

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1916.

"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.

TAXES AND OTHER THINGS.

A total increase of practically \$100,000 in the assessment of St. John is startling, but The Standard does not share in the commonly expressed opinion that the community cannot bear it. This community has not suffered as the result of the war. On the contrary war business has been a distinct benefit, and the ability of most people to meet their bills is probably much greater now than usual.

An easy criticism of the increased assessment would be to blame the representative bodies in the city and county who have the power to impose taxation. Criticism such as that would require no thought and would be very readily concurred in by almost everybody to whom it was made. But it is better to tell the truth, and the truth is that these increased expenditures do not arise as the result of the wish of the people or their representatives, but come from demands persistently put forward by some of the people in the name of all.

There is scarcely an expenditure in the whole list which, taken by itself, will not be considered a good thing though, in the aggregate, the burden becomes a serious one, not so much in the fact that it cannot be borne at present, as because of the certainty that other needed things in the way of ordinary services, when augmented, must add to this burden, so there is no prospect of future relief.

No one will question that the St. John County Hospital is a very desirable institution, the building of which was earnestly advocated by a portion of the community. Probably no one would like to take a step backward and be without the hospital, but it is illogical for the community which permitted it to be erected to now complain at the burden of its maintenance. This is but one instance. Everyone also is in favor of direct taxation for the support of the Patriotic Fund, as one of the burdens of the war that must and will be cheerfully borne, but it is such things as the hospital and the assessment for the Patriotic Fund that go to make the whole increase.

Since 1893 this community has supported the idea that no matter what form of civil government it may be under, its representatives should be elected by the vote of the entire city. It is practically impossible, under any form of government, to get representatives who are insensible to the need of meeting popular demands. Both the Tax Reduction plan and the Commission plan have a tendency to expose to punishment representatives who do not yield to sectional demands. While, perhaps, those who had experience of the old ward system and favored it, are not very numerous, some, at least, of its shortcomings were partly atoned for by the fact that the representative of a small district was able to withstand demands on the public purse by electors who had no voice in his election or defeat. These are subjects for thought.

Probably, after all, under any system of government, a community will have pretty well what it wants, and if it chooses to spend money, and spend somewhat lavishly, it ought not to complain at the payment of the bills.

TRADE AND THE ENEMY

Unless the British Empire is satisfied to have this war immeasurably prolonged with that unsatisfactory ending which will necessitate our children fighting these battles all over again, it is absolutely necessary that sterner measures be introduced in dealing with the matter of the enemy's trade. Notwithstanding all the waste of men and money during the past year and a half, incredible as it may appear to the layman, it is nevertheless a fact that owing to influences from various sources which, up to the present have outweighed the policy of military advantage to the Empire, the British parliamentary authorities have actually permitted a very considerable amount of goods of one kind and another to go into Germany through neutral countries and, as the London Standard has declared, "to our shame," supplies from England have even found their way into the Fatherland. Such a condition of things is simply outrageous and it

is time the Asquith government realized this fact.

In Canada our people are quite prepared to go to the full limit of our resources in men and money to deliver our own land as well as the rest of the Empire from the mailed fist of the accursed Hun; we are willing to recruit immediately a quarter of a million more men, the very best of our sons, and send them off to the front to fight and to die if need be. All this we are willing and ready to do, and, after this has been done, should the call still come for more men, we do not doubt that Canada will not hesitate to answer again and again the call of the motherland with more and still more men. Let there be no mistake about this fact, but out here in this western land we also see other things rather clearly at times. Our sky is a clear sky and the Canadian, as is well known, has a way all his own of getting directly to the heart of things.

Right here, then, let it be said that in Canada, an increasing number of people are feeling that in the war business as in any other business we cannot build up with one hand while we tear down with the other.

What we refer to is this: namely, that it is high time that the Imperial authorities should adopt and put into action such measures as may be necessary to absolutely stop the enemy getting supplies from the outside. We don't want to fatten the German hog. His flesh is carrion.

CANADA WILL PAY.

Sir Thomas White, Canadian Minister of Finance, in reply to Mr. Pugsley yesterday announced that it was the determination of the Canadian Government that all the expenses in connection with Canada's troops at the front or to go there shall be borne by the Dominion. That has been the settled policy of the Government since the war commenced and it is surprising that Mr. Pugsley should ask for information on the point, unless, indeed, he had held the opinion that the Borden Government would follow the precedent set by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the time of the South African war and send the soldiers "C. O. D."

Canada will pay. And the people of Canada will cheerfully make every sacrifice necessary to provide all the men the Empire requires from this Dominion and pay them as well. In this there can be no division of opinion. Canada, which has waxed prosperous and mighty under British rule, will not be behind when it comes to showing the Motherland that she is grateful for protection rendered in the past.

