

# The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 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.

## THE RUSSIAN BEAR.

It is more than likely that the first report of the withdrawal of the Russian forces from East Prussia, by which it was intimated that this retirement had been planned for strategic purposes, and was not due to an overwhelming defeat at the hands of the Germans comes much nearer to the facts of the case than the subsequent German claim that the retreat had been precipitated by the victorious army of Von Hindenburg. While the necessary censorship of all news from the front may leave room for some degree of uncertainty, yet this much may be taken for granted, namely, that in all of these movements and counter-movements, the forces of the Allies are steadily pursuing a mutually preconcerted plan of campaign, and as a result, it may be inferred that with but few exceptions, each and all of these movements of troops, like the constant swinging backward and forward of a pendulum unite to move forward the unerring wheels of that fatal clock by which in due time the total defeat of Prussianism shall be sounded.

To many people it will appear at least not a little significant that the withdrawal of these dauntless forces of the Russian Bear should have taken place almost simultaneously with the blockade established upon the German coast by the daring whelps of the British Lion. Germany is, confessedly short of food, and every day of war but intensifies her shortage. By these measures now adopted by the Allied forces it can scarcely be expected that any considerable quantity of food supplies will find their way to the German pantry, hence, it will be observed that at the present time the united strategy of the Allies, quite aside from any pressure applied by that noted fighter General Von Hindenburg offers a sufficient explanation of the retirement to their own fortresses of that Russian army which has been putting up such a gallant fight in East Prussia. Let there be no mistake; the day is fast approaching, that day in which the impious brag of Berlin, the consummate disgrace to the seats of the mighty shall be leveled to the dust and the world shall have peace.

For this mighty deliverance and much needed emancipation the forces of civilization are adequate; in the west are the guns of the British navy, waiting, with the spirit of the immortal Nelson behind them; in the East is the heavy tread of the Cossacks pressing on and on with the fire of enthusiasm in their eyes and the fervor of freedom in their souls. No Empire upon the face of the earth can prevail over the massed might of such an aroused and wrathful world as Prussian militarism and autocracy have raised. We of the British Empire have no doubt of the final success of the British Lion, there is no need to regard as dubious the prospect of the Russian Bear. Since this war commenced the Muscovite power has experienced more than one temporary setback, but such was usually followed by a more pronounced success.

## THE DOG AND THE SHADOW.

Germany is increasingly presenting a pitiable sight to the world and the straits which she is experiencing have been publicly indicated by her frantic appeal to the United States to endeavor to secure for her a continuation of the much needed supplies of food of which it has now been admitted she has no longer sufficient to meet the wants of her people. In this hour of her need when the wolf, of which she has far more fear than of the lion or the bear, is standing hard by her door, she has signified her entire willingness to withhold her threatened submarine blockade of England, on condition that she may be permitted, as formerly, to procure those provisions, lacking which, her entire campaign must inevitably prove a complete failure. England has already signified that she will consent to no such terms. Germany has threatened to attack and destroy, and that without the formality of a search, ships entering English harbors and there is every likelihood that, to some extent, she will be able to put this murderous threat into execution. Even so, let not her statesmen, for a moment conclude that by such pitiful practices, the calmly made resolve of England to see this war through shall in the slightest degree be weakened or changed.

The whole world knows, what is involved in the word of an Englishman, and if these Prussian Lords of Misrule have not already realized this absolute inevitability, the present war will probably make this plain, even to them.

## "Starving" Germany.

(Editorial, New York Evening Post.)

Statements from German sources, official and unofficial, are growing more and more definite about the attempt of England to reduce the population of Germany to starvation. Thus Count Zepfelin, in his interview of yesterday, speaks of the effort to "starve our women and children." In the same line, and even more specific, is the assertion made by the German Government in its explanation of the Admiralty order declaring a "war zone" around the British Isles, and undertaking to sink merchant vessels regardless of peril to crew and passengers—which must still be regarded as little more than an impotent threat—by asserting that the English plan is "not only to strike at Germany's military strength, but also at the economic life of Germany, and, finally, through starvation, doom the entire population of Germany to destruction."

