy is unable to maintain his defenses against the Allied onslaughts and position after position falls with regularity. At the present time Foch is fighting five great battles, each related to the other and in all he is winning successes. The developments of the next few days are likely to have a most important bearing not only upon the fate of the main German army but the fate of the entire war. As remarked the other day by Arthur S. Draper, special correspondent of the New York Tribune and The St. John Standard, "the 1918 campaign is ending in a blaze of glory for the Allies."

NECESSARY THRIFT.

So uniformly encouraged has been the war news of the past few weeks that it may create a tendency on the part of Canadians to forget that this Dominion is not yet "out of the woods" insofar as the whipping of the Teutons is concerned. There still is need for men and money if the campaigns are to be carried to a successful conclusion and properly financed. The next Victory loan will be launched in eleven days and it is the aim of the Finance Minister and the Canadian Government to make it the most notably successful undertaking of the sort Canada has yet attempted. The objective is larger than before and every effort will be exerted to meet it. In that effort every Canadian must participate.

Just what does this mean to the Canadian wage-earner, the man to whom the war has brought prosperity in the shape of increased earnings? It means that he should put aside a little of his prosperity in order that he may be in a position to aid the war loan and thus supplement the efforts of the boys "over there" who have already written Canada's name in letters of golden achievement on the pages of history. Let every Canadian at home ask himself: "What have I done to merit the sacrifices being made by the boys in khaki?" Then, if he has permitted previous opportunities for service to escape him, or if he has not already given to the limit of his ability, he should see to it that he is listed among the subscribers to the new Canadian offering. Today Canada enjoys a prosperity in which all are sharing; that prosperity may not last indefinitely, so it is good business to put away a little of the surplus while such a surplus exists. Remember the war loan and practice thrift and economy to be in a position to meet its demands.

BANNING THE ENEMY.

In its decision prohibiting the circulation in Canada of publications printed in enemy languages or in Russian, Finnish or Ukrainian, the Government at Ottawa will have the complete support of the nation. Also it is forbidden to hold any meetings other than purely religious gatherings in which the proceedings are carried on in the enemy tongue. This action is welcome and the only criticism that can be made is that it has been too long delayed. Canada was at war with Germany in 1914 and should then have recognized that fact to the full. If, however, we made an error in treating enemy aliens too leniently we were not alone. Other Allied countries did the same thing and these errors can probably be ascribed to ignorance of the character of the foe with which we had to deal.

Even more important is the decision to stamp out at once any and all attempts of Bolshevikism to raise its head in Canada. For organizations such as the I. W. W. there is no legitimate place in this or any other country and any man who would attempt to bring their doctrines into Canada should be treated as the traitor or he undoubtedly is. Russia has shown the harm that can be accomplished by such miscreants when allowed to run at large and while there is no reason to believe that the intelligent people of Canada could be similarly appealed to, yet no excuse exists for giving the pernicious system an opportunity to gain even a foothold. Despite the glorious character of the war news we have not yet defeated Germany and cannot be said to have done so until our soldiers are in firm possession of German territory and are there enforcing the conditions of a peace dictated by the Allies.

Spanish influenza has not yet affected the Kaiser but there is every reason to credit the report that he has been seized with a violent fit of Bulgarian chills.

Spanish influenza appears to be spreading. Soon it may reach the point where it will share with the war news the honors of first page newspaper headlines.

New Brunswick troops participated gloriously in the fighting in the vicinity of Cambrai. Unfortunately the long casualty list is almost certain to follow.

All that is now required to fill the Allies' cup of happiness is for the German High Command fleet to venture forth to the open sea. But no such luck.

Foch is fighting five battles and winning all of them. "Der Tag" for the Germans appears to be at hand.

THE NEWSPRINT SITUATION

(Ottawa Journal Press.)

The Paper Controller for Canada, Mr. R. A. Pringle, K. C., has announced a new price for newspaper which will create a critical condition among the weaker of the newspapers of Canada. He fixes \$69 per ton as the price which the paper mills are entitled to get, not only for the next two months, but retroactively back to July 1. The price up to July 1 was \$57 a ton, so that the increase in price is \$12 a ton, or a little over 21 per cent. At the outbreak of the war, the average price of newspaper in Canada was \$40 per ton. The price of \$69 now fixed, therefore, to date from July 1 last, is an increase upon pre-war price of \$29 per ton, or 72 per cent. A newspaper whose paper bill before the war was \$100,000 has now, at the same circulation, to pay \$172,000 more.

