

# The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 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.

### WHAT CHURCHILL HAS DONE.

The retirement from the British cabinet of Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill has been hailed with mingled joy and regret by the German newspapers. The Cologne Gazette, for instance, is quoted by recent London newspapers as saying that it is greatly pleased at the "downtfall of Churchill." According to the translations of the Gazette's article the editor takes much comfort from the fact that Mr. Churchill, though threatening to dis the German fleet out of the Kiel Canal, "as one dies rats out of their holes," failed in the attempt. "The fleet," says the Gazette, "is still safe. Churchill's threat failed."

If the Cologne Gazette can find comfort in the fact that Mr. Churchill did not actually destroy the German fleet, yet allowed it to remain hidden in the Kiel Canal, they are very easily satisfied. Even though Mr. Churchill did not carry out his threat to "dig it out," yet it must not be forgotten that Mr. Churchill, as head of the Admiralty, "put it in," or bottled it up in the Kiel Canal and had no difficulty in "keeping the bottle corked." For all practical purposes a fleet which is imprisoned as Von Tirpitz's is, is useless for the purposes for which it was built.

The Kaiser's great fleet was intended to protect Germany against the loss of her commerce, and this it has wholly failed to do. The money lavished on the German navy has been wasted because of the navy's inefficiency, and that navy is for the same reason responsible for a trade loss to the German nation many times greater than its first cost. An oft quoted statement made by Von Tirpitz, as chief of the German navy, is republished in an English exchange as evidence of just what this loss of trade means and the effect it will have on the German nation. His statement, made some time before the outbreak of war, is as follows:

"For the German Empire of today the security of its economic development, and especially of its world-trade, is a life question. A naval war, for economic interests, will probably be of long duration, for the aim of a superior opponent will probably be all the more completely reached the longer the war lasts."

"An unsuccessful war of the duration of even only a year would destroy Germany's sea trade and would thereby bring about most disastrous conditions, first in her economic, and then, as an immediate consequence of that, in her social life."

"Quite apart from the consequences of the possible peace conditions, the destruction of our sea trade during the war could not, even at the close of it, be made good within measurable time, and thus would add to the sacrifice of the war a serious economic depression."

The German fleet is in the Kiel Canal and, consequently, of no value to Germany. The British navy put it there during Mr. Churchill's tenure in the Admiralty. Whether it keeps it imprisoned until after the war, or permits it to come out to the open sea where it will be destroyed, is a matter of secondary importance. The main feature is that its usefulness is already gone and in achieving that result Mr. Churchill did not play a minor part. German newspapers may consider that he has failed, but so long as the British navy rules the seas there will be ample evidence to the contrary.

### CANADA AND IMMIGRATION

The suggestion of Hon. Robert Rogers that Canada should now commence making arrangements for the new settlers who will come to this country after the war, is eminently wise. The problem which will then be faced is different from anything this country has yet experienced, and will require to be dealt with according to new standards. In former years, immigrants who have come to us have been, for the most part, men who knew before coming here what they wanted to do, or the fields in which they desired to work. They had been drawn by the attractions of farm life in the Canadian West, by the acres of spreading grain or the range lands, or the opportunities for mixed farming and market gardening in Ontario or the Maritime Provinces. Those who came to the cities usually did so with their destination deter-

mined upon in advance, and selected as the result of special conditions existing there which, they believed, would appeal to them, particular opportunities for work, or the fact that friends or relatives had preceded them and had made good. The men who come after the war will be attracted to Canada not through knowledge of special opportunities offered by any particular locality but because they desire to get away from Europe and the thought of war. It is likely that they will come in larger numbers than ever before and will require special treatment both as to their settlement and means of employment. English workmen, artisans, and clerks who, having been in military service, have lost their desire for indoor life, and whose wish it is to engage in pursuits where there will be a lesser measure of confinement and more of the healthy outdoor life to which army service has accustomed them, will form a large portion of the newcomers. In many cases these men will be novices in agricultural effort and special measures will be necessary to acquaint them with Canadian conditions.

As far as possible it will be advisable to fit the men to the country and this applies not only to those who have had no previous experience in farming, but those whose conception of working conditions is based on English establishments largely different from Canadian. It will not be sufficient for Canada to extend a hearty welcome to all who come to this country after the war but, if the best results are to be obtained, it will also be necessary to place the newcomers where they can secure the largest return for their effort. In that way will they most quickly become satisfied and it is an old axiom of trade that a satisfied customer is the best advertisement.

If the settlers who come to Canada the first year after the war can be so placed that they are satisfied with their situation and prospects they will prove the best immigration agents this country could have. A careful study of conditions should be made before the rush commences. Then it will be easier to place new settlers where their work can bring to them the best returns and Canada can reap the greatest benefit.

