

# The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 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.

## SEND MACHINE GUNS.

Through the generosity of several well known citizens of St. John, the project to supply a number of machine guns to the Canadian soldiers made material progress yesterday, and funds sufficient to purchase several guns are already in sight. The need for an ample equipment of machine guns for the Canadian troops is urgent. There is an impression in some quarters that such gifts would not be appreciated, as it is the intention of the Government to supply all such weapons required. This impression is erroneous, the Government equipment will include only the standard military outfit, and any additional protection in the way of more machine guns will be very welcome.

Already other centres in Canada are doing well in this regard, and this city and province should follow suit. As the 26th, now in England, and the 56th, now in Valcartier, are peculiarly New Brunswick Battalions, it is to be hoped that all citizens who can do so will quickly contribute to the funds being raised. As to the need for this particular sort of weapon there is an abundance of testimony. Lloyd George, in a recent address, referred to Germany's advantage in this class of weapons and said: "The superiority of the Germans in material was most marked in their heavy guns, in their rifles and perhaps most of all her machine guns. These have proved to be the most formidable weapons in the war. They have almost superseded the rifle, have almost rendered the rifle unnecessary."

The Hamilton Spectator, in a recent editorial, quotes the views of several Canadian officers who have returned from the front, and they are of the opinion that machine guns constitute the greatest need if Germany is to be fought as she is fighting. The Spectator says:

Dr. Gaiting and Sir Hiram Maxim had many difficulties to surmount before they could convince either the American or the British government that there was any value in their method of firing rifle bullets in rapid succession by machinery. By the force of sheer merit the machine gun has won its way, till now it is actually beginning to supersede the ordinary rifle. Testimony on this head comes to us almost every day. For instance, Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Meighan, of Montreal, who has just returned from the front for a brief holiday, to be utilized in saving the men still in training in Canada the benefit of his experience, speaking of the German soldiers, says: "I would not call them good soldiers. They are good chemists and splendid organizers. Their artillery work is wonderful. They have the range of every ditch and road in the country, and they can drop a shell wherever they please. They are fighting us now with the machine gun. They are supposed to have TWELVE TO A BATTALION, and they have separate battalions who have machine guns and nothing else. I hope that we will follow their example in this, as a FEW MEN WITH A MACHINE GUN CAN DO AS MUCH DAMAGE AS A HUNDRED WITH RIFLES. But as soldiers, they will never wait for a hand-to-hand conflict." Major J. Lightfoot, of the Winnipeg and Calgary regiments, who came on the same vessel, also says there is no possibility of getting the Germans to wait for the actual shock of battle. "They prefer to do it with shells and machine guns."

Letters from the front tell of the havoc the German machine gun fire has wrought on the attacking Allies. If the Canadian soldiers were equipped with a sufficient number of the same weapons the conditions of conflict would be more nearly equal and the result might be a great saving of valuable lives. To send a machine gun to the boys at the front is a good way of doing one's bit.

## AN APPEAL FOR RECRUITS.

An eloquent appeal for recruits is made by the London Free Press, the arguments in which will apply to New Brunswick as well as to Ontario. It seems that some sections of Ontario are finding as much difficulty in filling their battalions as is the case in this province and the Free Press refers to Earl Kitchener's latest request for men in these terms:

"Lord Kitchener, in his address last

week, remarked upon the importance of keeping the extent of the new British army from the enemy. A German prince, he said, had ruefully spoken of his entire lack of knowledge as to the size of the British army. Probably no one but Kitchener and his immediate secretaries are aware of the number of men who have been recruited. England, it is well known, is full of soldiers. The demand for more men, however, and the reason is explained by the secretary of war, who points out that the greater the army the greater the number of reserves from which to draw to make good the wastage. It is reassuring amid the call for recruits to hear from Kitchener that the dimensions of the new army already have reached a figure which only a short while ago would have been considered as utterly unthinkable."

"Britain's Minister of War made this significant appeal in these words: 'One cannot ignore the certainty that our requirements in this respect will be large, continuous and persistent; for one feels that our gallant soldiers in the fighting line are beckoning with an urgency at once imperious and pathetic to those who remain at home to come out and play their part too.'"

"Here we have not really the appeal of the War Minister, but that of our brothers who have responded and who call out to us from the trenches of France and Flanders. These men need the help of every man who can respond. Their call is 'at once imperious and pathetic.' Can we heartlessly disregard the call? The young men of Canada who are fitted by age, physical ability and circumstance—it is to them that the call comes with especial directness. It is a call for help in a common cause. Can it possibly fall upon deaf ears?"

