

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, APRIL 19, 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.

MR. PUGSLEY AND ELECTIONS

William Pugsley arrived in the city on Saturday and, as is his invariable custom when coming here, had himself interviewed by a representative of the Times. If the day ever comes that Mr. Pugsley reaches St. John and fails to produce in either the Telegraph or Times a partisan statement of his own "intentions" or the glories of the Grit party, then it may be taken for granted that he is contemplating another change in his political allegiance. In the present case he is merely perturbed over the prospect of an election. Under big type his views are set forth on the front page of the Times as follows:

"It would be criminal to plunge the country into an election in this critical moment of the Empire's history, to stir up feeling among the people of Canada who are bound to take issues and sides. It is to be hoped there will be no political contests with so much at stake for the welfare of the country and the Motherland."

Mr. Pugsley's statement sounds well, as Mr. Pugsley's statements always do. It is also quite as plausible as most of his utterances and intended to convey the impression that, like the other devoted patriots who follow Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the speaker is suffering the greatest anxiety lest the one-mindedness of Canada should be disturbed by an appeal to the ballot box. Mr. Pugsley and his colleagues did not entertain such deep regard for the united spirit of the country when trying in every possible manner to stir up strife and party rancour at Ottawa.

In spite of the fact that the existence of the Empire is at stake, in spite of the fact that thousands of Canada's sons have gone to the trenches and the battlefields of Europe there to risk the lives for the Empire's flag, the Liberals at Ottawa, by their unceasing efforts to turn every occasion to partisan advantage, have been responsible for making the session just closed one of the bitterest since the last election. And Mr. Pugsley has been as much to blame as any, and more culpable than most. When the session opened the Liberals loudly talked of a truce but continued their sly tactics under the cover of the white flag. As their bitterness increased they abandoned even the pretence of harmony and from that time to the close of the session opposed every motion on partisan grounds and did their very best to hamper and impede the Government in every way. Mr. Pugsley himself, aside from his foolish reference to "squid," was particularly desirous of delaying the programme of public works for St. John harbor. He wanted the entire vote cut in two and the extension of the breakwater to Part 1 ridge island postponed until another season. Yet this work was specifically asked for by the St. John Board of Trade, an organization which is supposed to know no politics save the advancement of St. John.

For months past Mr. Pugsley was one of the conspicuous Liberals who devoted themselves to the congenial task of attempting to find material for scandal in the supply department of the militia and thus hoped to cast discredit on the Government. They succeeded in finding some instances where, in the stress of the moment, things were left undone which should have been looked after, but in no case did they find scandal or evidence of graft which could in any way be construed into a reflection upon the Government or any member of it. In short they went fishing for whales and caught one or two minnows.

In addition to that extremely partisan activity the members of the Liberal party, Mr. Pugsley with the rest, adopted an attitude of flat hostility to the financial proposals by which the Government had striven to meet the exigencies of the time. In the case of the British preference they went so far as to offer a want of confidence motion and stood up and voted for it to a man.

Taken in their every action, following upon the passage of the actual war vote, the Liberals have carried themselves as if they hoped and expected an election. Now we find Mr. Pugsley coming home singing a different tune. It is not unusual that the

ex-minister should change his music in so short a time as that between the prorogation of the House on Thursday and his arrival in St. John on Saturday. He has been known to change his whole political allegiance even more quickly. But he must have a very poor opinion of the intelligence of the people of this province if he expects them to believe him when he attempts to convey the impression that he is a patriot before a partisan. The effort is futile for the voters in St. John have a more intimate knowledge of their man.

THE ARMY BOOTS.

That the Liberal members of the committee appointed to investigate the charges that boots supplied to the Canadian soldiers were not of good quality approached their task in a partisan spirit is indicated by the fact that they thought it necessary to submit a minority report to Parliament, and that, in the report, they adhered to party lines. The Liberal members of the Board signed the minority report although they had before them precisely the same evidence on which the majority based their findings. There was no necessity for such a division, for the enquiry was free and open, no desire being shown to hide any facts in the case no matter whether or not they were favorable. The witnesses were questioned by experienced men, including members of the committee appointed by the Government as well as those selected by the opposition, and there was little divergence of opinion as to the facts when they were brought out. Where then, if the Liberal members of that body were not desirous of putting the worst face on the matter for purely political reasons, was the necessity for a minority report?

The Standard this morning publishes some of the evidence submitted by men who wore the boots at Valcartier and at Salisbury. These men also wore English boots and are outspoken in their preference for the Canadian product. The only cause of complaint was that the Canadian boots were lighter than those served to the English army and while more comfortable were not calculated to stand the extraordinary weather conditions encountered by our men when they went to Salisbury. For the matter of that it is not on record that the English boots were better in this respect, as reference to the evidence referred to will show that the English boot let in the water as well as the Canadian.

