

The St. John Standard

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H. V. MacKINNON, Managing Editor.
ALFRED E. McGINLEY, Editor.
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ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY OCTOBER 11, 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.

WHY MEN ARE NEEDED QUICKLY

The war news from the battle fronts is not altogether reassuring. The British and French advance of two weeks ago succeeded in gaining much ground and, at that time, there was good reason to hope that at last the great drive had started which would carry the forces of the Allies to the Rhine or beyond. What has happened since then? The despatches indicate that our troops have been engaged in defending their positions from vigorous counter attacks by the Germans. They have done this nobly and well but at great cost, while the resources of the enemy in men and guns do not appear to be near exhaustion. Before Britain and France can score decisive triumphs their lines must be reinforced many times, and it is to secure these reinforcements that recruiting campaigns are being conducted.

It must be remembered that before recruits can be of service they must be thoroughly trained. Canada, unlike Germany or countries where a conscriptive system is in force in time of peace, is unable in war time to turn out finished soldiers for the asking. The very liberty which gives to a British subject the privilege of remaining at home while his brothers and chums are doing Empire duty hampers the speedy production of trained soldiers when they are required. Consequently, it is necessary that recruits should be trained before they are sent forward and that training requires time.

Men enlisting now will probably be called upon to spend the winter in training, either in this country or in England. They cannot be available for the battle fields much before next spring. It is a certainty that after every advance the Allied forces will be called upon to meet and repel counter attacks of the enemy and this proceeding will be continued until one side or the other shall become exhausted and is unable to fight longer. Which side will it be?

If the British lines are to be kept strong enough to meet repeated attacks and still possess ability to make occasional gains, it is necessary that the training camps should feed to them constant streams of men, fit and qualified to take the places of those who fall. These men must be supplied from the offices, the workshops, the factories, the mines and the farms of Canada, and if they are to be ready when needed, no time is to be lost in securing them.

Today the mobilization of men for the 85th will commence and officers have also been received to commence recruiting for a battery of siege artillery. Thus, opportunity is afforded to young men to enlist in one of two branches of the service, each with its appointed work to do, each offering equal chances for valuable duty. Young men of New Brunswick, knowing of such opportunities, should no longer ignore the call.

THE LIBERALS AND THE NAVY.

Confronted with Laurier's ignoble failure, while in power, to do anything for the cause of Imperial defence, and the disloyal action of the Liberal members of the Senate of Canada in refusing to assent to Sir Robert Borden's proposal to donate three Dreadnoughts to the British navy, the Telegraph executes a change of front and, by one of those rapid movements comparable only to some of its previous "flips" from one side to the other of the political fence, now contends that Sir Robert Borden should have submitted his policy to the country.

It must be remembered that the Borden proposal was not intended to be a permanent policy, but to meet an emergency which had arisen and on which Sir Robert had the expert advice of the foremost naval authorities in the Empire. The Liberals knew the naval question would not be definitely settled by the Borden proposal, but that the Premier's contention was in effect that Britain required naval aid and required it more quickly than it could be furnished by Canada, if the ships were to be built in Canadian yards; to meet that requirement it was proposed that Canada should vote \$25,000,000 for three

ships, and that the question of a permanent policy should not be settled until after it had been submitted to the people at the polls.

This is absolutely in accordance with Sir Robert Borden's manifesto when in opposition. In London, Ontario, on August 15th, 1911, the present premier said:

"The Government naturally seek to withdraw their naval policy from public attention in this contest. They propose at great expense to construct a so-called navy which will be absolutely useless as a fighting force. Upon the testimony of leading members of the British cabinet expressed in their public utterances we believed that the Empire was confronted with a grave emergency, and we urged IMMEDIATE AND EFFECTIVE AID. The question of Canada's permanent co-operation in Imperial naval defence involves far reaching consideration. The Government's proposals were clearly a political makeshift and not a serious attempt to deal with a difficult question. RESPONSIBILITY FOR EMPIRE DEFENCE CLEARLY INVOLVES SOME CANADA'S PERMANENT AND EFFECTIVE CO-OPERATION IN NAVAL DEFENCE CAN ONLY BE ACCOMPLISHED BY PROPOSALS WHICH TAKE ACCOUNT OF THIS CONSIDERATION, AND ANY SUCH PROPOSALS SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE FOR THEIR APPROVAL."

"The Prime Minister (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) proposes to solve all difficulties by spending enormous sums on a useless navy with all the wasteful incidents of political patronage, and BY RESERVING THE RIGHT TO DECLARE CANADA'S COMPLETE NEUTRALITY IN TIME OF WAR. This is a remarkable conception of our allegiance. IF CANADA REMAINS NEUTRAL WHEN BRITAIN IS ATTACKED, WHY SHOULD BRITAIN NOT REMAIN NEUTRAL WHEN CANADA IS ATTACKED. THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY MEANS THE DISMEMBERMENT OF THE EMPIRE. IF IT MEANS ANYTHING AND ALREADY IT HAS BEEN GREETED WITH ENTHUSIASM AND ACCLAIMED IN QUARTERS WHERE THAT DISMEMBERMENT WOULD BE HAILED WITH REJOICING." (Montreal Gazette, August 16th, 1911.)

Thus it will be seen that even in the heat of a bitter political contest Sir Robert Borden drew attention to his two-fold policy of immediate and effective aid as a temporary measure and the submitting of a permanent policy to the electors.

