

# The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1917.

"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.

## WHERE IS THE COMMON GROUND?

It is difficult to fully understand the suggestion from Ottawa that as the result of careful deliberation in caucus the Liberals may reach some common ground on which the members of that party can stand together and thus avoid or postpone the wholesale split which in regard to the conscription measure now seems certain. Where is the common ground? Ottawa advises do not specify but vaguely hint at conscription of wealth and other measures that may follow the conscription of manpower. The suggestion of such a basis of settlement is very well in its way but this much we know. There are Liberals who will not support conscription under any circumstances. There are others equally determined who are convinced that their duty to Canada and the Empire comes ahead of party allegiance and who will support conscription because they believe it is the only method which will meet the present need for men in the Canadian divisions.

There may be some common ground on the further principle that there should be conscription of the financial and material resources of the country in which all may be willing to join. But that will not bridge the gulf between the advocates of compulsory military service and those who oppose it. That will not for instance cause the lion and the jackal to herd together or such men as Dr. Michael Clark and Hugh Guthrie to come to the same opinion as the French Liberal members.

It is true that during the past two or three days the Liberals in Ottawa have been almost frantic in their efforts to repair the breaches in their party. The Toronto Globe, chief Liberal organ in Canada, says of this activity that "a thorough canvassing of the whole situation from the standpoint of war requirements, national interests, and a desire for party unity as being in the best interests of national unity, have resulted in a 'getting together'."

Remembering that Sir Robert Borden's unprecedented overtures for national unity were rejected by Sir Wilfrid, there will be a very general and lasting conviction that the "desire for party unity" has been the paramount idea in the getting together negotiations that are now going on.

It is difficult, however, to see when such negotiations can succeed as one party faction is so absolutely opposed to the mind of the other. The more probable view is that the party is still absolutely divided.

## WHERE CANADA'S DUTY LIES.

Only mischievous bigots will attempt to say that the military service measure now before Parliament is an anti-Quebec bill. It asks no more of Quebec than it demands of every other province in Canada. It aims to raise 100,000 men for military service in the defence of Canada and of the Empire and it will secure them from all the Canadian provinces alike. Any effort to arouse Quebec feeling against it is an unworthy undertaking and must not be permitted to succeed.

If it were possible that a German force could break through the cordon of warships protecting Canada in the North Sea, and after crossing the ocean land an expedition, say at Gaspé, all Quebec would spring to arms at once, provided of course the people had the training, and the arms to spring to. There would be no shirking then, but every man would do his duty as he saw it in that time of testing. It is only because the war is from 3,000 to 4,000 miles away that there is any disposition on the part of Quebec to avoid performance of her full duty.

Those who were privileged to hear the Prime Minister's address on Monday realize the full weight of his words. He is not a conscientious objector from choice but only because he realizes that the only way by which Canada's armies can be maintained strong and unflinching against the foe, is by a voluntary system of enlistment, but with almost three years of war experience behind him he realizes that the voluntary system will not suffice for the discharge of our full duty, and that duty must be done, no matter how disagreeable it may appear.

It must be remembered that Sir Robert Borden spoke with reserve. He could not speak freely of the war situation. He did not officially admit that there was the slightest possibility of any end to this war except an Allied victory, but it is well for those who talk too lightly and think too lightly of that victory, and hug the belief that because there is no invasion Canada is not in danger to ponder one sentence from the Prime Minister's address. Sir Robert, in referring to the splendid work done by the Canadians used these words:

"WHEN THE CANADIANS IN APRIL, 1915, BARRED THE PATH OF THE GERMAN TO CALAIS, THEY BARRED HIS PATH ALSO TO HALIFAX, QUEBEC, ST. JOHN AND MONTREAL."

"That path is still barred, but will it remain so? We like to place entire and unquestioning confidence in the might of the British navy. We like to feel that in the future as in the past Britannia will rule the waves and that every British Dominion is safe and prosperous in the protection afforded by that navy. But we must also not forget that the Canadian Prime Minister has but recently returned from the heart of the Empire where he sat at the council table with the men who, better than any others, are in position to appraise the weakness as well as the strength. He returns to Canada with the announcement that it is necessary to adopt more sweeping methods if our fighting divisions are to be maintained. In fine he tells us that the agency of the situation renders a policy of selective draft a necessity of

the first importance. Is there any reason to doubt that he speaks from knowledge acquired at first hand. And if we believe him, is there any reason why Canada, at this time should fail in the performance of her full duty?

## A DISCREDITABLE SHOWING.

Those who have attempted to defend the anti-conscriptionists of the province of Quebec by the claim that their proportion of enlistments was as good as that of native born English speaking Canadians can no longer indulge in that fallacy. Lacking official information to the contrary such a contention found much credence and there were very many sympathetic souls who believed that in the measure of their service to the Empire the residents of Quebec had been misjudged and underestimated.

