

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 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.

POLITICS AND THE PEOPLE

Hon. George J. Clarke, Premier of New Brunswick, struck the correct note in his address before the Union of New Brunswick Municipalities when he said, "I believe we have too much politics in this province both in our provincial and municipal affairs, and until we do away with politics in things that closely affect the people we will not get results."

Hon. Mr. Clarke could have gone a step further and, had he desired, supplemented his statement by an expression of regret that there is a tendency on the part of some New Brunswickers to withhold credit from an administrative body, be it provincial, municipal or civic, when that particular body happens to be composed of men whose views on questions of party politics do not coincide with those of their critics.

At the present time the province of New Brunswick is administered by a Government composed of Conservatives. That Government has shown a praiseworthy desire to improve the great public services of the province, to work for better roads and bridges, more advanced educational facilities and better laws. As a result of that work the roads in the province are in better shape than they have ever been; the bridges have been carefully cared for; the agricultural possibilities of the province have been developed to a stage which, a few years ago, would have been regarded as impossible.

There is still much to be done in all these departments of the public service, but it is credit to be withheld from the present administration for what it has already done simply because a great majority of its members and supporters happen to be Conservatives? Is there any peculiar quality in constitution of the Liberal party that gives to its members the right to consider themselves better administrators than their Conservative friends? Is a Conservative business man to be regarded as less honest than his Liberal neighbor? In matters of every day business life we do not judge a man's ability by his politics. If a Liberal business man has a good idea for the development of a business in which he may have Conservative associates, will those associates refuse to endorse his ideas because he is a Liberal, or if he accomplishes a good deed will it be minimized because of his politics?

So long as the system of party government obtains there must be political parties and political issues. But their existence should not create a condition where public support is withheld from an administration earnestly laboring in the public good simply because it happens to be Conservative.

The Clarke Government is doing its very best to improve conditions in this province and it is meeting with a fair measure of success. It should receive the support of all who recognize the value of better roads, safer bridges, advanced educational facilities and a deeper interest in the development of our great agricultural resources. There is a place for politics so long as our system of government provides for political parties, but there should be little or no place for unwarranted, unbridled criticism of anything and everything done by a public administrative body simply because that body and its critics belong to different political parties.

THE VALLEY RAILWAY

The Times continues its unwarranted attacks upon Premier Clarke and the members of his government in regard to the Valley Railway when it is quite evident that the Government of New Brunswick is making every effort to build that road on the east side of the river if it is at all possible. Everyone knows that at present, with the extraordinary demands upon its treasury, the Dominion Government cannot advance the \$2,000,000 for the building of the long and costly bridge, and even if it could, another east side route with shorter bridges and equal grades would be preferable, if such a route could be obtained. No one but a rabid partisan who can see

no good in anything done by the opposite party would condemn such a course.

The construction of the Valley Railway was begun and proceeded with in spite of every effort to thwart it by the Telegraph and Times and the political party with which they are now allied. When it is completed the Government will receive the credit from the people of this province and that credit will be all the greater because the Government does not allow itself to be stamped from an eminently proper course by the vapors of the editors of the Telegraph and Times.

The Globe on Wednesday evening said: "The committee to organize a new recruiting campaign in St. John may find it advantageous to call in the aid of young ladies, as in England. The present style of short skirt makes it possible to display on the ankle bright bands with appropriate inscriptions, such as 'Enlist today.' 'England needs you.' 'Kitchener is calling.' Soldiers must be had, and if the worst comes of the worst, no doubt the ladies, who have already done so much, will consent to the use of this attractive advertising space in the national interest." We entirely agree with the Globe that such advertising space would be attractive, but we do not think it would stimulate recruiting. Rather would it have the contrary effect. Young men would not want to enlist. They would be more inclined to stay at home and study the advertising columns.

Both the Telegraph and the Times found editorial time and space yesterday to attack the Conservative party on account of the Manitoba scandal, and to indulge in more or less foolish references to the Government of New Brunswick, but not for a line of congratulation for Major General Sir Sam Hughes, K. C. B., whose patriotism, loyalty, energy and ability so commended themselves to King George V., as to lead His Majesty to confer upon the Minister of Militia and Defence one of the highest honors ever accorded to a Canadian. The new Knight Commander of the Bath can exist without the good-will of the Telegraph or the Times, but their omission furnishes fairly reliable evidence of the insincerity of their exhortations as to the subordination of politics in the present crisis.

