

The St. John Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 81 Prince William Street,
St. John, N. B., Canada.

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Yearly Subscriptions: \$5.00 Do not enclose cash in an unregistered letter. The postal notes, money orders, or express orders when received.
By Mail: 1.00 orders, or express orders when received.
Semi-Weekly to United States: 2.00 nothing.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1917.

"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 CASE OF FRANZ BOPP.

Franz Bopp, formerly German consul-general in Montreal and, more recently, in the service of the German government in San Francisco, has, with four associates, been found guilty of planning to blow up munition plants in the United States and in Canada, and to destroy steamships, railway bridges and trains.

In planning the crime Bopp and his colleagues were moved with the hope of depriving Germany's enemies of opportunities to receive munitions, foodstuffs and supplies. They hoped to interfere with the manufacture and shipment of war materials in this country and the United States and to cripple the transportation systems of the two countries insofar as those systems could be used to transport such materials from the point of manufacture to the seaboard.

Bopp's crime is a serious one, and his conviction will have effects more far-reaching than would be the case with an ordinary criminal. At the time of the arrest and trial of Werner Von Horne who undertook to dynamite the bridge across the St. Croix river at Vanceboro, it was held by representatives of the German government in Washington that Horne was a fanatical free agent who was not acting under instructions. He may have been but it is doubtful. However, no such doubt can exist in the case of Bopp for an educated man who has held the position of consul-general for his country is not likely to engage in anything so serious as the crimes of which Bopp has been convicted without the endorsement and full sanction of his superiors and in Bopp's case the trail leads back to Von Bernstorff, even though it may not be possible for the American authorities to effectively follow that trail. The case, however, is not likely to increase the respect which people of the United States feel for Germany for it was American law that was set at defiance by these conspirators and it was American authority they flouted in carrying their dastardly schemes into effect.

WHY GERMANY IS SHORT OF FOOD.

That Germany produced 80 per cent. of her food supplies in pre-war times and that with the aid of a little tightening of the belt and the "speeding up" of production she might increase the percentage of foodstuffs obtained within her own territory has been the general deduction in viewing this important matter. British critics have felt free to admit that the naval blockade could not starve Germany into submission. Yet so much evidence has come out of Germany of late indicating that the food shortage is serious that there seems no longer to be room in which to doubt it. Professor Arthur R. Marsh of the University of Kansas, in a recent article, deals with the problem of the German situation as to supplies from a different standpoint, and his deductions appear to prove that Germany is indeed in a very serious plight. The professor's conclusions are based chiefly upon the Teutonic dependency herebefore upon manures which enriched the ground and obtained therefrom crops that were double the yield from cultivated lands in other countries where these manures were not used in like quantity. He states that whereas German efficiency in agriculture had been given credit for the higher average yield in Germany, this was not due to special effort by the German agriculturist, save as concerned the use of fertilizers. These fertilizers, he shows, have now in large degree been cut off from Germany for two years and the result was seen in 1916 possibly in a reduction in the yield of German farms to 50 per cent. of the nation's requirement, as against 80 per cent. formerly obtained. The professor sums up the actual and potential manures imported into Germany in 1913 as a sample year, as follows:

Metric tons.
Actual manurial materials, 1,853,669
Potential manures:
(a) Animal foods and fodders 7,295,484
(b) Oil cakes and meals.... 1,063,000
Total metric tons..... 10,206,523
If the German farms are not able to produce more than one-half of the food that is needed to provide for the

sustenance of the people, as Prof. Marsh concludes, and as he anticipates would be the natural result from the loss of fertilizers, then Germany cannot tide herself over to the next season's crops, which themselves would in turn be disappointing. He finds further substantiation of his conclusions in that whereas the German farmers had reported that their crops would be equal to the best of recent years, they found upon harvesting them there were serious discrepancies. For instance, the potato crop this year is 30,000,000 tons, as against 50,000,000 tons normally. The farmers had not counted upon the loss that would be sustained in the harvest by the absence of adequate fertilization. In a word, while Germany imported 30 per cent. of her foodstuffs when at liberty to do so, she also imported manures for her own lands to the extent of more than ten million metric tons, and the stopping of these latter imports is more serious to Germany than the hindrance to actual foodstuffs entering the empire. In the one instance Germany lost 20 per cent. of her food necessities. But in the loss of fertilizers her land already may be yielding 30 per cent. less than formerly.