Such utterances have to be liberally discounted for rhetorical overstatement. Their primary aim is to rouse sentiment against Britain's exercise of the command of the sea. No one supposes that there is any immediate danger of anything like "starvation" in Germany. Indeed, more than one German economic authority has boasted that the nation is self-supporting; and that, even if the war were to last two or three years, food would be lacking to neither the army nor the civilian population. This statement is probably not very wide of the facts. Germany is undoubtedly much hampered by the great cutting down of her ordinary imports of foodstuffs. But her resourcefulness is so great, that she has managed to get along at least very well, her ingenuity in devising food-substitutes so well known, and her readiness to endure a certain degree of privation so undoubted, that talk of her being "starved" at least very far from being a realistic forecast. Luxuries and even many things customarily regarded as necessities may be cut off, and yet life may be supported. It is to be thought for the present as only a figure of speech.

The free use of it, however, by Germans themselves does serve to indicate one highly important truth. This is the rapidity and completeness of the process by which Germany changed from a country predominantly agricultural into one of the chief sources of whose national life and prosperity were borne to them. In 1882 the proportion of the German population engaged in manufactures and commerce was 45 per cent.; by 1896 it had risen to 50; in 1907 it was 58. Upon every acre contained and mainly farming people the Germans have followed the English example, become more and more dependent upon imported food-supplies and especially upon the raw materials of the manufacture of these goods. The growth of their commerce took them as traders to all parts of the earth. Every sea paid them tribute. Upon every acre in the North Sea cargoes of food were borne to them. But that every such cargo was a hostage to fortune, and a bond to keep the peace, German statesmen did not see as clearly as they should.

How radically the situation had altered between 1884 and 1914 is well conveyed by a story which Prince Buiwow told of Bismarck. In the former year he had to deal with an implied threat of war by the English Ambassador. But to him Bismarck said: "Well what harm can you do? At worst, you can throw a few bombs." This was virtually the fact at that time. Prussia was plainly shown in the war with France, when the French fleet was powerless to inflict harm upon the enemy. In those years, a blockade of Germany meant only a few months of inconvenience to a sea-power, and live her own life independent of outside supplies. But today, as Prince Buiwow said, writing shortly before the war, Germany is highly vulnerable at sea. "We have entrusted millions to the ocean."

These are the essential facts prompting the outcry that England is attempting to starve Germany into submission. It is not that she feels the pangs of hunger. She feels the grip of seapower. For six months not a single German merchant vessel has cleared from any port of the world. The splendid fabric of German foreign commerce has fallen into ruin. The sea-borne supplies, which had for years fed the nation were checked or stopped altogether. This does not mean that German resources are exhausted, or are likely to be in the near future. But it does mean that Germany feels the coils tightening. In the end, she knows, as does all the world, what the result must be unless the English command of the sea is broken; or unless tremendous German victories on land so weaken the Allies that they will sue for peace, even if England remain supreme at sea.

It is cold comfort for Germans to be told that this has not yet happened. They were sending ultimatums that meant war, and a war into which England was certain to be drawn. Professor Delbruck, in his report to theologist for Germany, has just borne testimony to the "consummate diplomatic ability" of Sir Edward Grey in manoeuvring the German Chancellor into a false position, as regards the neutrality of Belgium. But he omits to state that the English Foreign Secretary had previously made a proposal which would have insured the peace of Europe. By rejecting that and signing, even if with tears, as alleged, the order for German mobilization, the Kaiser condemned non-combatant Germans to the hardship and misery which they now see looming before them. All that it is necessary to say is that a government which, in the last week of July, refused the sure means of peace, could not, in the first week of February, to win over the inevitable consequences of war.

## A SUGGESTION FOR THE LIBERAL PARTY

To the Editor of The Standard.  
Sir—All my life I have been a Liberal in politics, that is in the Old Country sense of the word, and I suppose the same would hold good in Canada. I received a severe jolt during the debate on the Naval Aid Bill, when I saw Canadian soldiers—Mr. F. B. Carvell, patriotism giving precedence to party

## Little Benny's Note Book.

BY LEE PAPE.

