

The St. John Standard

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 ST. JOHN, N.B. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 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.

TIME FOR CANADIANS TO AWAKEN.

Appeals for the conservation of all articles of food and particularly of meats, in order that larger stocks may be exported to our Allies overseas, have been made so often in Canada that there is a possibility they have lost some of their effect. People here who have not experienced any degree of food shortage, and whose only knowledge that there may be such a shortage comes from the increased price asked for table staples, may be inclined to think that the seriousness of the case is over stated for the purpose of promoting economy in consumption, or possibly, to furnish vendors of food supplies an excuse for advanced prices.

Perusal of London newspapers will show that the food situation there is every bit as serious as it has been stated. A copy of the London Daily Chronicle of Monday, February 19th, for instance, tells in the most matter of fact fashion of a condition with which no one who has not visited London within the past few months can be familiar.

The article referred to starts with the cheerful information that "More meat was obtainable in London on Saturday than a week previously," but that "a number of people could not obtain Sunday joints." There is no indication that failure to secure meat for Sunday's dinner was due to inability to pay the price asked; simply there was none to be had.

Continuing, the Chronicle relates that butchers "cut down purchases from three pounds per individual to as little as half a pound" and that "their action met with popular approval." One butcher put the meat limit at one pound per individual per week—or, for a family of five, five pounds of meat in seven days. If a condition comparable to this prevailed in Canada it is possible that those of our citizens who, to date, have scarcely realized there is a war on would awaken with something of a disagreeable shock.

After describing scenes in front of the meat markets where the people waited in long lines or queues for an opportunity to make their small purchases, the Chronicle proceeds to deal with prices and quotes figures compared with which prices in St. John look almost like the pre-war days. For instance the Chronicle waxed almost joyful over the fact that "corned beef and tinned pork and beans" had "dropped to 1s. 9d. per pound—a figure approximating 42 cents in Canadian money. In the Farrington market, chickens were quoted at 2s. 9d. to 3s. per pound, or from 66 cents to 72 cents in Canadian money. In another market, corned beef had gone to 2s. 4d. per pound, or 56 cents in Canadian money, while in the district of Walworth, one of London's cheaper rent districts, liver was sold at 1s. 2d. per pound, or 23 cents in Canadian money.

In the City of Sheffield meat markets and shops were opened until noon on Sunday, February 3rd, for what the Chronicle informs its readers was "the first time in the history of the city." Sheffield prices are not given, but we are told that the source of supply was due to the fact that "fifty beasts supplied by the Food Ministry, which had been held up in transit, finally arrived," and so eager were the people to purchase that "queues besieged all the shops and church-goers stayed away to join them."

As to the meat supply for London the Chronicle announces that the total stock at Smithfield market for the first week in February was 3,145 tons, compared with 3,498 tons in the previous week and 6,893 tons a year ago. The Chronicle's particularly illuminating comment on that situation is as follows: "It means that if everybody was content with less than half rations there would be enough to go round."

Such statements as the foregoing, from one of the most reliable newspapers in the British Empire, and published with the full approval of the British censor, should strike with compelling force at Canadians who have paid no attention to appeals for food conservation. London, the heart of the Empire, is subsisting on less than half rations while Canadian households have enough and to spare, the only inconvenience yet experienced in this country being due to increased prices.

Surely, in the face of a situation such as this it is time for all Canadians to practise economy to the limit. Why should we continue to live as usual while our brothers in England are but half fed, and while London newspapers see in the prospect of securing even a half ration a news story of sufficient importance to merit a column of space. It is high time for

Canada to awaken, look the situation squarely in the face and then determine to strain every effort to the end that Britain's food problem may be rendered less acute.

FURLOUGH FOR THE FIRST.

The announcement that arrangements have been made whereby the survivors of the gallant First Canadian Contingent shall be given a three months' furlough at home comes as good news and the Government in Canada as well as the overseas military administration are both to be heartily congratulated upon taking the necessary steps to bring this about.