There is no disposition to underrate the splendid achievements of such French speaking battalions as have already gone overseas. The 22nd at Courcellette made history for Canada and an untarnished fame for themselves, but unfortunately the men of the 22nd represent but a very small percentage of the eligible population of the province in which the anti-conscription sentiment blazes most fiercely. The official information is, however, available. A return tabled in the House of Commons Thursday and which is published in The Standard news column this morning shows that the total number of soldiers enlisting in the province of Quebec in French speaking regiments from the opening of the war to the end of April last is but 5,443, the number enlisting in English regiments during the same period is 1,536. Outside of Quebec, French Canadians to the number of 5,944 have joined the colors, more than half of this number coming from the Maritime Provinces and the west, and the remainder from Ontario.

In the same period English speaking native Canadians to the number of 125,245 have donned the uniform and English speaking Canadians born outside of Canada reach a total of 156,593. Thus it can be seen that for every French Canadian sent from Quebec to the colors, eighteen native born English Canadians have enlisted, while the proportion of total French Canadians to the total of English speaking Canadians is relatively the same. On a basis of population of men of military age and fitness Quebec has fallen very far short of her enlistment, demonstrating that the pernicious seeds of discord sown by the Marais, the Lemieux, the Lauriers and the Lavergnes have fallen upon fruitful ground. The Standard has no desire to consider this subject from a racial standpoint. This newspaper believes that the fault lies not so much with the young men of Quebec as with those who have wilfully misled them, but facts are usually convincing and the return from which the information referred to was gleaned is an official document tabled by the Minister of Militia and therefore must be taken as an accurate presentation of the case. It is a showing which the province of Laurier cannot feel proud.

## POLITICAL FOUR-FLUSHERS.

For the past three years the Liberal press and Liberal politicians have told us ad nauseam that the Government was the tool of the big interests, the

creature of the millionaires and the trusts and the combines and the mergers. There was an insistent demand for "conscription of wealth." Well, the Government has given a measure of conscription of wealth; and what has happened? The same politicians who all along have been cursing the administration for not conscripting wealth are now exhorting it for conscripting wealth. Mr. E. M. MacDonald, who, when not posing as a Radical and a Reformer, is earning a fat cheque as a retainer from the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, painted a lurid picture in Parliament the other day of poor, down-trodden magnates, whose earnings run into hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, being compelled to pay a little of it toward the cost of the war. And Hon. George P. Graham, another ardent reformer, though innocently and disinterestedly (?) connected with the Canada Forgings, Limited, manufacturing munitions and earning last year a profit of nearly 300 per cent., also made a spirited plea for the persecuted millionaires—Chatham World.

## DAYLIGHT SAVING FOR CANADA.

The Canadian Parliament will soon consider a measure introduced by Hon. Sir George E. Foster to adopt a system of daylight saving throughout the Dominion. That is eminently the proper way to go about such a movement, and if it is adopted all the advantages of the extra hour of daylight will be secured without the public having to put up with the inconvenience which would come from a local decision such as St. John had last summer.

There can be no two opinions regarding the advantage of daylight saving if made Dominion wide. This newspaper has already pointed out that the plan gives opportunity for outdoor recreation and activity in the evening under the most advantageous conditions, and now with the campaign for increased production in full swing, that added hour of natural light would be of great value. But it must be Dominion wide to prevent inconvenience and annoyance. Sir George Foster's proposal represents the same way of securing the benefits without the disadvantages and merits full support.

## FATHER COTTON TELLS OF WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA

There was a large attendance at the hall of the Mission Church, Paradise Row, last night to hear Father Cotton, who recently arrived from South Africa. Father Cotton, in an interesting manner gave an account of his work among the natives of the Transvaal. Although a native of Prince Edward Island, he was educated in Nova Scotia. In 1911 he became a member of the Resurrection, one of the active religious orders now arising within the Church of England. His order has its headquarters in Mirfield, England. He was sent out to South Africa where he was ordained in the community have charge of the missionary work of the Church of England in and around that city. In his discourse Father Cotton showed how, with its quarter of a million of native laborers coming from all parts of the globe, and continually leaving to be replaced by others, Johannesburg has become the centre of Christian propaganda for the whole sub-continent.

He spoke of the great advance being made by the natives both in Christianity and civilized ways of life. He stated that he entertains the highest hopes for the future of the people and the community. Referring to their loyalty and success, Father Cotton stated that the natives were enthusiastically loyal to the British crown in which they trust. He spoke of a fair chance to develop to the highest possible extent. Father Cotton stated that missions in South Africa are rapidly growing and have met with signal success. The natives are now well on the way in the matter of Christianity, as are many other countries inhabited by white people.

Father Cotton arrived in Canada about a month ago and since his arrival he has preached in many places in the Dominion. His lectures have proved a source of interest and learning to many people, and he himself having first hand knowledge of affairs in South Africa is in a position to speak interestingly on church work among the natives.

Delegation to Fredericton. A delegation composed of W. J. Galbraith, Wallace Galbraith and William Downey, will leave this morning for Fredericton to oppose the Hydro-Electric Bill which comes up in the House shortly.

