

## The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1914.

### THE WAR SITUATION

Another twenty-four hours has passed and still the Belgian defenders of the Liege forts hold the Germans in check, while the French continue their victorious passages in Luxembourg and along the German frontier. A vast army of French, British and Belgian troops is gathering near Namur, there to repel German attack and, as pointed out yesterday, it would not be strange if the first great land battle of the war should be fought at, or near, the field of Waterloo.

While the most "newspaper copy" is being furnished on the Franco-German frontier, and in Belgium, the Russians, on the other side of Germany, are not idle. The Russian army does not possess the faculty of mobilizing as speedily as that of either France or Germany; the domain of the Czar is a country of vast distances, but through the heroic defence made by the Belianska Russia, in common with France and Britain, is gaining time and a mighty force is gathering from the fastnesses of her empire which, when it starts, should proceed through Germany with resistless power.

Yesterday was largely a day of preparation. Great armies, beside which all armed forces of modern history pale into insignificance were assembling for the conflict which may have an all important effect upon the final result of the struggle. During the next few days there is likely to be a battle, compared with which the bloody work at Liege will be but as preliminary skirmishing.

Meanwhile silence broods over the North Sea. In those troubled waters rival armadas are reported to be manoeuvring preparatory to a cataclysmic masterpiece of naval strife which is destined to establish forever the ruler of the waves. There, also, the advantage in ships, men and armament is with Britain and unless something beyond the ken of naval experts intervenes, there should be a great, if gory triumph for Britannia. During the past few days there have already been reports that the blow has fallen but these are denied, almost as promptly as made, by the British Admiralty. Yesterday the British Sea Lords issued instructions to the North Sea fishing fleet to keep to port which is regarded as indicative that a battle is to be expected in a very few hours.

The most important development of yesterday was the sailing of the Japanese war fleet under sealed orders, following hard on the dispatch of an ultimatum to the German government. At the moment, it is difficult to see what demands Japan could make upon the Kaiser which, craved with war lust as he is, he would likely accede to. Apparently Japan does not intend to sit idly by and await his answer. Her entry into the struggle at this juncture, means that another important fighting force is added to the legions already prepared to battle against the Kaiser.

In the Russian-Japanese war, the subjects of the Mikado struck swiftly and with compelling force. Their participation in the present conflict, while it might add to its horrors, should also serve to hasten its termination. Through it all, through the preparation for war, grim and grisly, amid the anxiety and suspense, the sons of the blood are calm and confident. They have faith in the justice of Britain's cause and the strength of Britain's arm. And Britain does not strike alone. Supported by a world in arms she calmly awaits the hazard. The next few hours are likely to be pregnant with world-rocking results.

### GOOD NEWS.

It will be good news to the people of this city to know that despite the tightening of money, expected as a result of the great European war, there will be no diminution of activity on the great public works now under way in connection with the harbor development of this port. The Courtenay Bay operations will continue, and, what is of more importance to our immediate future, additional effort will be made to complete the new wharves on the west side in time for the business of the coming season.

It is generally recognized that when a country is forced to spend vast sums of money in the prosecution of war against an enemy, one of the effects is that public works, involving the expenditure of public funds, are stopped altogether, or else carried on at the minimum expense. The present conflict affects Canada, in common with every other portion of the empire, and while the general expectation is that the struggle will be comparatively short lived, there is no doubt that it will bring much dislocation of business and consequent reduction of employment.

The Government has acted wisely in deciding that it is in the interests of the country that so far as possible

the public works, now under construction in Canada, should be pushed to completion without delay or reduction of force. Particularly is this so in the case of St. John. If the war should continue into the winter months much of the food supply of the British people and their allies in Europe must go forward through the Canadian ports of St. John and Halifax. Quebec and Montreal will be ice-bound, and the indications are that, despite the interruption to private business, there will be a vast amount of traffic to be handled in the way of supplies for the British troops and British people. Naturally the greater portion of this business will come to St. John. If we have the facilities to handle it, and it is with an eye to this eventually that Hon. J. D. Hazen has been busy in Ottawa. Mr. Hazen has pointed out to his conferees in the Government the absolute necessity of having the harbor facilities here brought up to the highest pitch of perfection as rapidly as possible, and his view has prevailed. Instead of a reduction of staff the contractors for the West Side work have received instructions to go ahead on a larger and more expensive scale, and the money necessary for the completion of the undertakings will be provided.