THRIFT AND EXTRAVAGANCE.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Toronto, on Tuesday last, the president, Sir Edmund Walker, in his annual address, gave a masterly review of war-time conditions in trade and commerce. He referred to the present prosperity of Canada as "beyond anything we have ever known," but, in view of the changed conditions that may follow the conclusion of peace, strongly emphasized the fact that extravagance now is strongly out of place. One sentence in Sir Edmund's address, which is of striking interest at this time, is that \$20,000,000 left this country last year to pay for motor cars, stiles and velvets. This remark constitutes a severe reflection upon the apathy of many Canadians in the presence of their country's trials. It is a melancholy fact that although Canada is at war and the public men of the country are preaching the necessity of thrift and economy from one end of the country to the other, many millions of dollars are being wastefully expended on luxuries. As far as the seriousness of this conflict is concerned a large proportion of the Canadian people appear to be asleep. As Sir Edmund Walker properly puts it, the people must save and economize if they are to help in financing, in winning and in shortening the war. He says:

"Thrift for the individual is excellent, but just now that is of minor importance. Thrift for the sake of Canada, thrift for the sake of the Empire, thrift to win the war should be our cry. We shall not fail for men, difficult as enlistment may be. We shall not fail because of inability to make or to procure war supplies. If we fail it will be because we have wasted on unnecessary things the money that would have won the war. The man or woman who works hard at making shells may take much comfort in helping to win the war, but the man or woman who, in addition, saves a part of the present high wages due to the war and buys a war security, or helps a bank to do so, has helped twice, and the second kind of help is the most vital. The manufacturers of the United States will make war supplies for money. We are doing better only if we supply them on credit."

If Canadians will follow Sir Edmund Walker's advice they will not only be assisting to save the lives of the Canadian boys now at the front, and in hastening a conclusive peace, but will also be putting themselves and their country in a strong position to meet the changed conditions that will follow the cessation of munition contracts and of war prices for foodstuffs and other domestic products. In the years to come Canada will require every dollar that can be secured to take advantage of new opportunities which will be offering. The five years after the conclusion of hostilities will be the period of this country's greatest opportunity and it will be necessary to have well filled coffers if that opportunity is to be embraced to the full.

A CRITIC ANSWERED.

Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Attorney-General of the Province of New Brunswick, in a masterly review published in The Standard this morning replies to the statements and mis-statements in regard to provincial finances recently made by Mr. W. E. Foster, chief financial critic of the leaderless provincial opposition. Every man in New Brunswick interested in the affairs of his province should carefully read Hon. Mr. Baxter's review and compare it with the mass of inaccuracies presented by Mr. Foster.

Mr. Foster is, unfortunately, or intentionally, inaccurate in many of his criticisms. Possibly this is not surprising when it is considered that he has associated himself with the gentlemen who misruled this province prior to 1908, and who were then hurried from power because the people had tired of the regime of bungled accounts, "juggled surpluses" (to quote the esteemed Telegraph), over-drafts, suspense accounts and the other evidences of loose and profligate financial management.

After the 1908 election little was heard of the old gang or their methods. Now, however, they have been resurrected by Mr. Foster and his associates in the newly formed and, supposedly, recreated opposition. Members of the old gang have been chosen by that party as standard-bearers in every constituency where they could be prevailed upon to accept nomination, and where new men were selected they speedily adopted the policy of misrepresentation and inaccuracy which had been the creed of their political tutors.

The public will hardly be impressed by those who made such an infamous failure of the administration of provincial affairs prior to 1908, or by political faddings of Mr. Foster's calibre who now introduce the same old methods as their idea of political discussion. Mr. Foster had his little say in the Telegraph and Times a few days ago. Hon. Mr. Baxter has now so thoroughly attended to his case that it requires no additional treatment. Those who read Mr. Foster's statement of the other morning and peruse Hon. Mr. Baxter's reply today will readily understand that the opposition party requires not only a leader but a financial critic who can deal fairly and convincingly with public affairs. Financing the affairs of the Province of New Brunswick is an undertaking considerably above and beyond that with which Mr. Foster is most intimately acquainted. The finances of the province can hardly be judged by the methods Mr. Foster employs on the Hampton and St. Martin's Railway.