An estimate has been made that it costs \$15 a month from the Patriotic Fund to keep a Canadian soldier on active service in France and Flanders. That appears to be a very small sum to pay for security and national safety. How many of the wealthy men in the province of New Brunswick will volunteer to keep a soldier in the trenches until the end of the war? They have their opportunity today. Unable to go to the front themselves will they keep a representative there? Surely, if they cannot fight and can afford to pay, they should not be unwilling.

The knighting of Sir Sam Hughes was received by the Telegraph in silence. But if conditions had been different, and a title of equal rank conferred upon a gentleman prominent in the councils of the Liberal party, what a commotion would have arisen in Canterbury street. The Telegraph would be unable to find type large enough to carry the name of Sir William Pugsley.

It is to be hoped that the Patriotic Fete which opened at Seaside Park yesterday will be an unequalled success. The profits of the undertaking will be devoted to the Patriotic Fund, and there can be no more worthy object.

"The whole Valley Railway project is now up in the air" says the Times. The only opinion to be expected from the Canterbury street wind instrument.

The Germans have taken Brest-Litovsk where, it appears, the Russian forces did not put up a defence. Well, we never cared much for that place anyway.

The Kaiser's Creed

The ten commandments of Wilhelm Hohenzollern, by Moses Ausleger, re-published by request:

I am the Kaiser, thy God, which have brought thee out of the slough of ignorance of Goethe, Schiller, Heine and Beethoven in which I found thee, to the height of knowledge and culture where thou art (and from which I shall throw thee to abysmal depths).

Thou shalt have no other gods before me and my army.

Thou shalt not hold higher than me or my army any truth thou mayest find. I and only I am the truth. I am higher than truth. I am thy Kaiser and thy God. Thou shalt not bow down to truth, and shalt thou commit iniquities in so doing or in not doing so, I will visit them unto the third and fourth and fifth power generations of those that follow me, showing no mercy unto thousands of those that love me not but obey my commandments.

Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy Kaiser in vain, for the Kaiser will not hold him guiltless who inadvertently jostles one of his army.

Remember the Kaiser's army to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor for thy Kaiser and his army, and he will permit thee to live the seventh day; then shalt thou worship him and his army.

Honor thy father and thy mother, for they have made thee only to serve thy Kaiser and in his army, that thy days may be short in the land which thy Kaiser taketh from thee.

Thou shalt kill, maim and mutilate all things living or dead when commanded by thy Kaiser, sparing neither strong nor weak, nor infants nor aged. Thou shalt devastate their homes, lands and countries; thou shalt utterly destroy them and all that they have made, for the glory of thy Kaiser and his culture.

Thy Kaiser and his army must have soldiers.

Thou shalt steal or destroy all things that may encounter when working for the Kaiser and his army.

Thou shalt have no regard for truth when thy Kaiser's will is in question, but thou shalt swear all manner of false oaths for thy Kaiser and thy Kaiser's army. I, thy Kaiser and thy God command it, and I command that in lying thou shalt believe thou art saying the truth.

Thou shalt covet everything that is thy neighbor's. His wife, his maids, his oxen, his lands, and everything that he has that seems good. And when thou hast destroyed him, all that he had shall be mine, and thy honest shall fertilize my earth.

Great Britain's Sea Power One Lesson of War

(Montreal Star)

Had Admiral Mahan lived to see the beginning of the second year of the world war he would have found in the events of the first year the most striking vindication yet recorded of the influence of sea power upon history.

Except for the British navy, Germany today would be master of the world. Germany's marvellous speed, combined with her unparalleled military resources, gave the Teutonic alliance a commanding advantage that all the rest of Europe could not have withstood had land warfare alone been the determining factor. But for the British dominion of the seas the war would be over and civilization prostrate before triumphant German militarism.

What has been accomplished by British sea power is beyond question. Through-out the year, single conspicuous achievement, there has been no decisive naval battle. There has been no engagement between warships of the first class. Not a single dreadnought has been sunk or has sighted a hostile flag at sea. None the less, the work of the British navy as a whole is the one decisive factor of the war.

German commerce has disappeared from the ocean and hundreds of thousands of tons of German ships are rusting at their piers. Except in a clandestine fashion Germany is cut off from all trade with the outside world and compelled to manufacture for herself whatever she needs for military or civil purposes. Only her Baltic ports are open. One by one her colonies have dropped away, and month by month her isolation is more complete. The military consequences of that isolation will become more and more important as the war proceeds.

