

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1918.

"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.

THE PALESTINE SUCCESS.

To General Allenby, the dashing cavalry officer whose work on the western front won him such renown, goes the credit for the most complete success of the war. This capable cavalry officer has practically wiped out the Turkish army of 40,000 men and has already accounted for 25,000 prisoners. That the whole army will figure in the casualty lists is regarded as certain.

After the disaster that has befallen the Ottoman armies east of the Dead Sea must be a hasty retreat to the north if they are to escape being cut off by the rapidly advancing British.

This quick smashing of the whole Turk defence line must have important effect, not only on the Palestine situation, but on other theatres in which the Turks are concerned. Turkey has not only lost its troops, but its morale. The Turkish army is now in a state of confusion. The British are now in a position to push forward as far as Damascus, and if the Allenby forces are able to push forward as far as Damascus, the key of the Syrian and Mesopotamian defence system.

That General Allenby will have adequate forces is assured by India's splendid record in raising men this year. In 1917 it raised about 275,000 soldiers, but this year the number will be about 500,000. Most of these will come into the field during the fighting season now opened, and the Turks will find defence operations no sinecure, says the Toronto Mail and Empire. No doubt part of the Indian reinforcements will go to General Marshall on the Tigris. The British detachment that worked its way to Baku, on the Black Sea, has had to retire, because of treachery by Armenians which it was expected to help, and what is left of it will no doubt join the Marshall army as soon as possible. At any rate, if the British can not maintain themselves at Baku, in the midst of enemies and neutrals, they can force the Turks to refrain from exploiting the oil fields extensively. If General Allenby is able to draw against him most of the Turk reserves now unemployed he will be serving well in the general campaign under the direction of Marshal Foch. The Palestine and Macedonian fronts have considerable relation to the major front in France and Flanders.

FREE TRADE AND GERMANISM.

Before the war German business thrived because of British Free Trade. Our enemies are beginning to realize that the continuance of old conditions grows doubtful. Therefore the agents of Kaiserism have begun to shout in favor of "removing the barriers." Mr. William English Walling has warned the New York Times against a recently formed society calling itself The International Free Trade League. Mr. Walling says that Germany has found a way of making fanatics and extremists serve German purposes. This league is controlled by pacifists and defeatists, several of whom have been hostile towards the war aims of the Allies. For example Henri Lambert is on the committee. While the Evening Mail of New York was acting as the Kaiser's agent, M. Lambert was one of its official writers and devoted his efforts to the advocacy of international "economic peace." His pro-Germanism was so bold that it soon brought him and the paper into passing trouble.

This Lambert is now contributing similar articles to "The International Free Trade" organ of the league mentioned. They will please all economic blunders in England and elsewhere, all persons who have not even yet visualized the true character of Germany as a predatory and bandit state, and all who desire to destroy the solidarity of the Entente.

Mr. Walling says further: It is not to be supposed that this organization has as yet done much harm, but it must be carefully watched. It is but a new effort of the pacifist extremists who have been so useful to Germany at the great stage of the war. Doubtless she expects to make still greater use of them later.

Of course, an effort is made to fight under the aegis of President Wilson, who is called a "Redemptor" by Lambert. But the Free Trade League denounces those who tolerate "the infamy of tariff for revenue." President Wilson must be conceded as "tolerating this infamy." Let us hope that no rational and moderate free traders will be trapped by this new propaganda.

Yet in all probability some men who have the Free Trade "blind spot" in their perceptions will trail behind this trumpeting pro-German and praise him as a great exponent of "economic peace."

CHILD LABOR IN BRITAIN.

The London Times discusses the provisions of the new British Education Act, remarking that, although it is difficult to frame any definite forecast of the operation of the act, it is possible to indicate some of its tendencies in the light of previous reforms and measures and of the official statistics of the commercial and industrial population. For this purpose it may be well first to draw attention to the provisions of the act which affect industrial occupations. Section 3 (1) raises the age at which attendance at elementary schools is compulsory from 12 years to 14 years. All employment of children under 12 years of age is prohibited. In addition, parents may be compelled by law to cause their children to attend school up to the age of 15 years. By section 10 all young persons up to 18 years must attend continuation schools for 320 hours in each year, but this obligation will not begin until seven years after a day to be appointed. "Suitable and efficient full-time instruction up to the age of 16 years voluntarily will exempt a scholar from compulsory education after that age." There is also to be a system of part-time continuation schools to be established by the local education authority. These continuation schools must be held in the daytime, not later than 7 o'clock p. m. Various provisions show that Parliament realized fully the extent to which mental receptivity depends upon physical fitness. A wearied child cannot learn. Therefore it is provided that a day scholar's employment before school hours should be restricted, and all wage work is forbidden during school hours and after 5 o'clock at night. Similarly, the employment of young people in factories, workshops, mines or quarries on school holidays is absolutely prohibited. In other occupations employment is forbidden before 6 o'clock in the morning and after 8 o'clock in the evening. More drastic provisions are substituted for those of the Education Act of 1876, and the employment of any young person who is "under an obligation to attend a continuation school" may be insured. The Times estimates that full-time school attendance up to 14 years will deprive the textile industries of services which they had hitherto received from more than 48,000 boys and girls. Those who are under 12 can be called upon for no duties whatever; and for two years longer at present—from 12 to 14—employment will be restricted to such services as may be permitted out of school hours. In 1911 there were more than 2,000,000 males in Great Britain employed between the ages of 10 and 21 years engaged in various occupations.

