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H. V. MACKINNON, Managing Editor. ALFRED E. MCGINLEY, Editor.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1916.

"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.

A SPLENDID WORK.

Too much importance cannot be attached to the really great work being done in the interest of disabled Canadian soldiers by the Military Hospitals Commission of Ottawa, the St. John member of which is Dr. Thomas Walker. As previously explained, it is the function of this commission to care for the disabled soldiers in whatever way their individual necessities may direct. At the beginning of the present month the Commission had under its care 2,081 soldiers, 426 of whom were at sanatoria for tuberculosis and 1,616 at the various convalescent hospitals, (682 of the latter number being outpatients), while 39 were inmates of asylums for the mentally deranged. Of the 426 tubercular cases almost half were discovered in time to prevent them from leaving Canada for the seat of war.

A statement issued by the department of militia shows that up to October 6th last 6,208 soldiers had been returned to Canada because of physical unfitness. This number included 961 who were suffering from wounds, shell shock or gas poisoning, 122 were insane as the result of experiences at the front, 245 were tubercular and 4,880 suffering from other disabilities.

It is for these men the Military Hospitals Commission aims to work and the undertaking is so worthy of support and endorsement that too much attention cannot be directed to it. Every disabled soldier is medically examined at Quebec and if the examination should reveal that he is no longer in need of medical attention he is sent home free of expense and given his discharge with either a pension or a gratuity according to the extent of his disability and his consequent requirements. If further treatment is required he is taken to the hospital or sanatorium where treatment best fitted to his case is most readily available and, wherever possible, the institution nearest his home is chosen. Men who, on discharge from hospital, are unfit to resume their former occupation are enabled to take special training to fit them for new employment. This is also provided free of all cost and in addition the soldier and his dependents are maintained by the Government during the period of training. Men in need of artificial limbs are sent to Toronto where these are made free of charge while serious nerve disorders are specially treated at the Ontario Military Hospital at Cobourg, Ontario.

The governments of all the Canadian provinces have appointed subsidiary commissions to work with the parent body in finding employment for returned soldiers. New Brunswick has already done much in this regard and the secretary of the Returned Soldiers' Aid Commission has secured positions for a number of men who, after doing their bit, have been returned to their homes in this province. The principle that returned soldiers, where capable, shall have the preference in all public positions has been generally recognized in this province, while private employers have shown their willingness to co-operate with the commission in every possible manner.

Citizens have it in their power to assist the commissions in many ways. They can encourage the men to embrace the educational and curative advantages open to them and afterwards help them to secure suitable, steady and remunerative employment. Much attention has already been given to this phase of the work by patriotic citizens who recognize their debt to the men in khaki but much more remains to be done if the desire of the Commission is to be fulfilled in its entirety.

The curative treatment prescribed by the commission is carefully carried out in accordance with the latest discoveries and proved results of medical experience. It includes many forms of strengthening exercises, some of which require special and costly apparatus; the scientific use of electricity, massage and continuous baths for affected limbs, with wise dieting and a plentiful supply of fresh air as a matter of course. But it is recognized that occupation is very often as necessary as rest and treatment for the production of a curative and strengthening effect on body and mind and to meet this need classes are held at

the hospitals for instruction and practice in many arts and industries. Such classes have been carried on in this city and today samples of the work done by the soldiers in the Parks Convalescent Home can be seen on exhibition in one of the store windows in King street. The occupation provided is such as to help increase the earning capacity of the patients and at the same time to lessen the disability brought about by injuries they have received. Thus, if the loss of a leg prevents a man from earning a living at his former occupation, he is encouraged to learn another in which the effect of his disability will be less pronounced.

The pension liability of the state to the soldier will not be lessened by reason of the educational opportunities offered, for it has wisely been decided that there shall be no forfeiture of pension by any man who through industry and enterprise has fitted himself to improve his financial position. Citizens who are interested in the soldiers, and no citizen is not, should heartily co-operate with the commission in the work it is doing. Those having employment to offer should give returned soldiers the preference, for no matter how great an effort may be made to show gratitude to the man who in the hour of national need entered the Empire's service and cheerfully made sacrifices, it will not be equal to the merit of the case. Canada's debt to the men in khaki can never be wholly discharged.

THE BULLYING OF NORWAY.