## THE ASSESSMENT COMMISSION

It is to be hoped that the City Council, at the meeting called for this morning, will appoint as members of the assessment commission the citizens already placed in nomination by Mayor Frink. The gentlemen whose names have been submitted are all good citizens of wide business experience, men who can be depended upon to bring to their duties ripe judgment and business knowledge. Also, and what is equally as important, they will treat the matter fairly and without consideration for the interests of any one class in the community more than another. And fairness must be at the bottom of any system of assessment decided upon.

It must be remembered that it is only the function of the commission to investigate conditions and make a recommendation as to the measure they believe will best meet the needs. Their report must first be adopted by the Council and must then go to the Legislature for ratification, so there is ample safeguard against the adoption of any change which, though commending itself to the commission, might be deemed unwise by Council or Legislature. With the personnel of the commission as it has been nominated, however, there is little fear that it will make recommendations not in the interests of the citizens. The Standard believes His Worship's selection to be a good one and it is hoped the nominees will meet the approval of the Council and receive their appointment without additional delay.

## Current Comment

### IN ERROR.

(Vancouver Province.)  
From the dates of bombs, shells, guns, official printed notices and other munitions of war the Germans were prepared for the war in 1911—just about the time that the pacifists were declaring most loudly that the Germans were as harmless and peaceful as lambs, and that the talk of the German peril was a wicked effort to stir up strife!

### COTTON.

(Christian Science Monitor, Boston.)  
Cotton is said to be fetching 30 cents a pound in Germany at present, which is three times the price a syndicate could have bought it for in the United States about the time syndicates were quietly reaching out for the southern States last year. The quotation is particularly interesting in view of the general maritime situation. In fact,

if it were not for the general maritime situation, cotton would not be bringing 30 cents in Berlin.

## FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

(Springfield Republican.)  
It cannot be said that a return to atrocities long since left to pirates is the best of credentials for a great nation which declares itself to be fighting for the freedom of the seas; there could hardly be a more effective way of reconciling neutrals to Great Britain's maritime rule, if the world had a vote now as to which of these two nations could be better trusted with a navy, there can be little question as to the verdict.

## Germany's Colonies.

(New York Journal of Commerce.)  
Not only have the Germans failed to be successful colonizers, but their ruling powers have shown themselves incapable of understanding the elements of their problem. Judging by their own consciousness, as all men are apt to do, they made a serious miscalculation in precipitating a war in which Great Britain might be impelled to join. They believed it would be deterred by fear of revolt and revolution in the colonies, or, if not deterred, so far embarrassed and hampered in its action as not to be formidable in the European field. But the result speedily showed that being forced into the war was not only unfavourable to Great Britain in support of the government, but rallied the colonies including India, to the defense of the Empire. There is every prospect that the war will leave Germany bare of such colonies as she had succeeded in acquiring, and devoid of the prestige of a world power at which she was aiming, while the British Empire will be relatively strengthened, still greater regard for the consent of the governed in her policy.

## Futile Hatred

J. W. Bengough, in the Toronto Globe.  
Boldly they talk, these lunatics of Of crushing Britain and the thing she means For human-kind; but why should madness stop At such an enterprise? Why not aspire To wipe the old familiar sun from heaven. The flowers from the fields; the sweet thoughts Of home and liberty that haunt the mind. And are the substance and the charm of life. For souls of men? 'Twere just as possible. For these are Britain!

Our inviolate isles. Enshrined within the fond-embracing sea, Are the deep centre of the conscious world Of wide humanity; heart of the race That keeps the tides of hope and love afloat. And swells with noble purposes of peace. To think of Britain vanished and forgot Is to think chaos and the friendless night. A world bereaved and happiness eclipsed. In a barbaric gloom. Let madmen rave Against the order of the universe And brandish puny swords to bid the stars Cease from their orbits; let the war lords roar Their hatred 'gainst Britannia and her realm, And threaten her destruction. God still lives. And, while His righteous governance endures, Our Empire is immortal.