THE DISCOUNTED REICHSTAG.

The German Reichstag is preparing a peace drive. This will remind the Allied world of what happened to Reichstag peace resolutions previously adopted. The outlook was far from encouraging to the pan-German when these resolutions were introduced re-nouncing annexations and indemnities. But later the Russian debacle took place and German confidence in ability to force a victory was considerably restored. Did the Reichstag then continue to push its demand for a peace upon the status quo? On the contrary, no protest has ever escaped its lips at the seizure of Russian territory and the imposition of victor's peace terms upon the betrayed Slav. Again this year, when the German drive was at its height, the Reichstag resolutions were openly discussed as unrepresentative of the spirit of Germany as the victor in the war. The Hun wanted both annexations and indemnities. With the assurance of success he uncovered his real objectives. He meant to rob the victims of his assault.

If in the light of changed circumstances the Reichstag should adopt a fresh set of resolutions, it will not matter. The Allied governments are as likely to listen to the pan-Germans under whatever guise as would a hunter parley with a wildcat.

"SEMI-OFFICIAL"

By Lieut. K. R. Wakefield.

The "Cologne Gazette" has recently published a bitter and vicious attack on German semi-official veracity. It declares that everything published as semi-official, has been shamelessly and fictitiously false.

At last, after four years, a German journal has hit on that characteristic of their system of government which has betrayed them more than any other. The German semi-official system is peculiarly its own. It consists of spreading deliberate and tendentious lies and giving them an official stamp, but not quite official authority.

It is a system typical of their pedantic false cunning. Invariably the German people for a long time believed implicitly in information so disseminated, and all their expert writers adopted it as their text. For a long time the Germans believed that the label, semi-official, stamped all such information as reliable; now they know it was merely used as a cover for the crudest lies. That is the explanation of the "dent in our home front." They are passing through a phase of intense and dreadful enlightenment.

The Allies have been semi-officially annihilated twenty times over. They have semi-officially had all their tanks destroyed. Semi-officially all their available tonnage is at the bottom of the sea, together with a large proportion of their battle-fleet. Semi-officially we have been starving for 18 months. (We are now "short of marmalade.") Foch's reserves were semi-officially used up by June. Semi-officially not a single American soldier would cross the Atlantic, partly because of the U-boats, partly because of the bitter, demoralizing feeling in the U.S.A. Semi-officially even if they came they would be an unarmed rabble. And so on and so on, and so on, through the dreary list of silly lies with which the Germans have tried to keep their armies in full retreat, having lost 150,000 prisoners in six weeks. They see a vastly increased and devastated enemy, helped by many American divisions, in hot and invincible pursuit. They see from this that the U-boat has utterly failed. They see themselves without a friend in the world, steadily breaking up through being submitted to an intolerable pressure. They are being bombed and they are not bombing back.

No wonder their spirit is falling then, no wonder that poor old mountebank Hindenburg has to put his name to four columns of hysterical twaddle. Surely if Germans read Allied leaflets with such demoralizing avidity, it must be because they wish to know the truth, which they cannot obtain in their own government-ridden journals. Why do the Allies take no notice of German leaflets? They drop plenty. That is the deadly unanswerable question. It is significant that every quotation which Hindenburg uses from these leaflets is absolutely true. German prisoners are well treated. America's intervention has proved decisive. We are building more ships than we sink, and so on. The German soldier has the greatest enemy he has, the U-boat, to learn the truth, and he knows it.

A few days before the German defeat and retreat from the switch line, Von Ardenne declared that the German retreat was over. Another writer declared that the Germans would make a decisive stand on the Vis-Queant line. By the time the paper appeared in England the German retreat was over. Another writer declared that the Germans would make a decisive stand on the Vis-Queant line. By the time the paper appeared in England the German retreat was over. Another writer declared that the Germans would make a decisive stand on the Vis-Queant line. By the time the paper appeared in England the German retreat was over.

A BIT OF VERSE

THRIFT? HAVE WE BEGUN IT?

By Edmund Vance Cooke.

Thrifty? Have we yet won it?
Nay, but the high spots of duty
It pops up its head and we sop it or
stun it.

But while we are raving
Of saving and saving,
Who of us is conscious of cutting a
craving?

We still go loitering,
And swanking and swelling,
As if war were pastime and seldom
compelling.

We go gauding,
And jaunting and flaunting,
With little denied that is wanton or
wanting.

If you're doing the limit, keep hitting
on wood
And ask: "Have I thrifted as much as
I could?"

Some go profligating,
And on the high gearing
They hit the high spots with a rollick-
ing cheering.