The price now fixed by the Paper Controller looks a gross injustice if the Controller's action is tested by the principle on which the Government appointed him, namely to require sale of newspaper by the Canadian mills to Canadian newspapers at a fair price. The Canadian newspaper, taken as a whole, are selling 89 per cent of their product in the United States or elsewhere abroad, at a profitable figure. The Canadian newspaper requirement concerns only 11 per cent of their output. As regards cost of manufacture, the enquiry which has been made, and favorable to the mills, because of the Controller's refusal to allow full enquiry, and his violation of undertakings given to the Canadian Press Association, has shown that while some Canadian mills seem to be manufacturing at a high cost, probably near the Controller's figure, most are manufacturing at a lower cost. All can sell at a profit and in the latter case, they are protected by a "differential" arrangement under Government pressure, whereby the mills which must sell newspaper at home get a pro-rata compensation from the mills which export all or most of their manufacture.

Thus the Paper Controller's problem was simplified by two notable conditions: 1. He had to deal with only 11 per cent of the Canadian newspaper output. 2. The price of that 11 per cent, sold in this country was protected by compensation (if necessary) from the 89 per cent of Canadian newspaper output sold abroad. The only real difficulty was that a few of the Canadian mills, either badly placed or badly equipped or badly managed or all three, or a combination of two or three, had a very high operating cost compared with others. The Paper Controller has endeavored to give these mills a liberal profit. This means a tremendous profit to the really well-managed mills, such as the Laurentide. The report of the Paper Controller's auditor shows that up to this spring the Laurentide company's cost of making newspaper was \$42 per ton. The Paper Controller's award of \$69 per ton gives the Laurentide a profit of 64 per cent. We do not imagine that the Government's action in instituting an enquiry into the necessary cost of manufacture of paper in Canada contemplated taking the worst-managed and most unsuccessful paper mills in Canada as a proper basis of cost; and even if the Paper Controller decided to do that, he might at least have conducted a thorough enquiry—which he has not done. And his failure to do so has been accompanied by such unwarrantable abuses as would have been justified by the most desperate need for confidence in his findings.

The Government has provided for a judicial tribunal to which an appeal may be taken from the Paper Controller's figure. No doubt, the Canadian Press Association will lodge an appeal. However, the obvious solution of the problem now is for the Government to take over one or two of the larger mills and operate them, charging the newspapers a fair profit on the cost. The newspapers are cheerfully paying that. All that they are trying to make sure of is that they shall not be soaked in war time by either the greed of some mills or the inefficiency of others.

A BIT OF FUN

He Had the Mark.

After the church parade the padre said: "I wish to speak to those of you who have not been confirmed. Will the men divide themselves into two parties, please? Those who have fallen out on the right, and those who have not, on the left."

Most fell out on the right.

In the shuffle this remark was heard: "You been confirmed, Bill?" "Bet yer life! Got the marks on me arm yet."

Can He Find One For Father?

"How do you like your daughter's husband?"

"Very much. They've been married a 'sar now and he hasn't once asked me to find a good job for him."—Detroit Free Press.

The Morning Nap.

(Somerville Journal.)

Now the morning light is breaking, and the sun will soon appear.

And I turn, and in my pillow bury deep the other ear.

For the loveliest time for snoozing, is the time when you're expected, willy-nilly, to arise.

Morning sleep's by far the sweetest, while the birds their matins sing. It's a perfect joy to slumber through the dawned alarm clock's ring; So when in the east the rosy rays of dawning day appear, I turn over, and my pillow cuddles soft my other ear.

Little Benny's Note Book

By LEE PAPE.

THE PARK AVE. NEWS.

Weather, Various.

Sports, Benny Potties cousin Artie Alexander was around at his house last Sunday afternoon and they had a wrestling contest. To see which one could keep up the longest without stopping, not having to wrestle anything special, as long as it was wrestling, and if Benny Potties father hadn't of bin trying to take a nap in the next room, the contest wouldn't of ended so sudden.

Society, Mr. Leroy Shooter got caught in the rain last Saturday with his new green and white cap on, and now the cap is all green. Mr. Shooter wanting to say he likes it even better that way.

POEM BY SKINNY MARTIN.

Everybody Noticed It.