Because of the action of the partisan "Grits in the Canadian Senate at the time of the Naval Aid debate there was an unfortunate impression abroad that the people of this country were divided in their conception of their duty to Empire. Such a misconception of Canadian spirit should never again have excuse for existence.

"COMMODORE" STEWART HEARD FROM

The Times and other Liberal papers have been pleased to quote the views of Editor Stewart of the Chatham World. Quite recently the Times published his opinion of the opposition idea of placing the New Brunswick crown lands in commission, as expressed in the World of January 15th. But here is an article taken from the same issue of the World which appears to have escaped the attention of the Times' editor.

(Chatham World, January 15)

Rev. Wm. Ryan, in a letter to the Halifax Echo, says:

"It has been reported in this region that our government have created a privileged class in the Canadian army and salaried them with the people's money, thereby increasing the national debt, a debt which no man now living will ever see paid; and that there are honorary lieutenants-colonels and other honorary officers receiving salaries without rendering adequate service. Those gentlemen receive remunerative salaries from their business which they are not required to relinquish and the government pays them another salary for their influence.

"At a public meeting here some time since, to secure funds for the Overseas Hospital, it was stated that we had two of these Honorary Lieutenants-Colonels in Halifax; that there

pay is five dollars a day with board at the military mess. That one of these gentlemen refused to take the salary and handed it over to the Red Cross Fund, and that he has since removed from Halifax. But the other man took the money and as he is a very busy gentleman and cannot spare time to go to the officers' mess, he asked that an allowance be made him for board; and the authorities very graciously granted him two dollars per day. Now if this be true, here is a man receiving seven dollars per day or two thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars per year of the people's money for doing absolutely nothing, while the poor man who is trying to support a family on two dollars per day is asked to give to the war funds. Can such things be possible in this democratic country?"

The reverend gentleman, having intelligence enough to be a clergyman, ought to know that such things are not possible. He ought to know that he is retelling the absurd imaginings of an ignorant or malignant political partisan or Teutonic tooter. The editor of the St. John Times, who republishes the letter without comment, knows that honorary officers get no salary or allowance whatever, and yet he, a loyal man, is so partly ridden as to circulate this fool-born slander. There are men in the public service who have been made Honorary Lieut. Colonels, and they are drawing salaries, but the salaries are for the work they are doing. No salary is given with an honorary title.

We are not surprised at the hysterical parson's ignorance, but we are surprised and disappointed at the conduct of Mr. Belding, the editor of the St. John Times, in apparently endorsing such transparent rubbish.

The Searchlights By Alfred Noyes

By ALFRED NOYES.

(Political morality differs from individual morality, because there is no power above the state. General von Bernhardi.)

Shadow by shadow, stripped for fight,
The lean black cruisers search the sea,
Night-long their level shafts of light
Revolve and find no enemy.
Only they know each leaping wave
May hide the lightning and their grave;

And, in the land they guard so well,
Is there no silent watch to keep?
An age is dying; and the bell
Rings midnight on a vaster deep;
But over all its waves once more
The search-lights move from shore to shore;

And captains that we thought were dead,
And dreamers that we thought were dumb,
And voices that we thought were fled
Arise and call us, and we come;
And "Search in thine own soul," they cry,
"For there, too, lurks thine enemy."

Search for the foe in thine own soul,
The sloth, the intellectual pride,
The trivial jest that veils the goal
For which our fathers lived and died;
The lawless dreams, the cynic art,
That rend thy nobler self apart.

Not far, not far into the night
These level swords of light can pierce;
Yet for their faith does England fight.
Her faith in this our universe,
Believing Truth and Justice draw
From founts of everlasting law.

Therefore a Power above the State,
The unconquerable Power, returns,
The fire, the fire that made her great,
Once more upon her altar burns.
Once more, redeemed and healed and whole,
SHE MOVES TO THE ETERNAL GOAL.

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET

A FAMOUS SONG AND ITS COMPOSER.

Samuel Woodworth, the son of a modest Massachusetts farmer, was born in Scituate, that state, January 19, 1785. While the family were poor and had no luxuries, their lot was no worse than that of the ordinary New England family, and they lived in comparative comfort.

While his life was a succession of ambitions, attempts and failures, his fame rests secure on his faithful portrayal of the old-fashioned well and weather-beaten well-sweep, universally to be found in the farms of that day. While living in New York City, on Duane street, he came home one July day, nearly overcome with the heat, and with nothing to drink but the tepid water of the city—ice being unknown in those days in the summer months—he exclaimed to his wife: "What would I not give this moment for a long draught from the old oaken bucket hanging in my father's well!" "Samuel!" replied his wife, "wouldn't that be a good subject for a poem?" Fortwith he drew down the thrilling recollections of his childhood crowded thick upon him—and that charming idyl of bucolic

Such a help in cooking!
OXO CUBES save many an hour for busy cooks. So many dishes can be prepared by simply dropping in one or two OXO CUBES.

