

## The St. John Standard

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"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 CENTRAL RAILWAY

The Standard, this morning, devotes considerable space to publication of some of the important facts brought out in the course of the investigation into the administration of the Central Railway under the former government. In yesterday morning's issue the omission of the word "not" in the course of a reference to the Central Railway investigation, made it appear that the investigation "was a whitewashing expedition." Of course it should have read "was not a whitewashing expedition." Pursual of the article published this morning, dealing with Central Railway matters, will show that the investigation revealed the existence of scandalous and improper conditions on the road. There was no system of book-keeping from which the public could secure necessary and vital information; there was no evidence that the gentlemen who profited from the Central transactions had ever attempted to give to the public anything like fair value for money received. On the contrary there was unfolded a tale of graft and misappropriation such as has never been equalled in this province before or since. It was definitely shown that almost \$135,000 of the public funds were deliberately misappropriated and no value for that vast amount of money ever given to the people of this province.

Yet, in the face of the Central revelations, we find the very men who were in control of the affairs of that railway when friends and camp followers of the party were brazenly assisted to fatten at the public expense, are today appealing to the people of this province on the alleged ground of honest government. The people will not be misled. They realize full well that in the Premier of New Brunswick, Hon. George J. Clarke, they have a public man whose fair fame has never been touched by the breath of scandal. They know that Mr. Clarke and the gentlemen with whom he has surrounded himself are far more capable of administering the affairs of this province with wisdom and honesty than are the members of the Pugsley-Carvell clique who are attempting to slide back into power as alleged followers of Mr. C. W. Robinson. When he was last in a position of authority in New Brunswick, Mr. Robinson failed to rebuke the spoilers who were working so industriously under his very eyes. There is no indication that he will today show any more strength of purpose. On the contrary there is every reason to believe that when C. W. Robinson wraps himself in the cloak of purity he conceals beneath that garment all the members of the old gang who made the New Brunswick government prior to 1908 an offence in the nostrils of decent men. The Central Railway scandal stands as an everlasting monument to their shameless dishonesty.

### ASHAMED OF MR. CARVELL

Although they at first affected indifference, it is now evident that the newspapers supporting Mr. Frank B. Carvell are heartily ashamed of his action in securing from his place in the House of Commons the record and ability of General Sir John French. It is not to be imagined that Mr. Carvell was conscientious in his condemnation of General French. Had his statement been the result of honest conviction he might have been entitled to some credit for expressing it even though it could not be supported by facts. But Mr. Carvell, when he made his statement, did not himself believe them to be true. He was solely actuated by a desire to make political capital against the Minister of Militia, and to do so he was prepared to defame one of the greatest of Britain's military heroes and to cast ridicule upon the Canadian Militia Department, a department of which every Canadian today is justly proud.

The Harbord Observer, owned by Mr. Carvell and Mr. A. R. Foster, is the latest to attempt to excuse Mr. Carvell's "break." It assails the Woodstock Press for Mr. Carvell's "independence" in criticising General French and says that General French had not distinguished himself when Mr. Carvell's criticism was made.

The Observer is quite wrong. Sir John French was one of the British officers who came out of the South African war with a vastly enhanced reputation for good work well done. In fact he has long been recognized as a great British general and in the fighting in France he was able to win successes for the British arms as the result of special knowledge of that country which he possessed.

The fact of the matter is that the

Carvell papers though still blatant are ashamed of their leader and are desperately laying hold of every shred of material which can be twisted to his advantage. At the same time, while they are convinced that the Dark Lantern Brigadier's criticism of Sir John French was undeserved and in altogether bad taste they seek to brazenly excuse it on the ground of Mr. Carvell's "independence." Canadian people, however, will not soon forget the insult or the man who uttered it.

### THE VINDICATION OF TIME.

It is almost a truism to say that the present war has been about as much a conflict of the pen as a battle of the sword. Never in all the long history of the world has it been adjudged so important and so necessary by any party to a war to carry with it the approval of the civilized non-combatant world as in the present instance.

To accomplish this end the road hog of Wilhelmstrasse has devoted his most ingenious and persistent efforts, and by his press propaganda he has acknowledged to the world his utter contempt of Ruckert's teaching "Das Leichteste Spiel Von Allen" (Truth is the easiest part of all to play).

So proficient in this regard, indeed have many Prussian savants proved themselves that after the war is over the Royal Prussian University will probably be swamped with applications for the chair of Modern Prussian Romance and Prevarication. Surely in this study and specialty Berlin has led the world. By this war, however, the world is fast becoming so heartily sickened of these high philosophies of deceit that the future graduates of Professors Dornburg, Ridder, Bernstorff, et al may find their sphere of operation hopelessly curtailed.

Shortly after Brussels had invested these most humane and truth loving people proclaimed with horror to all the world that they had actually discovered copies of "secret treaties" surreptitiously entered into by Belgium and England, and aimed directly against the Fatherland, whose humiliation and integrity was thus plotted and threatened. Time however, has vindicated the honor of these two maligned nations. The publication of these documents has revealed that they were not treaties at all, but simply the report of informal conversations between British and Belgian representatives as to what England would do in the event of the violation of Belgian neutrality by Germany, which possibility certain recent events have indicated was not originated by Belgian and British brains. Nor did Great Britain herself ever contemplate a violation of Belgian neutrality, as has also been charged by the now notorious Prussian Red Ink Brigade.