And day-whoring Dooleys,
Are snuffing patchouli,
While the ocean they're living
like colliers.

Aye, aye, there they buckle
The harness as they knuckle
Hard down to their work, while refus-
ing to buckle.

And Punctures and Pierrots
Are serving like heroes,
While our self-denial still is hitting
the zeroes.

As you pillow your conscience at bed-
time tonight
Ask this: "Am I thrifting as much as
I might?"
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A BIT OF FUN

Pitiful Case.

"Poor Jack has no luck. Every
time he wants to marry a girl for love,
she has too little money."

Fallacious.
The pessimist's version: "He
laughs best who laughs least."

An Ornithological Wedding.
Georgia Recorder—On the 13th in-
stant Miss Mary Bird was united in
marriage to Mr. John Earle Hawk, the
Rev. William Hawk officiating. The
best man was Walter Sparrow.

In High Life.
"Don't those harpists make you
sick?" asked a young man of his part-
ner at a dinner.
"I don't know," she replied inno-
cently, "I never ate any."

Hardly Flattering.
Miss Passay—What do you think
of my latest photograph?
Miss Young—Splendid! Isn't it
wonderful what they can do!

Little Benny's Note Book

By LEE PAPE.

U's fellows found a dog Saturday, jumping all over us as if he had found us instead of us finding him, being a white dog with a collar around his neck as if he was somebody's dog before he got lost, and I sed, G, lets keep him for a mascot, all the fellows yelled as if they all thawt it was their idger.

Wats shall we call him, lets think up a name to call him, sed Puds Sinkins.

Lets call him Spot, Spots a good name for a dog, sed Leroy Shooter.

Not this dog, he aint got a spot on him, sed Skinny Martin.

Well, cant we name him after the spot ware we found him? sed Leroy Shooter.

Being a heck of a idger, and I sed, Lets name him Jumpy, on account of his disposition.

Being a pritty good of a idger, only I was the only one thawt so, and Sam Cross sed, Lets call him Skinny, on account of his skinny legs. And Skinny Martin got mad rite away, saying it was a personal insult. And Sam Cross sed wats the matter, do you think you're the only Skinny in the world, G wils, some people is conseted.

And the rest of the fellows all made up names to call him. Skinny Martin wanting to call him Mast, short for mascot, and Sid Hunt wanting to call him Satt on account of us finding on Saturday and because he always sat down wile he was thinking of wat els to do, and we was still thinking up names wen a lady came around the corner all fixted, calling, Heer Cutie, heer Cutie. And the dog ran up to her barking and wagging his intire reer as if he had been looking for her all the time, wich he hadent. And the lady went around the corner, him following her, and I sed, Aw heck, who wants a mascot with the name of Cutie?

Nobody, sed all the fellows.

And we got up a game of cops and robbers.

MONEY FOUND ON MONCTON LAD WAS GAINED BY FRAUD

George H. Moore Secured Cash and Diamonds in Brantford—Chief Rideout Has It Now.

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, Sept. 24.—Chief Rideout today received a telegram from Sir A. B. Sherwood, Chief Commissioner of the Dominion Police, which seems to establish the identity of one Geo. Henry Moore, who was detained at Moncton about September 8, and the M.S.A., and later skipped out, leaving behind him \$1,733.99 and four valuable diamond rings, which he deposited with Chief Rideout for his appearance in court.

Chief Sherwood wires that Moore is wanted at Brantford, Ont., for a fraud of between three and four thousand dollars. Moore left Brantford on September 2nd, and was in Moncton on September 8th. He hasn't been heard of since leaving Moncton. The money and valuables left behind are still in the hands of Chief Rideout.

At a meeting of the city council this afternoon it was decided to take no action looking to an agreement with the M. E. E. and his Company, regarding an increase of rates, but favored allowing the question to go before the Public Utilities Commission at St. John on Wednesday. Representatives of the city and the Co. went to St. John tonight to attend the sitting of the Public Utilities Commission.

Coroner's jury this afternoon investigating the death of Leo Ammon, a night foreman of the Atlantic Underwear Co. plant, whose life was crushed out in the elevator at six o'clock this morning, returned a verdict of accidental death. The deceased, who belonged to Ottawa, was shortly to have been married to a Moncton girl. The marriage of Leo H. Ryder, meat merchant of Havelock, to Miss Junia M. Costal of Havelock, took place this morning at Hildfield Baptist Parsonage here, Rev. E. H. Cochran officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Ryder will reside at Havelock.

MILITARY NOTES.

Capt. Guy Short of the Depot Battalion, a returned officer of the 44th Battalion, has been appointed an officer of the base guard of the Siberian contingent, under Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Powell.

Lieut.-Colonel Harris, chairman of the standing committee on the board, has severed his connection with the board to become connected with the board of pension commissioners in Edmonton, Alberta. He is a native of Moncton, and crossed overseas as medical officer of the 4th Battalion. He returned from overseas about one year ago. It was officially announced yesterday that Sussex Camp will close on October 15. The Depot Battalion will winter here.

Major G. P. Morton, Toronto, arrived in Sussex yesterday, and took

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