Little Benny's Note Book

By LEE PAPE

Papa got a fierce cold, and yesterday am medicine came from the drug store for him, and after supper ma took the bottle and started to shake it, and pop sed, hold, that's not for ma, I hope, because if it is, I'm not going to take it, a cold has got to cure itself, that's wat I've heard on good authority, so if that orill looking stuffs for me, put it back.

Nonsense, you'll like it, the druggist sed it tastes like champagne, sed ma, you ovy haf to take a teaspoonfull.

Like wat, sed pop.

Champagne, sed ma.

Well, I'll take a chance, sed pop, let me have a tablespoonfull.

With ma pored it out and pop drank it and made a face as if it was the worst medicine he ever drank in his life, wich it properly was, from the looks of it.

Champagne, heh, sed pop, you meen sulfer and garlick dont you, bah, champagne, you meen old rubber boots and prussick acid, I gess.

Now dont be silly, its down now, sed ma.

Yes, champagne, sed pop.

This was quite more terrible every day, sed ma.

If its any worse than that medicine, no human mind can grasp the enormity of it, sed pop.

O, I got a letter from Carry, today, sed ma.

Any champagne in it, sed pop.

Who do you think stopping with her for a week, sed ma.

Champagne, sed pop.

Now, Willyum, dont be absurd, sed ma. Beatrice Saunders, wat do you think of that.

Champagne, sed pop.

You never did no wen to drop a thing, sed ma. Beatrice Saunders has got a litle baby.

Dont feed it champagne, sed pop.

I refuse to talk to you any lawyer, sed ma. And she started to read the look page of her paper, and pop started to read the sporting page of his paper, stopping every litle while and making a face and say—

Champagne.

New England springs into shapeless life and fame. The music is said to have been adapted from an ancient Scottish melody by Frederick Smith. Woodworth died in 1852.

This song, like so many of the heart lyrics of an elder day, he found in the famous song collection called "Heart Songs"—which this paper is offering nearly free of cost to its readers.

We recommend them to look for the Heart Songs coupon, to be found elsewhere in this paper today—and learn the terms upon which this remarkable book can be had.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Victoria.

J A Inches, Lieut. Sussex; J W McLellan, New Glasgow, N S; E R Reid, Granville Ferry; W K Reid, Westchester; M T Pearson, C P R; J M McClure, St. Peter's, P E I; C W Upham, Sussex; W J Johnston, Gbton; Mr and Mrs E L Dwyer, Woodstock; G A Hubbard, Fredericton; A G Berry, Sussex; L A Putnam, Jas McKee, Mr and Mrs E W Girvan, Moncton; E Crandall, Vancorbore; W W Titus, City; W E Benson, Chatham, Ont.; G L Cunn, Moncton; M Ducoffe, Bridgewater; W S Gesner, Montreal; C Cantier, Quebec.

Royal
J S Clark, Lieut. Major P S Benoit, Halifax; J N Forrest, Toronto; E Field, T. Canada; Montreal; G Camling, Boston; Mr and Mrs A S White, Sussex; O W Nordin and wife, Miramichi; E J Knisht, Ottawa; C S Everett, St. Andrews; F T Atkinson, E

Seamen's Institute

The weekly temperance meeting was held in the Institute last night. There was a good attendance of sailors. President R. M. Smith presided and A. W. Brooks gave a fine address to the men. Miss E. Comben was pianist. During the evening refreshments were served.

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Men's Overshoe Rubbers \$1.15, \$1.50, \$1.65

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H. MON
54 King

INTERESTING For Boys
You enjoyed the last drawing you have another, as follows:
Make a drawing in pen and ink like the one shown. Each attempt will be judged. One for the best older than ten, and another by not older than fifteen years of age. Each attempt must be accompanied by a letter, and reach this office addressed to
Whose decision must be considered

A WORD More Value
Having noticed that a number over ten years of age, refrain from thinking perhaps that they have older, I have decided to let you each to be judged under their own word, EXCITEMENT, and I shall two longest lists, as follows: ONE YEARS OF AGE, and the other NOT OVER FIFTEEN years of age. Each list must be accompanied by a letter, and reach this office addressed to
Whose decision must be considered

STANDARD For Boys
Full Name.....
Address.....
Age Last.....

CHANCERY COURT
The regular monthly sitting of the Supreme Court, Chancery Division, was opened yesterday morning, Justice White presiding. The case of the Attorney General vs. the John Lumber Company, and Coh vs. the Haven Avenue Synagogue were stood over until the next court. The case of Craft vs. Craft was set for trial for this morning at 10 o'clock.