While all the Canadian contingents have done splendid work, it should be remembered that to the men of the "First" particular credit belongs. They fought when conditions on the Western front were far different from what they are today, when the available guns and munitions were but scanty compared with the present splendid supply, when trenches were but ditches, and at the best the men had but small comfort. They are the men who by their splendid work at Ypres stopped the German thrust at Calais, who at Langemarck, Feurbert and other bloody fields did so much to write the name of Canada high on the page of world heroism.

Today there are but 3,000 of these originals still on active service. They have withstood more than three years of the hardest kind of warfare, many of them have been wounded more than once, yet when their wounds healed and they were once more able to "carry on" they went back to the battle lines there to do as they had done before. Surely they deserve a holiday, and surely when they come home the Canadian people should give them a welcome in some degree commensurate to their service.

Under the arrangement made by the Government the married men of that 3,000 will be the first to enjoy home leave. It is right and fitting that this should be so, for there are homes in Canada where children are growing up with but a very blurred and imperfect recollection of "daddy," and where patient wives have watched for three years for the return of the loved one who went to war in the summer of 1914. By all means let us have the boys of the First Contingent home again, and when they come, let us show them in no uncertain manner that we are proud of them and that we appreciate the sacrifices they have made for Canada and the Empire.

CONCERNING CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

Comparatively few days have passed since the political purists of Canterbury street were inveighing with all their force against the suggestion that election contests required campaign funds and that there were certain legitimate expenses in every political campaign that must be met. So clamorous was their outcry, aroused by the statement of an official of a political party executive that certain sums of money had been spent in constituencies in New Brunswick for the expenses of the last provincial election, that when a statement came through the Canadian press Wednesday night to the effect that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. H. A. McGovern spent \$8,148 in their last election in Ottawa city, we naturally expected another vitriolic editorial outburst from Canterbury street directed against the evil of campaign funds and of election expenses generally. But not a word was said; in fact, except for a violent attack against the Power Company, the Telegraph's editorial columns were as untroubled as the surface of a Kings county trout pool.

Apparently the Telegraph's ire is only to be aroused over the campaign expenses of Conservative candidates in any election. But even at that it might have used the Ottawa case as a text upon which to base a preachment on the superior generosity of Liberals as compared with Unionist candidates, for while it cost Sir Wilfrid and his anti-war colleague \$8,148 to be defeated in Ottawa, Mr. A. E. Fripp and Dr. Chabot, the successful team, spent but \$1,859.51.

We also learn from the Ottawa Journal that when the campaign opened Sir Wilfrid and his associate had "cash contributions and other election finances to the amount of \$8,160.50," and that when the result showed them to be 1,000 votes short of victory their war chest had dwindled to \$11.56. The Journal fails to disclose what use was made of the remaining \$11.56, but it is not impossible that Sir Wilfrid employed it as the nucleus of a fund for the endowment of a chair of Political Morality in one of the Canadian colleges. Also it may be that the editor of the Telegraph will be secured as

the first incumbent of that office; he has had such vast experience, and knows so well when to preach and when to—"go fishin'."

The Ottawa incident, however, is illuminating as affording some slight evidence in support of the Standard's contention that the use of campaign funds has never been confined to one or the other party. Possibly, if the accounts of the last provincial election in New Brunswick were spread before the public eye it would also be found that the party led by that sterling statesman, the Honorable Walter E. Foster, was not altogether unprovided with the sinews of war. If the expenditures in this province were in the same ratio as in Ottawa the Fosterite war-chest must have contained at least four dollars for every one that could be marshalled on the side of the opposition. Now will the Telegraph editor preach—or "go fishin'?"

A BIT OF VERSE

OUR JIM.

Somewhat in France, of course he dare not tell
 Jes' what he is—but me an' mother—well,
 We know that Jim's right where he oughter be,
 Fightin' for his King an' this here country
 Somewhat in France.