REXTON

Rexton, Jan. 10.—James, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. James Hanrahan died at Main River, yesterday. The little one who was seven months old, succumbed to an attack of spinal meningitis after an illness of two weeks. Interment will be made at Chapel Point. The many friends of Mrs. Elizabeth Wright and of Mrs. E. J. Hutchinson will be pleased to know that both ladies are recovering from their serious illnesses.

Our schools reopened Monday with one change on the teaching staff. Miss Myles has taken the intermediate department in place of Miss Clara Palmer, who had resigned.

Miss Mary Mundle has returned from her home in Mundville to resume her studies at the Superior school here.

William G. Gifford and Bruce Atkinson have returned to St. John to continue their studies at business college.

Mrs. R. C. Richard has taken charge of the school at Richibucto village.

Frank Langan has returned to Bridgewater, N. S., after spending a vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ready Langan.

Miss Annie Orr has returned to her school in St. John, after spending her vacation at her home here.

Miss Lillian McLellan has returned to Bridgeville to resume her duties as teacher.

Misses Lena Burns and Nellie Hanrahan have returned to Fredericton to

Watch Your Sneezes!

It may be the forerunner of bronchitis or a bad cold. It is nature's warning that your body is in a receptive condition for germs. The way to fortify yourself against cold is to increase warmth and vitality by eating Shredded Wheat, a food that builds healthy muscle and red blood. For breakfast with milk or cream, or any meal with fresh fruits.

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Little Benny's Note Book

By LEE PAPE.
The Park Ave. News.

Weather, Mixed.
Big Robbery. A burglar climbed three Pads Sinkhase kitchen window last Sunday night and stole 2 overcoats belonging to his father and one belonging to his brother, and then climbed out again. Pads states that he don't miss anything except a little ball made out of rubber bands which was in the hall rack, and he don't know whether the burglar took it or not, but anyhow he thinks Sunday is a fearsome time for anybody to go around stealing.

Society Notes. A bowty contest was held at Miss Mary Watkins' birthday party, all the gentlemen starting to vote with they thawt was the bewtyest looking girl, which jest won it was neerly over and Miss Watkins had the most votes. Miss Gertrude Johnson, having next to the most votes, started to make such fearsome faces at her that Mrs. Watkins quick stopped the contest.

In the Woods.
Poms by Skinny Martin.
A little rabbit climbed up a tree
And wigged both of its ears,
And then watch to everybody's surprise
It started to give 3 cheers

Visiting cards printed on bran new printing press, 3 for a sent, ones with smears on them, 6 for a sent. See Artie Alexander. Avvertizement.

Interesting Facts about Well Known People. After he thawt it wood be fazezically impossible to eat any more Keesimus dinner, Ed Watkins got up and worked around the table and came back and ate another pritty big piece of minis pie.

resume their studies at Normal school. Miss Agnes McDonald has returned to her school in Campbellton. Miss Annie McInerney returned to Dalhousie Monday to re-open her school.

Miss Lynn Wright went on the same day to take a position in the same school. Miss Jennie P. Jardine has returned to Sackville to resume her studies at Mount Allison Ladies' College.

LOGGIEVILLE

Loggieville, January 10.—The school teachers who were absent from town for the Yuletide season have returned, and are again on duty. The schools reopened today.

Edgar Craig's friends are pleased to learn that his condition is improving. On Friday, while handling a loaded rifle, it discharged and a cartridge entered the lad's foot. He was taken to the Chatham hospital, immediately, for attention.

Miss Rena Walls has accepted a position in the office of the Loggie Co. Miss Walls entered upon her new duties last week.

The girls of the town, who attend colleges at outside points, have returned to their studies. Miss Blanche O'Hearon, who spent the holidays season in town, with relatives, returned to Everett, Mass., last week.

Mrs. Ronald McDonald is spending some time with Point Au Car relatives. Mrs. Greves and little son have returned from a pleasant visit to Moncton.

Miss McNaughton of Black River, is a guest at the home of Mrs. McMurray. Mrs. James W. Johnston's friends regret to learn of her continued illness.

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