

RUSSIAN ATTITUDE IN REGARD TO THE EUROPEAN WAR

Hour of Trial Has Appealed to Best Elements of Nation and Is Drawing All Parties More Closely Together.

London, Oct. 9.—An article appearing in the Times in the shape of a letter from Prof. Paul Vinogradoff, corporate professor of jurisprudence at Oxford, is useful in giving the point of view of a Russian towards the present war and towards the conflict of cultures embodied in the Germanic and Muscovite civilizations.

On the subject of Russia, of her civilization, of her army, of the point of view of multitudes of her people as regards the present war, there has been a wide curiosity which it has been impossible adequately to satisfy owing to the general ignorance which obtains in the present war, the subject of the Muscovite empire.

Great Britain's ally is to her a greater stranger than Germany. Everything which is done to dispel this ignorance, for a correct understanding of Russia will be valuable in the great change in national relationships which must follow the present war.

Professor Vinogradoff, as he says himself, cannot be suspected of subservience to the Russian bureaucracy since he had to give up an honorable position in Russia for the sake of his opinions.

Call it a Duty to Speak.

He writes to the Times in the conviction that "in this time of crisis, when the clash of ideas seems as fierce as the struggle of hosts, it is the duty of those who possess authentic information on one or the other point in dispute, to speak out firmly and clearly."

To the claim of Germany that she is fighting in the name of civilization against Muscovite barbarism, Professor Vinogradoff quotes many facts from the period of the war of independence which resulted in the formation of the Germany of the present day, which show that Germany then welcomed the aid of Russia who then denounced the professor also shows that what he describes as the concept of the Germans since 1870 has produced a "magnificent vision which has been manifested in the stupendous blunders" of German diplomacy.

From these considerations Professor Vinogradoff turns to the effect of the present crisis on the Russian people. He says: "But the hour of trial has revealed other things which are appealed to the best feelings and the best elements of the Russian nation. It has brought out in a striking manner the fundamental ideas of Russian political life and the essence of Russian culture, which so many people have been unable to perceive on account of the chaos of the present war. Russia has been going through a painful crisis."

Outward Casing Too Narrow.

"In the words of the manifesto of October 17-30, 1905, the outward casing of her administration has become too narrow and oppressive for the development of society with its growing needs, its altered perceptions of rights and duties, its changed relations between government and people. The result was that deep-seated political malaise, which made itself felt during the Japanese war, when society at large refused to take any interest in the fate of the army; the feverish rush for 'liberties' after the defeat; the subsequent reign of reaction and repression, which has cast such a gloom over Russian life during these last years."

"But the effort of the national struggle has dwarfed all these misunderstandings and misfortunes, as in Great Britain the call of the common motherland has dwarfed the dispute between Unionists and Liberals. Russian parties have not renounced their aspirations; Russian Liberals, in particular, believe in self-government and the rule of law as firmly as ever. They have, however, realized as one man that this war is not an adventure, engineered by unscrupulous ambition, but a decisive struggle for independence and existence; and they are glad to be arrayed in close ranks with their opponents from the Conservative side."

"A friend, a Liberal like myself, writes to me from Moscow: 'It is a great unforgettable time; we are happy to be all at one.' And from the ranks of the most unfortunate of Russia's children, from the haunts of the political exiles in Paris, comes the news that Bourgeois, one of the most prominent among the revolutionary leaders, has addressed an appeal to his comrades urging them to stand by their country to the utmost of their power."

Centre of Authority.

"It may add that whatever may have been the shortcomings and the blunders of the Russian government, it is a blessing in this decisive crisis that Russians should have a firmly knit organization and a traditional center of authority in the power of the Czar. The present Emperor stands as the national leader, not in the historic attitude of a war lord, but in the quiet dignity of his office."

"He has said and done the right thing, and his subjects will follow him to a man. We are sure he will remember in the hour of victory the unstinted devotion, and sacrifices of all the nationalities and parties, of his vast empire. It is our firm conviction that the sad tale of reaction and oppression is at an end in Russia, and that our country will issue from this momentous crisis with the insight and strength required for the constructive and progressive state-ship of which it stands in need."

"Apart from the details of political and social reform," continues Professor Vinogradoff, "is the regeneration of Russia a boon or a peril to European civilization? The declarations of the Germans have been as misleading in this respect as in all others. The master works of Russian literature are accessible in translation nowadays, and the cheap taunts of men like Bernhardi recoil on their own heads."

"A nation represented by Pushkin,

The Clique Who Surround The Kaiser

On his return from Europe the other day Mr. Andrew Carnegie, said in a report that the war was not the Kaiser's doing, but the work of "the military clique, the caste that overrules the really great men of Germany, the philosophers, scholars and those who did not want war."

This remark quite naturally leads to the inquiry as to the membership of this clique and no better portrait of these wicked partners are to be found than those penned by Mr. Fredrick William Wille in "Men Around the Kaiser; the Makers of Modern Germany." This book was reviewed in the Herald a year ago, when it was first published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company, of Indianapolis, but the war has given it a new interest as it has been given a new review in the "Pan-Germans," reviewed in this column recently. Its author was for many years a newspaper correspondent in Berlin and is obviously familiar with his theme.