In what is doubtless an officially inspired article, the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger says: "If Norway should abide by its illegal measures, it is clear what the result would be. The continuation of diplomatic and other relations with Norway could not be 'thought of.' Germany seems to expect a break with Norway, and is acting as if it wishes it, says an exchange. The policy pursued by the war lords looks ahead to the great military campaign of next summer. Either German submarines must have liberty to use Norwegian waters to lay a blockade on traffic between Britain and Russia's northern ports, or Germany will force hostilities to try to gain the necessary privileges of harbor."

Next year Russia's great armament will have been completed. The Slav millions will have equipment on the Somme scale. Germany's only hope of averting the disaster that will follow a prodigious offensive by fully-equipped Allied armies on all fronts simultaneously is to cripple the Russian preparations. To do that, traffic between Britain and France and Russia must be interrupted by submarine campaigns. The Norwegian order prohibiting the use of Norwegian waters to all submarines stands in the way. As it is virtually a matter of life or death to Germany to break up the great Russian preparations and as Norway would have little offensive power, war with the little neutral would be preferable to German interest to an enforcement of the prohibitory order. Germany figures that if Britain had the naval task of defending Norway from sea raids the labors of the British Admiralty would be hugely increased. There would be the chance of a landing on the Norwegian coast that would afford a permanent submarine station from which to operate against British and Russian shipping and far more embarrassment in general to the Allies than ill-consequences from the break.

So far as Norway is concerned it has sufficient military force and equipment to prevent an invasion, the British navy has enough surplus power by now, probably, to prevent systematic provisioning of any German force that might be landed on the Norwegian coast. The extended Norwegian coast would provide good bases from which Allied ships could operate. The Allies would, however, prefer to have Norway remain out, if possible, because Norwegian ships are as much at their service now as they would be if Norway were a belligerent allied with them.

L. W. Smith of New Glasgow was at the Dufferin yesterday.
H. E. Ellis of Woodstock was a guest of the Dufferin yesterday.
P. M. Graves of Bridgetown was at the Dufferin yesterday.

The Last Shot.

"The war is not won yet. Victory is within reach, but it is not yet within grasp. It is the last stride that wins the race. It is the last blow that wins the fight."

In these words of warning Professor Robert Law, Knox College, the father of three soldier sons, reminds his fellow Canadians that they have not yet done their full duty in defense of the British Empire and the freedom of life and liberty that great Empire represents.

And in the first firing line of the Empire, right from the start of this great war, there is a branch of the service—the British Navy—in which it is hoped that Canadians will take an ever increasing interest and a practical part in filling the ranks.

Recruits are required, and urgently required, for the British Navy; and Canadians are invited to share in this splendid service to their king and country. The response should be prompt and plentiful. It is not necessary to remind the young men of Canada of the fact that the absolute supremacy of the British Navy is at all times essential to the safety and security of the Empire, and that Canada needs the protection of British battleships just as much as any other part of our world-wide dominions. The recent activities of German submarines almost within sight of the shores of Nova Scotia should inspire Canadians to take a greater interest in the important work the Navy is doing in keeping the seas clear of the enemy.

ESTIMATES GERMANY HAS 4,500,000 MEN

Military Correspondent of London Times Estimates That She Has That Number in Field.

London, Nov. 15.—The military correspondent of the Times writes that: "Germany's wise economy of her young contingents and her constant re-examination of the medically unfit and the refusal to consider the claims of the 'conscientious objectors', and also of the civil service, her success in restoring to the colors a high proportion of the German wounded, use of prisoners in factories and on farms, the forced labor of the population of the occupied territories and finally the trap she has baited to catch the Poles, all enable her to maintain in the field units of full strength much longer than any one would have thought possible."
"She cannot now safely be credited with fewer than 4,500,000 men in her field armies."

HARCOURT

Harcourt, Nov. 13.—The November meeting of the Women's Auxiliary met at the home of Mrs. W. W. Cumming, on Wednesday evening. The principal feature of the evening was a paper read by Mrs. W. F. Buckley, on "Tact," which proved to be most interesting and helpful. A general discussion on "Helpful Hints" followed, and many suggestions of much value to the housekeeper were exchanged.

Mrs. Wm. Simpson of Millerton, was a guest at the manse on Friday. Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Ward returned on Sunday from Kedgwick, Quebec, where they had been visiting their son, Mr. Hilson Ward.

Dr. Spruel of Chatham made a professional visit to town, last week. Mrs. Otty Bailey of Sunny Brae, spent a few days of last week with her mother, Mrs. James Livingston.

Mrs. Robert Smulter returned from an extended visit with friends in St. John, Digby, and Boston, on Thursday.