Your Wife's "Allowance" may not expand to meet the increasing cost of food, but it will buy a sufficient quantity of Shredded Wheat to nourish every member of the family. Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits with milk make a good, nourishing breakfast at a cost of a few cents. All the body-building material in the whole wheat grain. For breakfast or dinner with berries or other fruits.



## Little Benny's Note Book.

Kumpny B was having a drill up and down the street, and all of a sudden Kernal Simkins sed, I spy a box kite away up in the air over my roof that Sid Hunts quiet little cuzia Joe was flying.

To the anty air craft guns, men, sed Benral Martin, Caplin Potts, do you think your mother will leave us go up on your roof to fire the anty air craft guns?

Well, she wont tell us not to if she dont know anything about it, I sed.

Folwerk sneak, sed Genral Martin. And Kumpny B folwerd snuck into my house and up stairs all the way to the attic and out on the roof, Genral Martin saying, Hah, the ammunition has bin delivered. Meeting the little pebbles on the roof, and every time Genral Martin sed, Load, we all picked up a pebble and every time he sed, Aim, we all aimed, and every time he sed, Fire, we all lithrow the pebbles at the box kite. Wich after we had bin firing about 5 minnits without anybody hitting the Zeppelin, I herd somebody calling and heer it was ma sticking her hed out of the attic window, saying, Benny, wat in the world is going on up there? The pleeceman jest rang the doorbell, and theres a hole crowd of people outside saying somebody's bin hitting them with pebbles.

Its ony Kumpny B, ma, firing anty air craft guns at a Zeppelin, I sed.

Come down, all of you, and ipologize to those people, sed ma. And Kumpny B climbed down off of the roof nervis as anything, and as soon as we got down to the first floor Genral Martin sed, Attention, retreat quick. And we all ran out the back way and retreated like the dickins.

## NEW COMPANIES

Fredericton, June 14.—Paul Cote and O'Neil P. Cote of Selgas, County of Madawaska, have formed a partnership under the name of Paul Cote & Son, 12 de business as general merchants.

Stephen S. McAvity and G. Clifford McAvity, of St. John city have formed a partnership to carry on a sales agency and commission business under the name of The Saint John Sales Co.

The N. B. Forest Club, Ltd., with no capital stock, head office in Fredericton, has been incorporated for the advancement of its members in the theory and practice of forestry. Those incorporated are Prof. R. B. Miller, P. Z. Caverhill and G. H. Prince, all of Fredericton.

H. V. McKinnon, A. E. McGinley and Stanley Dew, Granville, all of St. John, have been incorporated as The Maritime Advertising Agency, Limited, to carry on business as printers, publishers, advertisers and advertising agents. The capital stock is \$10,000 and head office in Rothesay. Henry G. Rogers, Lloyd McFarquhar, Florence B. Essington and Beale Duval, all of St. John, have been incorporated to carry on a general brokerage and sales agency business and to acquire and take over the business of Henry G. Rogers, Ltd., with a capital stock of \$5,000 and head office in St. John.

Special to The Standard.

East Fredericton, June 14.—On June 12th in the presence of relatives and friends a pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. H. Rogers, of Fredericton, when their sister, Zena M. Hartley was united in marriage to Mr. George O. Britton, manager of the Farmers' Telephone Co., Hartland. The bride was very prettily attired in a gown of white crepe de chene and carried a bouquet of cream roses. Miss Muriel

THROUGH CAR SERVICE MONCTON TO LEVIS, VIA EDMUNDSTON—GOOD CONNECTION FOR FREDERICTON.

Summer Time Table Canadian Government Railways.

With the summer time table in effect Sunday, June 10th, passengers will be able to leave Moncton 4.00 p. m., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and travel in through car, via Edmundston to Levis, arriving there at 10.25 a. m. the following day. Returning the through car will leave Levis Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 4.30 p. m. and arrive at Moncton at 12.05, noon, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

By the same trains and on the same days from Moncton there is a good connection at McGinley for Fredericton, passengers arriving in the Capital City at 9.45 p. m. Return passengers can leave Fredericton at 8.00 a. m. and arrive in Moncton at 12.05, noon, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—the quickest time between the two cities, Moncton and Fredericton.

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Slightly Marked White Duck Low Shoes, white rubber bottoms, leather insoles—Men's, Women's, Boys' and Girls' Reg. \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50. All in at \$1.00 per pair.

Men's, Women's, Boys' and Girls' Blue Black Sneaker Low Shoes—A mixed lot. Reg. \$1, \$1.15 and \$1.25. Choice, 80c. per pair.

Men's White Calf Leather, White Rubber Sole Low Shoes—Reg. \$3.50. For \$1.50 per pair.

Children's White Duck Strap Sandals, white rubber soles, ventilated leather insoles. Sizes 4 to 10, 65c. per pair.

Children's Tan Duck Low Shoes and Laced Boots, with ventilated leather insoles, mostly all sizes, 3 to 10, 50c. per pair.

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