I don't think I'll take any medicine tonight, mother, pop sed to me last nite, my throat seems fine tonight and I don't think I need any more. O yes you do, to sed ma, thares ony jest wun dose left in the bottil and you've got to take it.  
But I tell you my throat feels like Caruso singing high C and I don't need any medicine, sed pop.  
You dont no wat you need, yure voice still sounds a littel funny and youve got to take this last dose, sed ma.  
But its the worst, vilest and most nauseating medicine I evvir tasted in my life, sed pop.  
I thawt that was the resin, sed ma, yu, you big baby, yure worse than Benny, heer, you take this wat I go and put my hat awn. And she handid pop the medicine and went out of the room, saying, You stay heer and see that he takes it, Benny, has made you take yures offin snuff.  
Yes mam, I sed. And ma went out and pop took the cork out of the bottil and smelled the medicine and sed, Pew and hawnd me the bottil, saying, Heer, Benny, it ses Shake befor using, how wood you like to shake it for me.  
Well how can I shake it without any cork in it, I sed.  
WY, isn't thare any cork in it, sed pop.  
No sir, you got the cork in yure hand, I sed.  
Well, to put it hypothetically, as the lawyers say, if a persun were to shake a bottil out of the windo, in the nite time, it wood be extremely difficult for him to see weathir it had a cork in it or not, woodnt it, sed pop.  
Yes, sir, I sed.  
And fethermore hypothetically, sed pop, in the event of such a persun shaking such a bottil without noticing weathir or not it had a cork in it, such a persun wood be extremely libel to have a dime handed to him as a proof that its ony human to make mistakes wants in a wile.  
Yes sir, I sed. And I opened the window and started to shake the bottil out over the yard, and pop sed my goodnits, that wasnt so worse after all, and he gave me a dime, and him and ma went out waverer they were going.

anship, with one honorable exception (Col. H. H. McLean), it seems now, that the country is actually engaged in war, party must come first. That being the case it behoves Liberals who do not want the word Liberal to become synonymous with disloyalty to adopt the hyphen and "Conservative", though if the Liberal-Conservative party were to call itself "Empire Liberals" it would, I feel sure, increase their ranks by embracing all those who are patriotic and "Conservative". Liberal-Conservative always seems to me to be a contradiction of terms.  
Yours truly,  
JAMES HY. HALLIT,  
Late R. N.  
Minto, N. B., Feb. 17th, 1915.

## WORCESTER TO KEEP OUT.

New York, Feb. 17.—The members of the delegation from Worcester, Mass. headed by Jesse Burket, left this afternoon for their homes, after learning it would cost them \$15,000 if they wanted to take over the Jersey City franchise.  
The delegation arrived Monday and made several offers for the Skeeters, but were informed by Pres. Barrow of the International League that the price of the Jersey City franchise was \$16,000. This was more than they would pay, and Worcester will remain in the New England League.

## Rheumatism

A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It  
In the spring of 1898 I was attacked by muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but as I received was only temporary relief. Finally I met a man who was terribly afflicted and even bedridden with rheumatism. He gave me a small bottle of medicine. I used every atom from any form of medicine. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send you a bottle. After you have used it you will have proven itself to be that long-looked-for remedy for rheumatism. You may send the price of it, one dollar, but understand that your money will be refunded if you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Don't that relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.  
Mark H. Jackson, No. 209A Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.  
Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.—Pub.

## What is Astigmatism

Astigmatism should always be in the front part of the eye. The curves should be symmetrical, but they are not, consequently objects appear blurred. Certain lines looked at seem distinct, but others do not.  
The eye makes strong muscular efforts to overcome the blur of astigmatism. This cramps and stiffens the muscles, causes bad headaches, and in severe cases actually stretches the eyeball.  
Much "near sightedness" in children is caused solely by astigmatism. Glasses will give proper vision and remove the strain preventing permanent injury. Often the glasses can be laid aside after the growing age.  
Astigmatism should always be corrected with properly fitted glasses. Consult Sharpe's optometrist about your child's eyes or your own.

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The Store is we hope week we ple saw bought again ar man or be sorry necessa in handy boot. Cash

## SLA

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## THE EASIE TO

Stop Fallin

There is on falls to remov and that is to tureys it entire about four our liquid arvon; retting; use a scarp and rub direct tips. By morning dandruff will four more appli glassive and e single sign and how much dan. You will find and digging of stantly, and yo tustrous, glossy look and feel a. If you want looking rich, de of dandruff, fo hair so quicky the hair and m makes it string brittle and lifi makes it. You any drug store and four ounce. This simple ren known to fall.

## LORD ROSEBURY ORIGINAL

Edinburgh, Scotland, Rosebery was at a meeting recent scruttling puce had not come had merely tor to speak to and historical Scots. Scotland, he badly. I see by ment that the Scotland top the tributed 237 me the population district that con 10,000. Therefore Surely there the ranks of th should be so pro Royal Scots? they originated nearly three cen the oldest regi army, probably world. The by Sir John Her of King Louis XIII. where about th