Not long ago Mr. Hazen planned to have temporary warehouses erected on the new wharves in case the permanent structures could not be completed. Now he has arranged that the work shall be completed whether operations in other parts of the country should or should not be stopped. The net result of his labors is that unless something entirely unforeseen happens St. John next winter will be better equipped than ever to handle the business, and even with war spreading all over Europe, that business will not be small. The Minister of Marine has given many evidences of his interest in this port. In the present case he is once more entitled to the sincere thanks of our people.

### AN UNBEATABLE PAIR

The military and naval departments of the administration of the British Empire could hardly be in more capable hands than they are at present. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in charge of the British navy, is a fighter and has a fighter's love for fighting men. Mr. Churchill, long ago recognized the necessity of placing the British navy on the best possible footing and to that end has been willing to sacrifice other developments which must have appeared to him to be desirable. The British naval staff has been increasingly heavy and many there have been who have rushed to the press or the platform to denounce Mr. Churchill's expenditures as unnecessary and prodigal. The effect of his policy, however, has been that today, when it is needed, Great Britain is able to assemble the mightiest fleet which is scouring the North Sea in search of the Empire's foes. Mr. Churchill has lived to see the vindication of his ideas.

In the British war office, administering that equally important arm of the Empire's defences, is a man who has won his spurs in the heat of actual conflict, a man famed as a fighter, but equally noted as an organizer, a man who gets results. Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, "K. of K." as he is affectionately termed, will be found to be in entire sympathy with his department, possessing as he does a store of military knowledge not excelled by the immortal "Bobs." Kitchener it was who straightened out the British Government in Egypt. Kitchener who, in the gloomy hours of the Boer war, was regarded as the man to look to for British organization which would lead to success. And Kitchener delivered.

In his new position he has already displayed characteristic energy. An illuminating story of him is told in a recent British cable. Arriving at the war department he is reported to have called a clerk and enquired if a bed was to be had in the building. Upon receiving a negative reply he tersely instructed "get one." Since that time Kitchener has been day and night "on the job," vigilant, alert, watchful, bringing to bear all his splendid energy and equipment of knowledge and ability. That he will again prove the right man in the right place is assured. Churchill and Kitchener—an unbeatable pair.

Nelson, Drake, Ellingham, Grenville—and shall we add Callaghan?

The crisis and the war were rivals for the interest of St. John citizens yesterday. And the circus did not lose.

In the presence of real war, ghastly and terrible, may we be pardoned if we pause to ask who's who in Mexico today?

The men of Canada will fight the Empire's battles. It is fitting that the women of Canada should do their

share toward caring for the Empire's wounded. The idea that the women of Canada should provide a hospital ship is a splendid one well worthy of the Dominion.

The assembling of Parliament next week should see neither Conservatives nor Liberals, but a gathering of earnest men, backed by a united people and with only one mandate, to give to the Mother of Empire to the last man, the last dollar, or the last grain of wheat. Canada has known the benefits of the Empire relation in the past. Today she will not be lagging in sharing the burdens.

### Diary of Events

#### HISTORIC DAYS IN CANADA

The Rt. Rev. William Wilcox Perin, D. D., who was Bishop of British Columbia for about eighteen years, was born at Westbury-on-Trym, Gloucestershire, sixty-six years ago today, August 11, 1848. He was educated at Kings College, in London, and Trinity College, Oxford, and was ordained by the Church of England in 1870. For eleven years he served as curate of St. Mary's, Southampton, and in 1881 became vicar of St. Luke's, the same city. He was appointed Bishop of British Columbia and took up his residence in Victoria in 1893, and at the conclusion of his long service to the church in Canada he became Bishop of Willemsden. Shortly after returning to England Bishop Perin, in reply to a Baptist leader who had urged disestablishment as a condition precedent to Christian unity, said: "It would be interesting to know what length of time Dr. Clifford had lived, as I have, in the far west, where there was no ill-tempered Christianity, and the national life there was no established church. The stipends paid ministers in Canada, except in a few city parishes, are a scandal."