Jim is our only son—of course, we've gals;
 How lone I am without that best o' pals
 Ye couldn't know, unless ye've lost like me,
 From out yer life, a boy—he's thar, ye see,
 Somewhat in France.

Proud o' our Jim? Well, rather, that's a fact;
 He's strong, he's straight, he's clean in every act,
 An' if he's called whar angel faces shine
 He'll shore be missed from off the battle line
 Somewhat in France.

It may be Jim won't win a D.S.O.
 But I'll stake all that's mine he won't be slow
 When "over" is the word passed up the line—
 Dear God, stand by that only son o' mine
 Somewhat in France. A. C. WOOD.

A BIT OF FUN

THE LITTLE LAWYER MAN.

"It was a little lawyer man
 Who softly blushed as he began
 Her poor, dear husband's will to scan.
 He smiled while thinking of his fee,
 Then said to her so tenderly,
 'You have a nice, fat legacy.'
 And when next day, he lay in bed
 With bandages upon his head
 He wondered what on earth he said."

NO WONDER SHE WEPT.

She had just begun school, and teacher wanted her name for the register. But she wouldn't answer; then the teacher began to weep, and weeping turned to sobbing, so teacher picked her up, and asked the trouble. "Why don't you want to tell me your name, dearie?" "Well, you wouldn't if you had mine," and more weeping. "Just whisper it to me and that will be all right," and only teacher heard her say, "Iona Ford."

STOP CROWDING.

Sign in the hall of a Toronto fraternal organization: "The seats in this hall are for the use of the ladies. Gentlemen are requested to take them only after the ladies have been seated."

HEARD IN A STREET CAR.

"So? I like a class of beer at night just before going to bed with a pretzel."

THE DEMAND CATEGORICAL.

A black woman halted in front of a produce store in a Georgia town and addressed the proprietor, who was also of color:
 "Is dese here aigs fresh?"
 "I ain't sayin' dey ain't," he answered.
 "I ain't axin' you if dey ain't," she snapped; "I axin' you if dey is."

DRAW AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 21.—Willie Jackson of New York and Rocky Kansas of Buffalo boxed ten rounds to a draw here tonight.

CHILDREN HAD WHOOPING COUGH

Whooping cough, although specially a disease of childhood, is by no means confined to that period, but may occur at any time of life. It is one of the most dangerous diseases of infancy, and yearly causes more deaths than scarlet fever, typhoid or diphtheria, and is more common in female than male children.

Whooping coughs start with sneezing, watering of the eyes, irritation of the throat, feverishness and cough. The coughing attacks occur frequently, but are generally more severe at night.

On the first sign of a "whoop" Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup should be administered, as it helps to clear the bronchial tubes of the collected mucus and phlegm.
 Mrs. George Cooper, Bloomfield, Ont., writes: "It is with pleasure I can write and tell you that there never was a better cough medicine made than Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Our children had whooping cough last winter, and that is the only thing that seemed to help them. It loosens up the phlegm so that they could raise it easily. I will never be without it."
 "Dr. Wood's is 25c. and 50c. a bottle; put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont."

Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE.

Us fellows was standing around the lam post talking about which we wood rather be, Chinese or Indians, if we had to take our choice, and weather the Bahamas appreciate the snow, and different things, and Sid Hunts quiet little cousin Joe started to take jolly beans out of his pocket and eat them.

Whats you eating, jolly beans, Joe? sed Sid Hunt.
 Yes, sed Joe.
 How are they, Joe, any good? I sed.

All rite, sed Joe. And he kept on eating them, and Puds Jenkins sed, G, fellows, Ill tell you a peetch of a game I jest thawt of, so you want to hear wat it is?