This, another falsehood intended to alienate from Great Britain the esteem of all honourable neutral governments, has now been exploded by the publication of the despatch of Earl Grey to the H. M. Minister at Brussels, under date April 7, 1913, as follows:

Sir,—In speaking to the Belgian Minister today I said, speaking unofficially, that it had been brought to my knowledge that there was apprehension in Belgium lest we should be the first to violate Belgian neutrality. I did not think that this apprehension could have come from a British source.

The Belgian Minister informed me that there had been talk, in a British source, which he could not name, of the handing of troops in Belgium by Great Britain, in order to anticipate a possible despatch of German troops through Belgium to France.

I said that I was sure that this government would not be the first to violate the neutrality of Belgium and I did not believe that any British government would be the first to do so, nor would public opinion here ever approve of it.

What we had to consider, and it was a somewhat embarrassing question, was what it would be desirable and necessary for us, as one of the guarantors of Belgian neutrality, to do if Belgian neutrality was violated by any Power.

For us to be the first to violate it and to send troops into Belgium would be to give Germany, for instance, justification for sending troops into Belgium also.

What we desired in the case of Belgium, as in that of other neutral countries, was that their neutrality should be respected, and as long as it was not violated by any other

Power, we should certainly not send troops ourselves into their territory.  
 E. GRAY.

Thus little by little, that web of lies and misrepresentation so cunningly woven by these traducers of Great Britain, by which it was hoped to clothe her as with the garb of a convict is being torn to shreds, and the world witnesses the splendid spectacle of our Imperial statement triumphantly emerging from the defamatory ordeal more profoundly respected and more widely honored than ever before. And for the final issue, as a nation we may patiently wait in hope, being well assured that time is the ally of truth, and that it shall supply its own complete vindication.

### LETTER FROM REV. MR. PARKER.

To the Editor of The Standard.  
 Sir,—In the life and death struggle in which our Empire is now engaged it becomes everyone of us to do what we can to bring victory to our arms. Those of us who may not bear arms can do much by example and precept to help those who do to "quit them like men" and do their best. The facts of alcohol on naval and military work are well known. It has been proved by careful scientific experiments, and completely confirmed by actual experience in the theatre of war, as attested by the late Lord Roberts and Lord Wolseley, and by many other military leaders, that alcohol:

1. Slows the power to see signals.
2. Confuses prompt judgment.
3. Spoils accurate shooting.
4. Hastens fatigue.
5. Lessens resistance to disease and exposure.
6. Increases shock of wounds.

We therefore urge all men serving our Empire, for their own health and efficiency, to be total abstainers as long as the war lasts. And what about ourselves?

Early in the war Lord Kitchener made an appeal to the public of Great Britain that "all who desire the efficiency and well being of our troops would refrain from treating them to 'drinks' or setting temptation before them." His sister, Mrs. E. J. Parker, has instituted a teetotal pledge movement among the soldiers for the duration of the war; and she has also appealed to the public at large in these suggestive words: "I also suggest that if the same pledge were taken by those left behind, then the men who have rallied to the colors would be linked to their wives, parents and families at home by a bond which would be for the good of all. Help my brother by signing this patriotic pledge."

Surely this appeal must strike a responsive chord in all our hearts! Russia, which we had thought to be the most unprogressive and custom-bound nation of Europe, has, for the sake of victory in this war, cut out all alcoholic drinks from her people. She did this at an annual sacrifice of \$500,000,000 to government revenue. And the results already have been so beneficial in every way to all the people, that by common consent the Russian government has decided to never again embark in the liquor making or liquor selling business. In sanctioning this action, the Czar said: "I thank you, I long ago decided to interdict for all time in Russia the sale of alcoholic drinks by the government."

Why should we in such a noble reform? Why couldn't our provincial government give us some effective aid at this time along this line? The correspondent of the London Times in Petrograd writes: "None of the reservists or of the civilians were intoxicated. The soldiers, the Cossacks, the sailors, and even the hooligans, were all as sober as judges. To sell a single drop of spirits entailed a fine of £300." It is a sober war that Russia is waging now.

Sergeant Major Galbraith, Warrant Officer of No. 1 Hospital of the First Contingent, writes from Salisbury Plains to a friend, that "Every tragedy among the Canadian troops to date has been caused directly by drink. As I write this," runs the letter, "lying twenty-five feet from me, is the body of a Montreal youth, who cut his throat while crazed with liquor." Come fellow citizens! one and all—men and women, boys and girls—let us begin this new year with a determination, by the help of God, that New Brunswick shall lead Canada, as we trust Canada may lead the Empire to follow the noble example of our worthy ally, Russia, in her patriotic abstinence. How would this do for a pledge: "I do here and now pledge myself to abstain from the use of all alcoholic drinks, for beverage purposes, until the close of the war, and I will encourage others to do the same."