### A Blunt Old Patriot.

(Correspondent of Manchester Guardian.)

A shabby old lady was haranguing the grocer on the subject of some ham, which she plainly referred to as "stinking stuff," and ordered him to send and take it away, on peril of the immediate withdrawal of her account. She had much more to say of an uncompromising nature, all of which the proprietor listened with the utmost courtesy and attention, accompanying her to the door with signs of the deepest consideration. I thought him a poor-spirited fellow, yet I could not refrain from sympathetic congratulations on his preservation of good temper.

"Ah," said he in a tone of enthusiasm, "there's nothing I wouldn't do for that old girl. She's always been like that, and I used to feel it a bit, but she's welcome to call my old mother names now if it pleases her."

"First week of the war," continued the grocer, "when the wholesale houses wouldn't send anything except for spot cash, and our customers all wanted tea and sugar by the ton and tinned goods by the mile, I had the shop full of women clamoring like suffragettes. One morning in walks Miss X. She chucked something on the counter in front of me, and said:

"Here, you may need that with so many fools about."

"It was a bundle of banknotes, and the amount would surprise you. I tell you I fairly broke out crying before the whole shop. Miss X. whisked round, and gave the folk a bit of her mind, same as she'd often done to me. Then, when she'd told them that she'd report anybody to the police that ordered more than a week's provisions, she turns round to me.

"Well," she said, "finished, babby? Same order as usual; and if your boy's enlisted, as he should have done, I'll carry it myself."

### A New Way With Old Clothes.

(Punch.)

"Men can save by having fewer changes of costume and by spending less on golving or holiday suits, or other cloths for occasional wear; by having their suits and overcoats clean-

ed and repaired instead of buying new ones; by spending less on gloves and ties, and by having still serviceable boots mended and instead of buying new ones. "Why we must save, and how," Parliamentary Savings Committee.)

In tranquil ante-bellum days, when ordering a suit involved no fiscal problems that were serious or acute, My wardrobe was a constant source of family dispute.

Against my passion for old clothes my estimable wife, Supported by my daughters, waged a never-ending strife; It was, indeed, almost the only worry of my life.

They used to hide away my unfashionable tweed jackets and regardless of my needs; They banned my pipe, but never once objected to my weeds.

My ancient ties of faded dyes excited their disdain; My threadbare dinner-jacket caused them veritable pain; And they "corrected" my boots in language less polite than plain.

They heaped sarcastic obloquy upon my caps and hats; They made me birthday presents of the most expensive spats, And the latest thing in handkerchiefs, in collars and cravats.

In short in half-a-dozen ways they diligently "bifed" My laudable intentions to promote domestic thrift; Until the struggle threatened to produce a serious rift.

But War, though vilely fruitful in sorrow and distress Fashion's goods For one small salutary change I am inclined to bless; At last I am allowed a perfect latitude in dress.

My ancient clothes, misshapen boots, disreputable ties, No longer find disfavor in my wife's and daughters' eyes; But, on the contrary, evoke their warmest eulogies.

Nay, better still, themselves released from giddy Fashion's goad, They follow me with docile steps along the frugal road That leads to perfect freedom from the tyranny of Mode.

### Making Men.

(Toronto News.)

They took him to a counter, He shivered in the slightest draught And frequently caught cold. They took him from a counter And gaily by the hand They let him sleep on icy boards Beneath an icy tent.

Sometimes of course he shivered, His feet were often damp, But drills and marches hardened him, He grew to like the camp, He had no cause to snifle, To cough or sneeze or choke, He did not shrink from wintry gales And draughts became a joke.

They took him from a counter, They fed him wondrous well, They Swedish-exercised him in A way no man could tell. They kept him in the open air, No longer does he shirk, For he has gained some thirty pounds Since early in July.

### SOME SIDELIGHTS FROM GERMAN EMPIRE

The new regulations appointing certain days as "Fleshless" and others as "Fatless" have apparently added to the prevailing confusion, and are nowhere received as a solution of the difficult problems which the German nation has to face. The increase in the number of these restrictive regulations and their extension to all classes of food does not tend to lend any strength to the contention that there is food enough in the country, and that the only difficulties are problems of distribution.

The "Fleischliche Reichsraum" one of the most extreme of Nationalist journals, openly states that the latest meat regulations have absolutely neither rhyme nor reason about them, that they are equivalent to beating the air. It wants to know how much meat has been saved on the first day of the regulations. Not an ounce. It is an absurdity, says this journal, to think that you can cut the Gordian knot with a blunt knife without a handle.

Strong condemnation is meted out to those endless crowds of well-to-do Berlin women who stormed the butchers' shops on the evening before the "Fleischless" day, and simply bought double quantities. The whole tendency of such conduct is to increase rather than lower prices. It certainly had the effect of running up the price of coarse fish, which rose at once from 11d. a lb. to 1s. 6d.