#### THE PASSING DAY.

##### A NOTED PHYSICIAN.

That George V. now sits upon the throne of Great Britain is due in no small measure to the prognosis of an eighteenth century physician, Dr. Richard Mead, who was born in London 24 years ago today, August 11, 1874. When Queen Anne, last of the Stuarts, was seized with a fatal illness just two centuries ago, in 1714, Dr. Mead was in consultation. After an examination of the stricken ruler he found that she was near death's door, and the doctor so informed the "leaders" of the day. With what result? The Whigs favored the Hanoverian succession, and immediately on learning that Anne must soon succumb, began to plan the realization of their dynastic ambitions. The regular physicians of the Queen did not believe that she was so near death, so when Anne breathed her last in August of 1714 the supporters of Anne's brother, James, were all prepared. Anne's Tory ministry was to the throne, but the Whigs, thanks to Dr. Mead, had already taken such action as to insure the succession of the electress of Hanover. In September George I. made his triumphal entry into England. Dr. Mead was rewarded by being made physician to the new royal house, and his English contemporaries have attributed large importance to the physician's prognosis in bringing about the succession of the royal house which has ruled England for two centuries.

Dr. Mead was the most progressive, and the wealthiest of the physicians of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and medical science owes him a great debt. Although he gave his services free to the poor, the clergy, and to literary workers, he charged large fees when the consultant was possessed of means, and as he was recognized as the foremost medical man of his time he received a yearly income from his practice of \$35,000. This was considered a tremendous sum in those days—and many doctors of the period would have sneezed at such an income. He lived in lavish style, often calling on his patients in a coach and six, and at his town and country mansions he entertained the greatest celebrities of the day. Pope was his close friend, and every great writer of the period who lived in or visited London found the doctor's latchstring always out. He had a passion for books, statues, medals and paintings, and his collection were among the finest in England. The humblest student was always welcomed to the doctor's museum.

The experiments conducted by Dr. Mead were many and varied. In his youth he believed that the venom of servants would prove useful in certain diseases, and he risked his life many times in handling deadly snakes. He was largely instrumental in promoting inoculation for the smallpox. In 1721 he inoculated a number of condemned convicts and the men were not only cured of the ailment, but were given their liberty by the king at whose request the tests had been made. When a terrible plague visited Europe, causing the death of thousands in Marseilles and threatening England, Dr. Mead declared that it was a contagious disease, and urged a quarantine. He proposed a system of medical police, or health officers, and his plan was later adopted.

Dr. Mead fought several duels, but he escaped unscathed, and, at the ripe old age of 80, it is related that in a duel between Dr. Mead and a Dr. Woodward, the latter slipped and fell and was at Mead's mercy. "Take your life," said the magnanimous Mead. "Anything but your physic," was the prompt response of his fallen opponent. The rival leaders, who had quarrelled over a medical question, then

## Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins hawt thare baby Winfield ovir to our house agen last nite, which the first thing it did was to lay down awn the floor awn its back and kick its feet up in the air and cry as if it thawt it was getting a licking.

Shades of Neo Years day, Hassen to that, sed pop, no kid of mine was evvir permitted to ackt that way. Meaning me. Its a sine of health wen they cry like that, sed Mr. Wilkins. Its belth without the last 2 letters, sed pop. Ws, Willyum, sed ma. And the baby kept awn kicking and yelling as if it was feeling ferse, wich it properly was, and Mr. Wilkins sed, Thares ony wun thing that will stoy him, I no him, and thares ony wun thing that will make him kwiet.

Wats that arsenick, sed pop. A watch, sed Mr. Wilkins, jest an ordinary ticking watch, Potts, youll haff to lend him yure watch.

Wat do you meen, Ill haff to lend him mine wats the reezin you cant lend him yures, sed pop. I left mine hoam, sed Mr. Wilkins. And the baby kept awn skreetching and kicking up its legs, and ma sed, Go awn, Willyum, lend him yure watch look at the poor littel thing.

Not ony look, but listen, sed pop. I assure you he wont stop till you lend him yure watch, sed Mr. Wilkins. Confownd it, lend him yure own, its not my baby, thank hevvin, sed pop.

