

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 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 CAMPAIGN IN THE BALKANS

The feeling that Italy should take an active part in the fighting in the Balkans is gaining ground in France where there is a strong belief that French arms should not be sent to meet the foe in Serbia until the Teutonic forces have been driven entirely off of French soil.

Those who take that view, and the list includes such eminent citizens of the French republic as the former Premier Georges Clemenceau, and the former Minister of Foreign Affairs Senator Pichon, hold that the other members of the Quadruple Entente are concerned more than France in the result of the Balkan operation. These gentlemen declare that the war will be won or lost on the western and eastern fronts and on both of these lines the Allies have now reached a strength where the Germans can do no more than hold their positions.

Should the Germans succeed in getting through to Constantinople, which is their aim, the fighting on the west and east fronts would still continue until the Kaiser's forces, unable to maintain the pace, would be driven back on their own territory. This result must be achieved no matter what happens in the Balkans, and the French view that it would be folly for France to weaken her western lines for the sake of the Balkan operation finds much to commend it.

At the same time serious reverses in the Balkans would undoubtedly have an effect upon the attitude of Roumania and Greece, and even if this political aspect of the question were not to be considered, Great Britain and her Allies must save Serbia. On no account can the Germans be permitted to repeat there the scenes of slaughter that marked the early campaign in Belgium.

That it is an absolute necessity to meet the German invasion of Serbia is admitted by the foremost minds in France, Britain and Russia, the only point over which there is any difference of opinion being where the chief responsibility for that campaign ought to rest. The French view is that Italy should do it and, in support of this, it is pointed out that the progress of the Italians against the Austrians has been disappointing. Italy is claimed to have half a million men under arms who could be easily spared for the Balkans, and her situation gives her the advantage of being able to effect a landing more expeditiously than any of the other powers. The triumph of the Teutons in the Balkans would endanger Italy's position, not only in the Adriatic, but in the Mediterranean. Consequently she has interests at stake.

France has done valiantly in her own sphere of fighting. The campaign in the Balkans should be more particularly the concern of the other members of the Entente Alliance. Already Great Britain and Russia have thrown themselves into it with the wholeheartedness that has characterized every move of the war. Italy has yet to be heard from, and it is the opinion of the observers that she will immeasurably strengthen her position if she at once engages in the campaign against the Germans in the Southern area. She is well able to muster the men and arm and equip them. That she has not already done so is a subject of much comment in London, Paris and Petrograd.

RUSSIA'S SUCCESS

There will be general rejoicing over the evidence that the Russian armies are once more getting into their stride and now hold the Germans in check along the greater part of the eastern front. The burden of war has probably fallen more heavily on Russia than on the other first class powers in the ranks of the Allies, but no complaint has been heard from Petrograd. Always the predominating note has been one of complete confidence in the ability of the Tsar to overcome his enemies.

Early in the campaign when the Russian armies were making great progress the opinion was freely expressed that they would be the first to reach Berlin. Conditions have changed since then. It is not at all apparent now that any conquering

army will go to the Prussian capital, rather the impression is gaining that the Germans will yield before that occasion arrives. But if it fails to the lot of any to march in triumph through the streets of the Kaiser's capital there will be much support for the view that Russia, in that procession, is entitled to rank with the best.

The Muscovite armies have fought a masterly campaign throughout, their successes have been well merited and they have not been slow to admit temporary reverses but always with the added expression of confidence that the tide would turn and, in the end, the cause for which the Tsar is fighting as zealously as any, would be triumphant. Success to Russia comes at an opportune time, for from now on the Tsar's forces should find a valuable ally in the colder weather. The rigors of a Russian winter proved the undoing of Napoleon and this, coupled with the spirit and ability of the reinforced Russian armies may bring about a surprising repetition of history.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

Efforts to add to the sum in the treasury of the Patriotic Fund have been fairly successful, but New Brunswick has not yet reached the limit of her resources in this respect. An idea how far short of that limit this province stands can be gleaned by reference to the fact that at the last census the population of New Brunswick was almost 352,000. If every man, woman and child in the province contributed one dollar per year to the Patriotic Fund sufficient money would be realized to meet all its needs.

Surely it is not too much to ask that each man in New Brunswick should contribute annually one dollar for himself and for every member of his household. It is a very small price to pay toward the support of the women and children of those who volunteer for active service.

A systematic canvass will be made in the near future in the city of St. John, when it is expected that every resident will be called upon to aid this most commendable of all funds. The appeal should meet with a prompt and generous response, for the needs of the Patriotic Fund surely overshadow all other objects for which one's contribution can be asked.

Greece admits her duty to Serbia, but claims the treaty of alliance between them was not intended to cover such a situation as has arisen. Which is another way of saying that the glory of old has departed from the Hellenes. In ancient days they were first in war as well as in peace. Today, they seek to evade their responsibilities. The Teutonic powers can be crushed without the assistance of Athens but the new Greek Premier may well consider the position his government will occupy when the war is over and the map of Europe is redrawn.