The "Fleischless" day gives rise to curious scenes in restaurants and refreshment places. The regulation of the Federal Council affecting meat for sandwiches is so ambiguous that one portion of the owners of these establishments serve meat sandwiches, and another part maintains that their sale was forbidden. It was quite a common sight, the landlord surrounded by a group of customers in animated discussion, and with the regulations in their hands, as to whether or not meat sandwiches might be sold. This sort of thing is happening in the better-class restaurants in the capital of the German Empire. Another scene witnessed by a writer in the "Berliner Tageblatt" occurred in a large Berlin

### Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE.

Us folks was playing today, and after we got throo I found out I didn't have my penknife, awn account of having lost it, and I sed, G wize, I've went and lost my penknife, its a noo penknife and I was told not to lose it. And everybody hunted for it without finding it, and Pads Sinker sed, Why dont you make a sine about it, and I sed, I'll make a sine about it. Which I did, ritng awn the sine, Lost, wun per handle penknife, return to B. Potts, 186 Park Ave. Handsum reward. Tonite wile we was setting suppr the doar bell rang and I went to see who it was and who was it but a littel kid with sumthing in his hand, saying, Dose B. Potts live heer. Im him, I sed. Well is this the penknife your going to give a handsum reward for, sed the littel kid. And he showed me wat he had in his hand, being a old bone-handle penknife with wun blade awt half way and the uthir blade broak awt awt the way. This-ahnt mine, mine was per handle, didnt you read the sine, I sed. Yes, I thawt you mite of made a mistake about the handle, are you sure this aint yours, sed the littel kid. Which I told him I was, and he went away and I went back to finish setting my suppr, awn erly soon the doar bell rang awn he was in, but it wasnt I but the littel kid agin and who was with him but a even littel kid, and he sed, This boys got a penknife, maybe thats the wun you going to give a handsum reward for. And the even littel kid held out a old wooden penknife with wun big rusty blade having nicks in it, saying, Is this it? No, this aint per handle, I sed, mine was per handle, cant you read. No, sed the even littel kid. Wich maybe he coodent and he went away and so did the littel kid and the doar bell didnt ring any moar, maybe being a good thing, awn account of me not having any handsum reward to give.

provision store. A gentleman ordered fresh eggs, for which he was charged 4d. each. He sharply remonstrated and produced an official document from his pocket in which the maximum price of fresh eggs was declared to be 3d.

Unprincipled Dealers. In all parts of Germany the newspapers complain of unprincipled dealers who exploit the more unwary members of the public, and where possible, demand extortionate prices. One has only to turn over the pages of "Vorwärts" for numerous examples of this "food usury." In Munchen-Gladbach three innkeepers were sentenced to imprisonment for eight weeks for selling white cabbage at prices above the maximum. In Cologne a butcher was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment for charging too much for his beef. In Erfurt, Marie Hoffmann, a dairy woman, got a month for putting water in her milk, in order to prevent her supply running short. In Metz a butter dealer who was charging 3s. a pound for his butter was deprived of his license, and in Wolfstein (Bavaria) two persons were sentenced for raising unduly the price of groceries.

There is undoubtedly considerable pressure on the newspapers to make the best of a gloomy economic situation. The discipline of the nation, and their reliance on authority for initiative and direction, will undoubtedly help them to bear these restrictions and regulations with patience, but the high-spirited section of the community must be simmering with resentment at a state of affairs which is gradually revealing the helplessness of the government to cope with a situation growing rapidly more serious. The

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### WEDDINGS.

Hoben-Richards. Special to The Standard. Fredericton, Nov. 24.—A quiet house wedding took place at the residence of Mrs. H. P. Lint, Gibson, this afternoon when her daughter Miss Mabel Olive Richards was united in marriage to Ralph D. Hoben of this city, formerly an accountant of the St. John and Quebec Railway Co., and now with A. F. Randolph and Sons. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. H. Ferguson in the presence of immediate friends and relatives of the bride and groom. The bride was given away by Mr. H. P. Lint and wore a navy blue travelling suit with gage hat and carried a show-er bouquet of white roses. Miss Pearl Dunphy played the wedding march and Mrs. H. S. Bissett of St. John, a sister of the bride, sang "The Voice that Breather o'er Eden." At the conclusion of the ceremony a wedding luncheon was served and Mr. and Mrs. Hoben will leave this evening for New York on their honeymoon. On their return they will reside on Charlotte street, in this city. Tippett-Lowell. A wedding of interest took place yesterday afternoon in Fairville Baptist church when Rev. P. R. Hayward united in marriage Miss J. Gertrude Lowell, daughter of Mrs. James Low-

### For After

as well as at meal is equally appreci

### KING GOLD

TEA