Let our brave Canadian lads, who have gone, and are going, to fight the battles of Empire, know that for their sake and for the Empire's sake, as also for our own sake, and the world's sake, we will forego all use of intoxicating liquor.

Yours for victory through a sober army and a sober country.  
 W. F. PARKER.

Sussex, N. B.

### CHIEF OF POLICE SAID TO HAVE RESIGNED

Globe yesterday said resignation had been sent to Government—Major McGowan mentioned for position.

The Globe yesterday made an announcement as follows:

"The City of Saint John will soon be called upon to name a Chief of Police in succession to Chief Clark. Today Mr. Clark forwarded his resignation to the government and accepted, as it undoubtedly will be in due course, the duty of naming a successor will devolve not on the government, but on the City Council. The resignation of Chief Clark is made in the expectation, it might be said the understanding, that the City Council will vote him a retiring allowance of \$300 per annum for life. Chief Clark was appointed to office in May, 1899.

## Little Benny's Note Book.

BY LEE PAPE.

Puds Skinkins sets rite in funt of me in skool, and yestidday mornin' he took a big yello marbl out of his pocket and startid to let it roll down his desk and ketch it wen it got to the bottim, looking grate wile it was rolling down, and I watched him doing it a wile, and then I leened ovir and whispered, Hay, Puds.

Wat, Puds whispered back.  
 Ill give you a sent for that mooney, I sed.  
 Wares the sent, sed Puds. And he handid back the mooney and I gave him the sent I had for recess, and I startid to let the mooney roll down my desk, not looking as good as wat it did wen it was rolling down Pudses desk. And aftr a wile I put it in my pocket, thinking, its awl rite mooney, but I wish I had the sent back (its all rite mooney but it aint worth a sent. And jest then the bell rang for recess, and Miss Kitty told us to march out, and wen we got down in the yard I sed to Puds, Look at this Puds, look at how it bounides, I bet youd didend no that or you woodent of sold to me for a sent, wood you.  
 And I took the mooney out of my pocket and startid to bounit it awn the bricks.  
 O, it dus bounits good, dont it, sed Puds.  
 Its a grate mooney awl rite, look how the sun shines throo it, I sed.  
 And I held it up to the sun, saying, Aint you sorry you sold it to me for a sent.

Its worth moar, aint it, sed Puds.  
 You bet yure life it is, you dont get mooneys like this evry day, I sed. And I startid to bounit it agen, and Puds stood thare watching me do it a wile, and then he sed, Ill swap you back agen, I still got the sent.  
 Like fun, I sed, wat do you think I bawt it for. And I kept awn bouniting it and aftr a wile Puds sed, Ill give you the sent and this lethr top cord, I didnt want to sell it enyway.  
 O, awl rite, wares the sent and the cord, I sed. And Puds gave them to me and I gave him back the mooney. Proving that you nevvir no how good a thing looks till sumpbody elis has got it.

He also holds a government position as sub-inspector under the liquor license law. Presumably, a new appointment will be made to this position.

"Ever since it became certain that there would be an early change in police management there has been much speculation as to the probable choice of Chief Clark's successor. The names of several local men have been mentioned, and there have also been suggestions that an outsider with a metropolitan police record might be brought here. Today the report most generally accepted was that Com. McLellan would recommend for the position Major McGowan, who is now in England with the Artillery force of the first contingent.

### N. H. SOCIETY HOLD MONTHLY MEETING

Domestic Animals subject of paper—New members.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Natural History Society held last evening, W. F. Burditt presiding, an interesting paper was read by T. H. Estabrook, the subject of "Domestic Animals." The paper dealt with the origin and development of the dog, horse, cattle, sheep and other animals, and the importance of recognizing their value. About fifty views were shown on the screen in the audience room and these explained very fully the various subjects dealt with by the paper. The following new members were elected: Mrs. Harold Lawrence, Miss Dorothy Godsoe, Miss Bertha Estabrook, Miss Hazel Megarity.

### OBITUARY.

Albert B. R. Thomson.  
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## GREETINGS

As has been our custom for years, we take this method of expressing our appreciation to the trade in Canada for their support and efforts in our behalf during the year just closing.

It has been a matter of satisfaction to note the splendid patronage accorded our firm this year, and to the dealer much thanks is due.

At the same time we want to thank every user of the Scotch bearing our name for continuing with us. This is greatly appreciated, more particularly so during the latter part of the year when trade conditions were not as favorable as at other times.

May your anchor hold fast in the Haven of Happiness throughout the New Year.

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## Head

Head  
 Head  
 Head

## P. Camp

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 Plum  
 Plum

## WEDDING

Elliot-Bry  
 The home of Mr. and Mrs. Second avenue of a happy event on the 1st inst. when their daughter, Miss Eva Elizabeth, was married to Charles Vernon Gordon of Knox Press, assisted by Rev. L. L. real, a cousin of Jean Lipton of V. rendered Lohengrin. Only immediate friends of the contracting couple, the bride wore of ivory duchess satin and carried a roses. She was attended by her sister, Miss L. simple gown of soft

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CONTAINS