The Telegraph's "heavy artillery" has withdrawn from the defence of the Laurier paper and leaves it to the "machine gun" of the Times which opens its campaign with the remark, "All Sir Robert Borden has done since 1903 has been to offer to borrow money to build three Dreadnoughts to be manned and maintained by the mother country." It may be asked what Sir Wilfrid Laurier does except to make speeches advocating the independence of Canada and eulogizing the Emperor of Germany as a great force for a world's peace.

The bulletin boards where the world's baseball series scores were displayed drew the usual crowds this year and young men were more in evidence there than at the recruiting meetings. Of course, all those young men who are not in khaki have a good excuse for their inactivity. It is so much more comfortable to stay at home and study the score boards than to take one's turn in the trenches.

Election Talk Subsides

(London Free Press.) Election talk is again very quiet in Canada, and it seems to be generally expected that the country will not witness a contest at least until next year. Parliament will meet during

the winter, and some arrangement is likely then to be reached whereby the Government will continue in office until the close of the war. Its term expires in September, 1916, but the Opposition will in all probability agree to some plan for extending the term during the period of the war. This will be satisfactory to the Government, which will accept the confidence thus expressed in its conduct of the affairs of the nation during these trying times.

That there was a strong desire and intent upon the part of political adversaries of the Government to divide the country during the war there is unfortunately plenty of evidence to show. The cry of scandal upon a colossal scale is still echoing in the ears of the people, coming from the chamber of the House of Commons. But no longer does anyone repeat these charges and imprecations. An Opposition newspaper occasionally raises its voice concerning the few spavined and derelict horses which were bought in the name of the Government, but the wholesale charges of graft have been silenced, and the confidence of the country in the Government's conduct of its affairs remains unshaken.

This has been brought about through the masterful handling of the situation by Sir Robert Borden and his ministers. So right are the inspections, contractors complain. A London firm received back a quantity of caps in which a few stitches had been neglected. It was held that the work of completing them would have been less than the trouble and cost of returning them. This was not the point, however. It was rather that the contractors might understand that no defects, however slight, will be permitted to pass. The effect is seen in the absence from the Liberal press of all the craft discussion and insinuation which prevailed when there seemed a chance of placing the Government in an awkward position.

It is, therefore, the good work of the Government that has compelled the Opposition to agree with the sentiment that there should be no election during the war.

Marching Through Russia

(Toledo Blade.) Let's scan the good old atlas now, for light upon the way— Let's learn the road to Warsaw so old Balkanovsky; Anticipate the Germans as they goose-step to the fray— While they go marching through Russia.

(Chorus:— From towns of seven syllables or more Comes daily news with consonants galore— Pafok! Slobodska! Tzarevonschuk! While they go marching through Russia.

See the terrible words they've set to a good old Yankee tune— Ivanovo-Vosnesensk—let's hope the end comes soon— If they ever take Zonyzyk we'll simply have to swoon— While they go marching through Russia.

O, Kaiser, please, take Hvitvits next; let Krassavsky, Pronouncing Wihndilvitsk doth twist our jaw-bones so. We pray you'll let that town go hang, nor tattle Wzko— While they go marching through Russia.

Tavastehus is easy; there's Kimpaa waiting near, And if the Kaiser takes them we'll never shed a tear. But Maloticherskalia that's where he'll go, we fear— As he goes marching through Russia.

BROTHERS MEET IN FRANCE.

Corporal Walter Wilson of the Cycle Corps, 1st C.E.F., has written to his brother, Thomas L. Wilson, Chesley street, under date of 24th September. He says that his brother Frank and states that they both are well. The following are some extracts from the letter: "There is a very heavy artillery bombardment by our artillery which has been going on for three days and nights and still continues. The reverberation is far worse than any thunder storm you ever heard, just the heavy roll of guns of all sizes day and night, without cessation. "The days are growing short and the winter season is approaching. There will be but little snow, but the climate is very wet and cold. Canada is certainly doing her share in the war. I am sending you the nose of a shell which burst fifteen yards from me, killing one man and wounding three horses. Best regards from all the St. John boys I have met, including W. Logan, H. Andrews, W. McCann and Johnnie Wright."

BRITISH SIDELIGHTS ON WAR

Lord Kitchener having expressed his wish that Major-General Ivor Phillipps, D.S.O., M.P., should return to military duty, the latter has relinquished his temporary appointment as Parliamentary Secretary (military) to the Ministry of Munitions of War, in order to reassume command of his division.