In his new preface he explains how the Kaiser within the brief period of two months created a war party which now contains nearly the whole of the population and the Kaiser himself, many a late of blighted hopes and in-dominable aspirations, but none of his dramatic outbursts the story of Count Zepelin's triumph over failure and disaster. No man ever climbed to greatness over obstacles more relentlessly. Few have survived such blows as fate rained on his snow white head mercifully for twenty years. The portrait of Count Zepelin shows his marked resemblance to the late John Gibson, of Boston and Broadway.

—New York Herald

Good Sleep Good Health

Exhausted Nerves Were Fully Restored by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

When the nerve force expended in the day's work and in the act of living is not replenished by restful sleep at night you have cause to be alarmed, as physical bankruptcy stares you in the face. This letter directs you to the most satisfactory cure for sleeplessness.

Mr. Dennis Mackin, Maxton, Sask., writes: "I have just finished using the sixth box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and I must say that when I commenced using it my nerves were so bad that I could scarcely get any sleep. I would lie in bed nearly all night without sleep, and anyone who has this trouble knows the misery of sleepless nights. The Nerve Food helped me from the start, and has built up my nervous system wonderfully. I now enjoy good, sound sleep, and instead of feeling tired in the morning, I am strong and healthy, and well fitted for my daily work."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six for \$2.50; all Dealers, or Ed-manson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Farm and Dairy Notes

HOG CHOLERA

Outbreaks of hog cholera are being dealt with in several of the provinces, but it has been possible, through the enforcement of the policy of the department of agriculture at Ottawa, to check the infected areas.

Policy.—The policy followed is one of compulsory slaughter and compensation. Directly a suspected outbreak is reported, an inspector is sent to the premises to make an investigation. A post mortem examination is made of any carcasses which may be found, and, if lesions of this disease are detected, all the hogs on the premises are immediately slaughtered, the carcasses are deeply buried, together with the scrapings of the yard, and other inoperative, contaminated material. The hog pens and yard fences are then disinfected under official supervision, and the yards are sprinkled with lime and ploughed under.

In dealing with outbreaks during severe weather when it is quite impracticable to make a thorough cleaning and disinfection is delayed until conditions are suitable.

The yards are, however, hastily fenced so as to prevent access to all stock. Adjoining premises on which hogs are kept, but which have not been in direct contact with the diseased herd, are quarantined, and the owners advised to slaughter all hogs which are fit for the block.

By reducing the hog population in the vicinity of an outbreak, the work of eradication is simplified, and the owners do not lose as heavily in case the disease breaks out on their premises.

Sources of Infection.

Hog cholera is a most highly infectious malarial, and the infection is easily carried by very many different channels. An infected hog is, of course, the most dangerous source of infection, but infected matter from his pen can be carried by inquisitive neighbors, dogs, or other animals, which may come in contact with him or his surroundings by carrying the germs which are found in the soil and litter upon their feet and hooves.

The experience of this Branch in dealing with this disease in recent years points very strongly to the infection being introduced on the premises through the feeding of garbage. This material is, under the best conditions, a very unsuitable food. It is most important, therefore, that the feeding of garbage to hogs should be strongly discouraged.

Upon visiting premises upon which garbage is fed, it is not unusual to find hog shanks, pieces of spoiled hams, and bacon, as well as quantities of musty sausage. In view of the fact that large quantities of American

pork is consumed in this country, and of the further fact, that this disease is prevalent in the United States, it is quite possible that the infection is brought on to premises through this means.

Amendment to Regulations

Very thorough and careful investigations from time to time into the actual source of infection of outbreaks of this disease have shown very clearly that many of our outbreaks have been started through feeding garbage. It was therefore necessary, in view of the compensation policy of this Branch to amend the hog cholera regulations. The following section was therefore added, which reads as follows:

"Compensation may be withheld in the case of hogs fed on uncooked garbage or kitchen refuse, or on any raw animal flesh or similar food likely to convey the infection of hog cholera or swine plague."

It has, however, been found that although some hog raisers collect city garbage, and have appliances for cooking it, that this material is not sufficiently cooked to destroy the virus, and consequently, outbreaks have occurred. In such cases the Department withholds compensation, unless another source of infection is clearly demonstrated.

The disease may also be introduced on to any premises by means of contaminated food.

It has been suggested that outbreaks have occurred through feeding American corn.

The virus of this disease can be so easily introduced that individuals, who expect to make the hog raising industry a profitable one, would do well to seriously consider the source of all feeding material used on their premises.

Rate of Compensation

Although the Department pays compensation at the rate of \$10.00 per mature pure bred animal, an owner, who is unfortunate enough to experience an outbreak of this disease, is a heavy loser. Compensation can only be paid under the Act for hogs which are actually destroyed under the supervision of a veterinary inspector, and, as this disease is in many cases extremely fatal, it is not at all unusual to find a large number of hogs lying before an inspector arrives on the premises.