## To The United States

(A rejoinder)  
We've raised a statue in her name—Oh! Liberty. Her bronzed limbs and torch aflame Attracting by that conductive metal Jupiter Pluvius' fiery shafts centripetal. As well as upward shafts of satire By poet suffering from dog-days, hot-air, and humidity. While amid it be Ralls at "cupidity." Inspiring timidity By his boldness and his wit—(Oh! 't's so hard to find a word to fit with "Liberty!") So we've tipped the old girl off her block. Oh! Liberty. And with "warping souls" warped "tongues" the rock. Cupidity. With shame, greed, dishonor and disgrace, We've hoisted you up in her place! For so our poet sings. Back to enemy, face to friend, With real that fitter might some Flanders German seek to read. Fatten the Liberty! TAPPAN ADNEY. Woodstock, July 19, 1915.

## When Grenadiers and The Guards Mixed It

A letter from a youngster who went to France with the First Canadian Contingent gives an interesting description of a ruined blockhouse near the writer's trenches. This blockhouse was pierced by the Germans who held it, for innumerable machine guns. The Grenadier Guards stormed the fortress, which was shelled by both sides, and encountered the Prussian Guards in one of the fiercest hand-to-hand

## Little Benny's Note Book.

By LEE PAPE

Last night I came home with wun eye black and bloo and getting blacker and blooer, and my nose awl bloody, and pop and ma was in the setting room, ma seeing me first. Benny Potts, she sed lowd as anything, have you bin fiteing. No mam, I sed. Henry, will you look at that boys face, and he sees he hasent bin fiteeing, sed ma, jest look at his face. Im looking at it, sed pop, at leest. Im looking at autch porshins of it as are still visibl in the reckidge, grate groof, that eyes, those nose. The awdacity of him, to calmly wawk in heer loking like that and declare he hasent bin fiteeing, sed ma.

Let me have the witness a moment, sed pop. Benny wat do you meen by appeering befor yure innerest parents looking like the ghost of the battill of Watitroo and then informing us that you havent bin fiteeing, if I find that you have bin telling us a falshood, maimed and well nigh dismembered as you are, I fear there will haff to be anuhir battill. It wasent a fite, I sed. Then prey wat was it, sed ma. It was a sinitsh, I sed, I loked him with out haff trying. G, you awt to see him.

If he looks any worse than you I ask to be spared the site, sed pop, for the luv of Mars and Von Hindeberg, wen I look at the scene of carnidge and desolayshen befor me and thenefoct that he sees it wasent really a fite, I no that the red blud of the ancie Porties flows in the vases of my son and I take awf my hat to him if I had it awn. And he took me in the bathroom and washed my noz and eye with hot watir and I told him how the fite startid, wich was by Sam Krawas sticking his fingurs up to his noze at me and getting mad wen I did it back to him.

formed the famous deed of capturing a body of Prussian Guardsmen single-handed, that won him the V. C. fights of the whole war. The Grenadiers and the Prussian Guards were on their metal. It was the test—Der Tag—to settle with whom rested the honours of war. Inside the ruined blockhouse for an hour there was fighting with bayonets and the fists. The slaughter was grim and great. But the Grenadiers saw red that day and those Prussian Guards who were not wiped out had to pocket their pride of corps and take to their heels in a manner that would have given the Kaiser heart-spasms.

A huge brick memorial was built by the men of the Grenadiers inside the blockhouse, 30 ft. by 20 ft. over the grave in which they buried the heroes of the first regiment of British Guards who fell in that glorious fight that quenched the ardor of the Kaiser's Prussian Guards. The memorial is in the form of the regimental badge of the Grenadiers, and is flanked all over and bordered with flowers and ferns. On the memorial is an inscription: "In memory of our successes here," and below appears a pious injunction to any regiments that follow after to keep watered and green the flowing memorial of "The Fighting Grenadiers." Every regiment that has moved up to those trenches has faithfully obeyed that command. The Canadians were scrupulous in their attention and the youngster whose letter I am quoting declares with boyish enthusiasm: "It is so close by this blockhouse is a little wayside shrine, at which, according to the young Canadian, who is obviously no theologian, the French and Belgians 'go to the confession.' It was near this shrine that Sergeant Michael O'Leary per-

## TURKS PREVENTING ITALIANS FROM LEAVING THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Rome, via Paris, July 20.—The government has addressed a note to the United States government asking it to use its influence to protect Italian subjects in the Ottoman Empire, especially in Asia Minor, where the Turkish authorities are said to be preventing them from leaving.

In the note the government took the opportunity to express its high satisfaction over the recent efficacious intervention of the commander and officers of the United States cruiser Tennessee in Asiatic Turkey, to whose firmness, it is asserted, was due the rescue and departure from the country of many Italians.

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New Dete

William C. Wickham of the North West was yesterday morning chief detective for St. John's. Detective Worne tendered his resignation.