I saw a grate big elephant
Wawking in a circus parade,
And it scraped its foot along the street
And you awt to see the dust it made.

Intriguing Facks About Intriguing People. Sid Hunt's big brother Fred is starting to raise a little muatash, and Sid Hunt is going around all stuck up about it.

Big Dog Almost Run Over. Sam Crosses express waggin almost ran over a big dog last Monday, only the dog was so big that it knocked the express waggin rite over.

A BIT OF VERSE

FROM GALILEE TO GLOUCESTER.

By Walter Irving Clarke.

The fishermen of Galilee in storm were sore dismayed,
The Master Fisher was aboard, and
He the tempestsayed,
The fishermen of Gloucester to ancient faith are keen,
With Master Fisherman aboard, they'll beat the submarine!

The fishermen of Gloucester for generations past
From Cape Ann clear to Iceland defied the raging blast;
The fishers' wives of Gloucester have kept the fires of home
Ablaze to welcome heroes from seething billows' foam.

Unflinching and unconquered by war-fare with the waves,
The Gloucester fisherman, his boat, his catch, his comrades save;
Mid hurricane he hurries on, his beacon light his wife,
Death races him, he craves on sail, and wins the game of life!

He fishes where the liner swift with keel cuts his craft,
He rows to port in cockle shells the landsman would call daft;
No fog too thick to steer through, no sea too vast to sail,
No Gloucester boat too small, too frail, to brave the growing gale!

Food from the sea for you, for me, he brings, this fisher bold,
In blazing heat of summer, in winter's biting cold;
He risks his life for fellow men, his service for man's health;
He's Nature's truest nobleman, no profiteer for wealth.

His useful avocation the tyrant war hates,
And skulking submarines now lurk where Gloucester fisher battles;
To drive the fishers from the sea and fill Cape Ann with dread,
The pirate waits below, nor dare to show their head.

Vallant, defiant, fearless, the Gloucester fishers sail,
They'll ne'er surrender Freedom to tyrant's little half;
If fleet's sunk, fit anchors, sail on, and fish for God!

The ocean is creation's, and the admiral is God!

God lives, and so does Gloucester: Its spirit never dies;
Each Gloucester boat the Stars and Stripes in pride and glory flies;
From Land of Liberty they sail, and every boat is leal,
The Ship of State their flagship, Democracy its keel!

Brave hearts that sail from Gloucester, brave hearts of wives that wait,
United States salute you, all heroes true and great;
The U-boats cannot conquer against men such as these.

And Gloucester's share the triumph for Freedom of the seas!

The fishermen of Galilee were victors,
The Master Fisher was aboard, the storm and stress to stay;
The fishermen of Gloucester trust in the selfsame Lord,
And the fishers' God that made the cod will break the tyrant's sword!

PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Young have returned to their home, 44 S. 3rd Street, after spending the summer months at Grand Bay.

Hon. C. C. Ballantyne is expected to be in the city the last of the week.

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HALIFAX CHIEF'S ANNUAL REPORT

Offenders and Offences Total 1,524—Drunks, With 572, Lead the List — No New Brunswickers.

Chief of Police Hanrahan, of Halifax, has presented his first annual report to the Board of Control, covering the civic year 1917-18.

The Chief gives the statistics for the year regarding offenders and of fences. The latter during the year numbered 1,524. The largest number of offenders were: drunks, 572; disturbance, 114; common assault 116; street ordinance violation, 131; theft, 118; N. S. Temperance Act, 128; Vehicle Act, 42; mischief, 34; police resisting, 23; disorderly house, 11; inmates, 10; forgery, 7; neglect to provide 12.

Of the defendants, 586 belonged to Halifax, 175 to other parts of Nova Scotia, 37 to Cape Breton, 74 to Newfoundland, 40 to P. E. Island, 70 to England, 25 to Ireland, 26 to Scotland, 24 to British Columbia, 28 to Quebec, 19 to Ontario, 37 to Wales 37 to the United States, 15 to the West Indies. Pretty much every nation on earth—Germany excepted, but Austria included—is represented in the list of 1,372 defendants, of whom 1,213 were males, and 159 females.

BISHOP RICHARDSON TO BE AT WELSFORD

Special to The Standard.

Welsford, Sept. 30.—His Lordship Bishop Richardson, will be here on Saturday, and in the evening will give an address in Orange Hall, describing his recent trip to England and France.

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