In reply to parliamentary questions by Mr. Ronald McNeill, Mr. Tennant, speaking in the House of Commons on behalf of the War Department, declared that every effort had been made to supply telescopic sight sights to riflemen in the field, and every known source of supply of suitable pattern had been investigated and utilized. A large number had already been sent to the various theatres of war. He was aware, he added, that Parliament had provided themselves with some of these sights, as their purchases had competed with the War Office supply and interfered with the distribution which had been, and it was thought

Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE. My cousin Artie asked me if I wanted to hear a good wun today, wich I sed I did, and he sed, its a riddil, you tell peopl youve got littel white things that bite in yure hed, and they think its sumthing feare, and then you tell them its yure teeth. G, thats awi rite, I sed, And wen I went hoam ma was in the parler tawking to the minister, and I stood thare a wile lisenning to them and then I sed, Mr. wat do you think. Dont you see im bizzy, sed ma. Yuse mamma is occupied, littel man, sed the minister. And they kepp awn tawking and pritty soon I sed, Wat do you think I got in my hed, ma. I think you had better go out agen and play, sed ma. Benny Potts, sed ma. As I was sayng, very few ladyd realize the gravity of the question, sed the minister. I got them in my hed, I sed. Wile awn the utthr hand, the men I have spoken to seem to have a better grasp of the problem, sed the minister. Benny, did you heer me tell you to teeve the room, sed ma. No ma, I sed. Well you heer me now, leave it immedidly, sed ma. Yes mam, I sed. And I startid to go out, sayng wen I was haff way to the door, Wat do you think they are, ma, littel white things in my heq that bite. Hevvin preserve us, well, as I was sayng, as I was sayng, sed the minister. Wlech sed then ma got up and startid to come after me and I sed, Thare my teeth, ma, there my teeth, its a riddil, And ma quick sat down in anuthr chare as if she was to weak to stand up, sayng, Well, wy didnt you say so. And the minister took out his hankerchiff and wiped his forehead and I kepp awn going out.

should be, left in the hands of the commanders-in-chief. As many perils, comers, suitable for artillery, as could be procured, had been sent out to the various fronts.

"The war has broken down a good many fixed beliefs. One of these," says an English naval writer, "is the scientific theory as to the life of a naval gun. For years past it had been held that when a battleship had fired one hundred rounds from one of her heavy weapons the piece had reached the limit of its effectiveness, and was worthless until it had been re-tubed. There are ships still taking part in the Dardanelles operations which have fired two and even three times that number of rounds from their turret guns, and I am credibly informed that no reason can be seen as yet why they should not continue their shooting for an indefinite time to come."

Capt. Alexander Adam Seaton, killed in the Dardanelles fighting, was a classical scholar of considerable repute at Cambridge, where he obtained a first-class in the Historical Tripos in 1907. He was Lightfoot University scholar in 1908, and was elected to a fellowship at Pembroke College in 1910. Though devoted to his work as a tutor and lecturer on history, when the war broke out he offered his services to the War Office, and was commissioned last October. He soon made his mark as a soldier, and was promoted captain a few days before his death. "Not a soldier by inclination," wrote his C. O., "he left his peaceful life as a fellow of Pembroke solely because he conceived that his duty lay that way, and that the hour had come for every man to strike a blow for his country."

The University of Oxford also has lost a distinguished historical teacher and writer by the death at the Dardanelles of George Leonard Chesneau, fellow of New College. Coming to New College from Winchester, he had taken two firsts before he gained his fellowship, and had since specialized in Roman history and archaeology, on which he was a distinguished authority. Recent years he had published a book on the Roman army. He was among the first to respond to the call to arms on the outbreak of war, and held a commission in the Hampshire Regiment.

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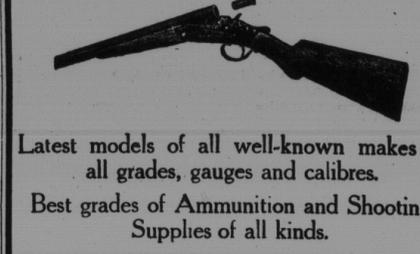
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IN THE COURTS. PROBATE COURT.

The trustee of the estate of John S. Nickerston has filed his accounts of a citation was issued for the passing of them, returnable on October 25. The proctor is Dr. J. Roy Campbell, K. C.

The will of Mrs. Annie Dibbles, late of this city, has been proved by the executrix, Mrs. Sadie Phillips, to whom letters testamentary have been granted. The estate consists of some lots of land in Saskatoon valued at \$2,000 and personal property valued at \$3,000. Administration of this estate was in May last granted to two of the next of kin and a citation now issues, returnable on November 3 next, calling upon the administrators to show cause why such administration should not be revoked. The proctor is S. W. Palmer.

Administration of the estate of the late Bardill Vanwart of this city, merchant, has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Christiana Vanwart, and his son-in-law, E. J. Fleewood of Ames, Holden, McCready, Limited. The estate consists of the summer home of the deceased at Brown's Flat and personal property. The probate value is \$11,463.00. The proctors are Barnhill, Ewing and Sanford.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Mr. Justice Barry yesterday morning, sentenced four of the prisoners tried at present Circuit Court as follows: William Thomas, five years in Dorchester penitentiary; Albert Daigle six months in jail; Mary Romley, one year from the 15th of July last in the common jail, and Margaret Hazelwood, six months from the 15th of August last in common jail.

Thomas, who was a soldier, was convicted of a serious charge on a fourteen year old girl named Lillian Gray. Daigle pleaded guilty to escaping from the chain gang; Margaret Hazelwood pleaded guilty to a statutory offence; Mary Romley was convicted of common assault on William T. Hanley.



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