Which everybody sed they did except Sid Hunts quiet little cousin Joe, any Puds sed, All rite, Ill tell you. Its a jolly been eating contest. We each have 5 jolly beans and when I say one, 2, 3, go, everybody starts to eat them, and wichever one gets throo the first wins.
 G, thats a swell game sed Sid Hunt.
 G, thats all rite, I sed. And everybody except Sids quiet little cousin Joe sed they was in favor of it. Joe jest keeping on standing there eating his jolly beans, and Puds sed, How about it, Joe, dont you think thats a peetch of a game?

No, sed Joe.
 Well wood you be willing to play if we all jest had 3 jolly beans instead of 5? sed Sid Hunt.
 No, sed Joe.
 Well, how about if we only each had 2 sed Leroy Shooter.
 No, sed Joe.
 If we each only had one we cood still play it, I sed, ow about if we each only had one, Joe?

No, sed Joe.
 So we didnt play it. Proving some things haff to be unanamis.

PRICE OF OATS FIXED AT 93 CENTS A BUS.

Chicago Board of Trade Attempts to Stop Speculation in Grain and Provisions.

Chicago, Feb. 21.—Maximum prices on oats and provisions were set by the Chicago board of trade today in an effort to stop speculation in those products.
 A resolution adopted by the board of directors in special session provides that "on and after February 22, contracts for the purchase or sale of oats for the purchase or for the sale, by grade alone, of oats to be delivered in store during the months of February, March, April and May 1918, shall not in entering into such contracts, exceed the price of 93 cents per bushel."

As To Provisions

Regarding provisions, the resolution reads: "That on and after February 22, contracts for the purchase or sale of meat pork to be delivered in store during the months of May and July shall not exceed the price of \$50.55 a barrel.
 Contracts for the sale of lard to be delivered in store during May and July shall not exceed the price of \$26.97 1/2 for May and \$27.25 for July. That contracts for short ribs to be delivered in store in May and July shall not exceed the price of \$26.20 per hundred pounds for May and \$26.55 per 100 pounds for July.
 Prices for mess pork, lard and short ribs beyond July shall not exceed \$50.44 per barrel for pork, \$27.27 per 100 pounds for lard, and \$26.55 per 100 pounds for short ribs. Contracts for mess pork, lard and short ribs for delivery prior to July shall not exceed \$50.55 per barrel for mess pork, \$26.97 1/2 per hundred pounds for lard and \$26.20 per hundred pounds for short ribs.
 The action regarding oats rescinds the rule adopted yesterday limited the advances in any one day to 2 cents."

SERIOUS FOOD SITUATION IN THE REPUBLIC

Administrator Hoover Declares Outlook for Next Sixty Days Most Critical in the Country's History.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The eastern part of the United States faces a food shortage likely to continue for the next sixty days. In making this disclosure tonight, Food Administrator Hoover declared that the situation is the most critical in the country's history and that in many of the large consuming areas reserve food stores are at the point of exhaustion.
 The whole blame is put by the food administrator on railroad congestion, which, he said, also has thrown the food administration far behind in its programme for feeding the allies. The only solution he sees is a greatly increased rail movement of foodstuffs.

TO ARRIVE GOVERNMENT TESTED SEED OATS

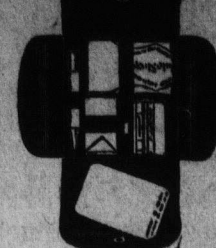
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fronted with the prospect of serious losses.

Potatoes, the food administrator declares, are spotting in the producers hands, while consumers have been supplied only from summer harden crops and stores carried over.

Dandruffy Heads Become Hairless
 If you want plenty of thick, beautiful, glossy, silky hair, do by all means get rid of dandruff, for it will starve your hair and ruin it if you don't.

It doesn't do much good to try to brush or wash it out. The only sure way to get rid of dandruff is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, get about four ounces of ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.
 By morning, most if not all of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it.
 You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop, and your hair will look and feel a hundred times better. You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive and four ounces is all you will need, no matter how much dandruff you have. This simple remedy never fails.

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