The Borden temporary policy was designed to meet just such a case as has arisen, and that the Liberals knew full well what he had in mind may be gathered from the remarks of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, who, at that time, was a member of the Laurier cabinet. At a Liberal convention held in Waterloo, Ont., on August 22, 1911, Mr. Mackenzie King said:

"Are the people of this country going to place at the head of affairs a man who will be precipitated into such a position as this, who will take from the treasury of this country, and who would have taken money enough to build two Dreadnoughts and send that money to England so that they could spend it as they pleased? AND AGAINST WHAT COUNTRY? HE WAS READY TO SEND MONEY TO BUILD WARSHIPS TO FIGHT GERMANY?"

After that plain statement from one of Laurier's ministers is there any further chance to say that the Liberals did not understand perfectly well the purpose for which the money was to be voted? The Liberals can provide their own defence in the form in which it suits them.

The Borden temporary policy was introduced in Parliament and the Liberals fought against it on the ground that there should be an appeal to the people. Yet the Liberals themselves, when in power, refused to submit their permanent policy to the people. What they did not do with a permanent policy they desired to force the Conservative Government to do with a mere question of a gift. Where is the justice in that contention? What reason is there that Sir Robert Borden should have gone to the country to ask whether Canada was willing to assist the Motherland in time of need? The argument of the Liberals is too

ridiculous to merit serious consideration and, by making it they simply seek to divert attention from their own miserable failure. But the people will not be deceived. All the twistings and turnings and evasions of the Liberal newspapers cannot hide the fact that THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ASKED CANADA FOR A GIFT OF DREADNOUGHTS. SIR ROBERT BORDEN INTRODUCED A MEASURE TO MAKE SUCH A GIFT POSSIBLE. LAURIER AND HIS SENATORIAL PUPPETS STOOD IN THE WAY AND CLEARLY AND SOLELY DUE TO THEM IS THE DISGRACEFUL FACT THAT CANADA IS NOT REPRESENTED IN THE BRITISH NAVY TODAY BY "THREE OF THE LARGEST AND FINEST SHIPS OF WAR WHICH SCIENCE CAN BUILD OR MONEY CAN BUY."

Disraeli and Canada

(Fall Mail Gazette.) According to a statement emanating from the office of the High Commissioner of Canada, the great Dominion is this year able to send to England almost enough wheat to provide every inhabitant of the British Isles with bread sufficient for twelve months' consumption. In other words, some two hundred million bushels are expected to be available for export. This is a striking confirmation of Disraeli's forecast made just upon seventy years since.

In his speech on the third reading of the bill for the repeal of the corn laws on May 15, 1846, when the bill was passed by a majority of 98, Disraeli touched upon the "Colonial argument" in the following words: "I am not one of those who think that the inevitable lot of the people of Canada to become annexed to the United States. Canada has all the elements of a great and independent country, and is destined, I sometimes believe, to become the Russia of the New World."

The remarkable prophecy of the wheat-growing capacity of Canada thus achieves notable fulfillment at the present time.

Leaving for the Front. On Friday evening the office men of the Atlantic Sugar Refineries Company gathered in the office of the company, and presented two of their fellow employees, who are enlisting for overseas service, with handsome wrist watches. The recipients, A. J. Newlands and Gerald Lawrence, made fitting replies to the address read by J. E. McCarthy, secretary of the present. This is the third member of the office staff who has enlisted within the past month. The following is the address which accompanied the presentation:

The management and staff with whom you have been connected for some months past having learned that it is your intention of severing your connection with us with the idea of serving your King and country, take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of your worth and the kindly feeling we all have for you and to extend our hope that you will bring honor to your country and that you will have a safe and honorable return to us.

"As you have been informed by the management, your position, as well as all others existing, will be held for you on your return, which we trust will be in the not distant future, and we would ask you to accept the accompanying small token as a mark of the respect we all hold for you."

"The Driver plinned under it asked what time it was when the other first came to help him. One of the men pulled out his watch and said: 'It's eleven-forty.' 'Good,' said the injured man, 'my accident policy expires at noon today.'"

The insurance investigator seeking proof of the time, asked the owner of the watch what kind it was. "It's a Howard," was the reply. That fixed the time of the accident beyond further question.

You can get a Howard Watch at Sharpe's. We have excellent selections in the various grades of this superior time-piece. Come in and let us show you Howards.

Beginning on Wednesday, October 6th, for a limited time we will supply 10K Gold mounts for your eyeglasses at prices same as paid elsewhere in the city for Gold Filled.

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227 Union Cor. Waterloo Streets, 367 Haymarket Sq. Cor. Gilbert's Lane ST. JOHN.

Charles Booth, charged with drunkenness and wilfully destroying fixtures to the value of ten dollars at Central, was remanded for further torture.

Police Court. The prisoners before the Police Magistrate were disposed of in the early hours of the morning Saturday. Six drunks were given the rest cure for the ensuing two months, while one other was remanded for further investigation.

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ANOTHER SENTRY GONE M. J. HERALD.

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The Driver plinned under it asked what time it was when the other first came to help him. One of the men pulled out his watch and said: "It's eleven-forty." "Good," said the injured man, "my accident policy expires at noon today."

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Full Name..... Address..... Age Last Birth.....

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OBITUARY.

Mrs. William R. Beyer. Friends of Mrs. William R. Beyer will learn with regret of her death which took place yesterday at her home, 195 Thorne Avenue, after an ill-