Since the battle cruiser engagement in the North Sea, in which the Blücher was destroyed, British sea power is no longer openly challenged by Germany, which is satisfied to wage a futile submarine warfare against unarmed merchant ships and keep von Tirpitz's navy snugly hidden in the Kiel Canal beyond the range of British guns. In the midst of this sniping the British navy continues to do its main work without interruption, while the losses sustained by British shipping through submarine warfare are without real importance as affecting the outcome of the war.

British and French commerce continues because the Germans cannot command the sea. The Allies have the manufacturing resources of the world to draw upon. More than a million soldiers have been landed in France under naval convoy without the loss of a single transport. British colonial troops are transported from every quarter of the globe as freely as in times of peace. The operations at the Dardanelles have been made possible only by the British navy, and but for the British navy Russia would not be able to obtain the supplies of ammunition and guns without which no further resistance could be made to the German advance. Most of the splendid courage and devotion of the French people in this conflict would have been futile had not the British navy enabled the French government

Little Benny's Note Book.

By LEE PAPE

Mr. Rockitts, being my Sunday school teacher, calm to see my sister Gladdis last night, and I was setting in the parlor listening to them tawk Gladdis not caring weathir I am in the room or not wen Mr. Rockitts is there, awn akount of she dont think mutch of him, and pop cam down stares and startid to wawk past the parlor door, and Gladdis called to him, O, farthir, come in and speak to Mr. Rockitts.

Sertony, with pleasure, sed pop. And he cam in and him and Mr. Rockitts shook hands and pop was jest starting to go out agen, and Gladdis sed, O, farthir, yure surely not going before Mr. Rockitts plays sumthing awn the piano, he plays that thing frum Cavallerium Rustycan-nin wondrfully.

Indeed, is that so, I shall be delited to heer it, sed pop.

Miss Potts, you are to flattering, sed Mr. Rockitts, reely, I can nevvr do myself credit unless I have my musick with me.

O, he cant play without his notes, sed pop. And he got up to go out agen and Mr. Rockitts sed, But I shall be glad to do the best I can, I dont believe in being disobliging.

Well, I dont want to seem to force you, sed pop.

Thats quite awl rite, quite awl rite, sed Mr. Rockitts. And he sat down awn the piano stool and startid to play, making moar noise than musick, and pop jest sat there looking as if he wished he wasent, and I startid to giggl and pop looked at me and made a faze and I startid to giggl loudr and every time pop made a faze for me to stop it only made me giggl moar, and aftir a wile Mr. Rockitts made a fazeo bang awn the piano and stoped playing and terned erround, sayins, Reely, I cant go awn with that chld carrying awn in that mannir.

Sertony you cant, sed pop, Benny, come out heer, I wish to speak to you. And he went out in the hall and I went out aftir him, and he sed, Wat do you mean by gigglng at Mr. Rockitts?

I wasent, pop, I sed, I was gigglng at the faze you was making at me.

I no it, thats wy I made them, sed pop, heer, heers 5 sents, dont spend it awl in wun plase. And he gave it to me and quick took his hat awl of the hall rack and went out.

power that will have determined the issue.

to supply the equipment in which the army was so fatally deficient at the beginning of the war.

Much has been made by captious critics of the failure of the British fleet to "capture or destroy" the German fleet as it was ordered to do when the war began. But the German fleet, might as well have been captured or destroyed for all the service it has been able to render to the empire and to German arms. A fleet which is so completely overmatched that to invite battle is to invite destruction is practically non-existent for all the purposes to which sea power can be put in time of war.

Whether the British naval officers have done all they should or less than they should, the fact remains that British sea power has saved the Allies from defeat, and that if Germany is finally crushed it is British sea

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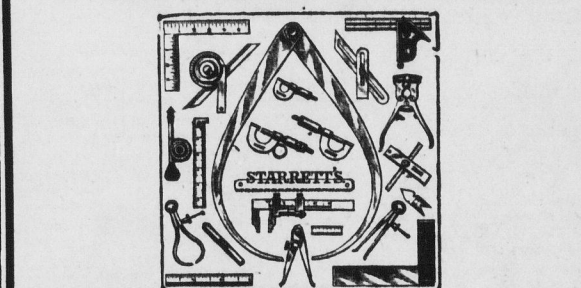
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