Mr. Atkinson of Moncton, was a visitor in town this week. Mr. Frank Ward was fortunate in bringing down a fine buck, after only a few hours absence from home, recently.

Mr. Carmen Ward of New Glasgow, N. S. is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Beattie.

Rev. Canon Smithers conducted service in St. Matthews church, on Sunday evening.

Miss Legere of Shediac, is the guest of Miss Evangeline Saultier.

Miss Trinda Watten is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. G. Thurber of Millerton.

Mr. Henry MacPherson of Moncton, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Beattie.

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Little Benny's Note Book

The Joneses, being the family next door to us, are all away, and before they went yesterday Mr. Jones came in to see pop, saying, Say, Pops, wood you mind doing a little favor for me, wood you mind.

The pleasure wood be all mine, I assure you, sed pop.

Well then Ill yeave you my front door key, sed Mr. Jones, I expect a very important telephone message this evening, Ill be much obliged if youll run in wen you heer the fone bell ring and take the message for me.

Wich pop sed he wood, and after suppr the Joneses telephone bell started to ring, and pop took his slippers off and put his shoes on and went out and tried to open the Joneses front door with Mr. Joneses key, any the more pop turned the key and rattled the nob the more the door stayed shut, and pop sed, Wy, confound it, this door is bolted on the inside. Wich Sam Cross was standing there, and he sed, Yes sir, Mrs. Jones made Willie bolt it and then go and cline over the back fence, on account of burglars.

Wich we cood heer the fone bell ringing all the time, and pop sed, Well, Ill try the parlor window, theres no reason wy the worlds history shoold be upset by a little thing like Mrs. Jones. And he tried the parlor window and it wasnt locked, and he pushed it up and started to cline in, and jest then somebody sed, Hold on, there, hold on. Being Flatfoot, the pieceman, and pop sed, How do you do, ordasser, Im meerly after a telephone message for an absent nayer.

Maybe you are and maybe your not, how do I know, sed Flatfoot. If us ordassers bleaved everything everybody tells us there woodnt be much left of life and property.

Wich the fone bell kepp on ringing, and pop sed, Well come on in with me, then.

All rite, I will, sed Flatfoot. And pop climbed in throo the window and Flatfoot climbed in after him and mead Sam Cross climbed in after Flatfoot, and 6 more boys was jest going to cline in after me and Sam wen Flatfoot closed the window, and pop went back and took up the telephone, saying, Hello, hello, wais that, did the bell ring, I shoold say it did ring, mistake be hanged. And he elammed down the fone and we all climbed out the window agen, pop scraping his nee on the way out, and about 2 hours later the Joneses fone bell started to ring agen, and I sed, The Jones fone is ringing, pop.

Let it ring, sed pop.

Wich I did.

was the weekend guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Beattie.

Mr. Andrew Ferguson arrived this week from Campbellton, where he has been engaged with the Shives Lumber Company.

Sand Man Was Not Out.

Numerous inquiries were heard on the streets yesterday as to the whereabouts of the sand man. Following the snow storm the sidewalks were in a very slippery condition and pedestrians had to be very careful on the hills that they did not have their feet slip from under them. King street particularly was in a bad state, and a little sand would have helped conditions there wonderfully. In response to the suggestion that the lack of sand was due to the fact that the commissioner of public works had no money in his department, one man said: "Then he had better get some for the streets are a disgrace." Now would be a good time for the hardware men to advertise creepers.

Mrs. Prudence Brine.

Mrs. Prudence Brine died recently at the home of her son, Raphael Brine, in Great Shenogue, Mrs. Brine was in her 97th year.

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This Will be a Jewelry Christmas

First, because sentiment which distinguishes between a present and charity, prefers jewelry, and the things a jeweler sells, since they are much desired by everyone, and free from the implication of gratuities.

Second, because prices have not soared to unreasonable heights as the prices of wearing apparel, fabrics, articles of steel, iron and baser metals, and necessities generally.

Holiday showing of Brooches, Pendants, Rings, Ear-rings, Bracelets, Fancy Pins, Scarf Pins, Cuff Links, and other jewelry are on display at Sharpe's. It is an excellent selection of exquisite gift things reasonably priced.

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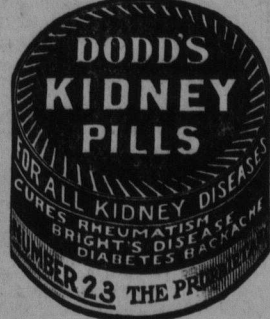
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