I left mine at hoam, I tell you, sed Mr. Wilkins. Verry wise of you to say the leest sed pop, if he must brake a watch to satersfy his animil pashins, let him brake sumbody elses, I see the point.

Wats not so sed Mr. Wilkins, has ony brookin my watch 3 times out of awl the times Ive givin it to him. And the baby kept awn yelling lowdr than evvir and pop sed, Yee gods and littel tin pans, 16 rather lose 50 watches than put up with this eny lawnger. And he kwiek took his watch out of his pocket and showed it to the baby, and the baby stopped yelling and grabbed a hold of the watch and banged it awn the floor so hard you woodent think a baby cood bang that hard, and pop got mad and Mr. Wilkins kept telling him nuthing was broak except the cristil, and pop got maddid evvir time he told him, so the Wilkinses took Winfield hoam, and op sed the next time he gawe it anything to bang awn the floor it wood be a stick of dynamite.

shook hands and went away together, firm friends again.

### FIRST THINGS

#### AGNOSTICISM

The first agnostic, (who coined the word to express his belief that beyond what man can know by his senses, or feel by his higher affections, nothing can be known), was Thomas Henry Huxley, the English naturalist and philosopher, but the first to popularize the philosophy was Robert Green Ingersoll, the eloquent lecturer and lawyer, who was born at Dresden, N. Y., eighty-one years ago today. While bitterly attacking Christianity and all supernatural religion, Ingersoll neither affirmed nor denied the theory of immortality, but held that it was a problem which the finite mind could not grasp. "The idea of immortality," said Ingersoll, "is like a sea has ebbed and flowed in the human heart, with its countless waves of hope and fear beating against the shores and rocks of time and fate, was not born of any book, nor of any creed, nor of any religion. It was born of human affection, and it will continue to ebb and flow beneath the mists and clouds of darkness as long as love kisses the lips of death." Huxley could see "no alleviation for the sufferings of mankind except veracity of thought and action, and the resolute facing of the world as it is, when the earnest of make-believe which previous hands have hidden its uglier features is stripped off."

Did Not Meet.

The city commissioners did not have a meeting yesterday. Several of the commissioners were engaged so that they could not attend and the meeting was postponed until Wednesday.

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## NEGOTIATIONS ARE BROKEN OFF BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA

Paris, Aug. 10.—The Austrian ambassador to France was handed his passports tonight, but up to a late hour there had been no declaration of war against Austria. It is reported here that the French ambassador to Vienna has been instructed to ask for his passports.

Paris, Aug. 10, via London.—It was officially announced tonight that France had broken off diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary. The French ambassador at Vienna has left the Austrian capital, and the Austro-Hungarian ambassador at Paris has asked for his passports.

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Just opened up another new lot of these choice clocks in Chaste designs never before shown.

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## MACAULAY B King Street, A CA

No advance in prices will be made war conditions, which will stop, to a British and Foreign dry goods. Our at present either here or in Quebec or long as these stocks last we pledge our their present low level. Owing to our the exhibition which is to be held in we received our stocks earlier than us first class position to meet the require date new goods. Every department is to be sent to out of town customers on

We have the new coat or dress fall to heavy Scotch or Irish Tweeds, Silks, able make and color. Trimmings to full assortments of Linens, Gloves, H. Goods, Underwear, Millinery, in fact which for variety, value and style can Canada. Remember, no war prices, or joy our present low rate as long as o

## ST. JOHN EX September 5

## FRENCH RESERVISTS IN ST. JOHN LEAVE FOR MONTREAL TO SAIL

All French reservists in this province are ordered to present themselves at the French consulate in Montreal on Saturday, 15th inst., to take steamers.

Tickets will be delivered at railway station St. John or Moncton on showing the fascicule mobilization papers. Assistance will be provided to necessitous families of reservists.

W. FRANK HATHWAY, Consul-General for France.

In response to the appeal, two French reservists have already gone forward from St. John and two more have applied.

"How will you have your eggs cooked?" asked the waiter. "Make any difference in the cost of 'em?" inquired the cautious customer with the brimless hat and the ragged beard.

"No."

"Then cook them on the top of a slice of ham," said the customer, greatly relieved.—Tit-Bits.

## GILLET'S LYE EATS DIRT