It is also necessary to prohibit an

Excess of Water in Butter

In Canada, as in most countries, it is not legal to manufacture, import or sell butter which contains more than 16 per cent of water and as a rule the butter manufactured in this country is safely within this limit. Occasionally, however, either by accident or design, butter made in creameries is found to contain water in excess of the above standard. In Montreal, within the last year unscrupulous dealers have developed the fraudulent practice of adding as much as 30 to 40 per cent of water to butter by means of re-churning, re-working, etc. Inspectors of Dairy Products employed under the direction of this Branch, discovered what was going on and in November last, proceedings were taken against 12 dealers. The cases were first heard on November 11th, and on the 14th of that month one of the defendants pleaded guilty to two charges on which he was fined \$10 and costs in one case and \$200 and costs in the other. Three cases were postponed from time to time for various reasons, but on March 30th and April 3rd, fines were imposed with costs on all the defendants.

This year the number of inspectors of Dairy Products has been increased to six and a vigorous campaign against the sale of butter containing more than 16 per cent of water is in progress. Two of the inspectors are paying particular attention to the prairie provinces and within the last month they have instituted proceedings in eight cases, namely at Brandon, Melita, Regina and Medicine Hat; a case is also pending at Toronto.

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Competition Unimportant.

"But the German historians ought to have taught their pupils that in the world of ideas it is not such competitions that are important. A nation handicapped by its geography may have to exert itself in the field, and yet her performance may be relatively better than that of her more favored neighbors."

"Western students of her history might do well," continues the letter, "instead of sedulously collecting damaging evidence, to pay some attention to the building up of Russia's universities, the persistent efforts of the Zemstvos, the independence and zeal of the great German scholars, and the read Herstein's vivid description of the 'ideals of the forties.' And what about the history of the emancipation of the serfs, or of the regeneration of the judiciary? The reforms of the sixties are a household word in Russia and surely they are one of the noblest ever made by a nation in the direction of moral improvement."

"Looking somewhat deeper, what right have the Germans to speak of their cultural ideals as superior to those of the Russian people? The Russian people have the Christian virtues of patience in suffering; their pity for the poor and oppressed are more than occasional manifestations of individual feeling—they are deeply rooted in national psychology. This frame of mind has been cornered as fit for slaves. It is indeed a case where the learning of philosophers is put to shame by the insight of the simple minded."

Victories Won by Unarmed.

"Conquerors should remember that the greatest victories in history have been won by the unarmed by the Christian confessions whom the Emperors sent to the lions, by the 'old believers' of Russia who went to Siberia and to the flames for the unyielding faith, by the Russian serfs who preserved their human dignity and social cohesion in spite of the actions of their masters, by the Italians, Poles, and Jews, when they were trampled under foot by their rulers."

"It is such a victory as the spirit preached his gospel of non resistance, and I do not suppose that even a German on the war path would be blindest enough to suppose that Tolstoy's message came from a craven soul."

—Special correspondence of Christian Science Monitor.

SEASON'S LACES ARE ELABORATE

Some of the laces shown for the present season are so gorgeous that it has been said they reach a "magnificence almost barbaric."

Metallic laces deserve foremost attention, for they are holding a strong place in favor and are particularly elaborate, used especially on evening dresses.

In the delicate laces, chantly and oriental are among the most attractive. Patterns from the most beautiful laces are reproduced in qualities within the reach of the average woman. In these patterns are shown the filmy beauty of ancient Alencon, the delicate tracery of Flanders needle point, and the floral patterns of the fine Spanish laces.

To Cure Catarrhal Deafness and Head Noises

Persons suffering from catarrhal deafness and head noises will be glad to know that this distressing affliction can be treated at home by an internal medicine that has been many instances to have effected a complete cure after all else had failed. Sufferers who could scarcely hear a watch tick tell how they have had their hearing restored to such an extent that the tick of a watch was plainly audible seven or eight inches away from either ear.

Therefore, if you know someone who is troubled with head noises or catarrhal deafness, cut out this formula, and hand to them, you will perhaps have been the means of saving some poor sufferer from total deafness. The prescription can be prepared at home and is made as follows:

Secure from any good druggist in St. John 1 oz. Parmit (Double Strength), about 75c. worth. Take this home, and add to it 1-4 pint of hot water and 4 oz. of granulated sugar; stir until dissolved. Take one tablespoonful four times a day.

The first dose should begin to relieve the distressing head noises, headache, dullness, cloudy vision, etc., while the hearing rapidly returns as the system is invigorated by the tonic action of the treatment. Loss of smell and mucus dropping from the back of the throat are other symptoms that show the presence of catarrhal poison, and which are of catarrhal poison, and which are quickly overcome by this efficacious treatment. Nearly ninety per cent. of all ear troubles are said to be directly caused by catarrh; therefore, there must be many people whose hearing can be restored by this simple home treatment. Every person who is troubled with head noises, catarrhal deafness, or catarrh in any form, should give this prescription a trial.

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is interested and should know about the Whiting Spray Marvel Douche

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