Conditions at Salisbury were not normal. The test to which the boots were subjected was such a test as is not likely to be applied again. Letters from soldiers at the front indicate that weather conditions on the battlefields of France are an improvement over those endured at Salisbury, where, for weeks the men were compelled to face steady rain and the accompanying evils of flooded country and deep mud. Under such circumstances it is a wonder that any boots stood as well as the Canadian boots did.

Possibly if the Canadian boots had been of heavier construction, or built especially for weather such as that at Salisbury, the result might have been better but the Canadian militia department could not be expected to foresee what has been termed a "second deluge" and, consequently, in adopting the type of boots favored by the Liberal government, and endeavoring to improve on it where possible, the department did everything it could do. It only remained to see that the goods delivered were up to sample and that this was done as well indicated by the fact that out of 86,000 boots supplied less than one half of one per cent. have been found to be unsatisfactory as the result of ordinary wear, even under active service conditions. The samples sent to the factories would have been no more serviceable than the articles supplied from those samples.

But in spite of this and in spite of the evidence adduced to bear it out, the Liberal members of the committee felt themselves justified in drawing from the evidence certain conclusions which cannot but prove damaging to a great Canadian industry while the men engaged in that industry have been condemned and abused by the Liberal press as villains ready to coin

money out of the life and health of the Canadian soldiers.

Perusal of the article published elsewhere in The Standard this morning will show that no such condemnation is justifiable. The condemnatory statements by Liberal organs and Liberal speakers, were made for a purpose and that purpose the manufacture of political capital at the expense of Canadian industry. The Liberal party organs have never indulged in a campaign more unfair or less warranted by the facts.

THE CRITICS OF BILLY SUNDAY

Rev. Ralph G. Haughton tells of the wonderful meetings of the evangelist in Philadelphia.

Rev. Ralph J. Haughton, in the Congregational Church last evening, dealt with Billy Sunday and his critics. He took his text from 1 Chronicles 29:9:—"And the people rejoiced for that they offered willingly because with perfect heart they offered willingly to the Lord and David, the King rejoiced with great joy." This was the story associated with David's last public appearance. The very essence of our religion was self denial and self sacrifice. Whoever ceased to give ceased to live. There were people who complained whenever the church asked them to give. Many people entertained the wrong idea of giving when it related to the church.

"We have only recently had proof of this in the criticism many have made of the \$50,000 offering which has been given Billy Sunday at the close of his eleven weeks evangelistic campaign in Philadelphia," said Rev. Mr. Haughton. "Twice a day for eleven weeks Billy Sunday addressed 20,000 people. Thousands of people would sail for hours for a chance to hear this man. It is estimated that 2,000,000 people listened to him during the eleven weeks, and he must have reached another million through the newspapers."

"His hearers and readers were made up of every class of people from the poor down and out to the very highest type of citizen. The high-brows of the colleges, the captains of industry, the merchants and manufacturers, the great railroad magnates, bankers, lawyers, doctors, governors of States, Congressmen, mayors, and hundreds of others went to make up his congregations."

"Great manufacturers heard him and organized their employees by hundreds and thousands and sent them to the tabernacle to hear the great preacher. All who heard him wanted to hear again."

"The Evening Telegraph of Philadelphia has a marvellous story of the good done in that city by this man, whom God is blessing in such a remarkable manner. The story is told in a wonderful editorial, taking up four columns. The editorial says: 'This man has captured the press of this great city, which has given more space and more prominence than ever before given the one man or one movement. Philadelphia is a better city as you leave it than when you came to it. Philadelphia can never tabulate the good results of your campaign.'"

Mr. Haughton quoted from the editorial, which showed that Billy Sunday had done great good in Philadelphia. The Rev. Mr. Haughton considered the criticism that lots of people have heaped upon the man because Philadelphia, at the end of this wonderful gospel campaign, gave him an offering amounting to \$50,000. "Like the man in Christ's day," continued the preacher, "they cry out 'To what purpose is this waste?'"

"The other day a lot of men paid \$113,000 to see a brutal prize fight. But the critics said nothing about that. Last fall seventy thousand fans gathered in the New Haven Stadium and shouted themselves hoarse over a single football game, for which they paid \$100,000 gate fees. Then they went down and spent, it is reckoned, as much more in riotous suppers. The cost of that one game would pay the entire cost of eleven weeks gospel campaign, including the free will offering."

"Canada spends one hundred and three millions of dollars a year for the rum traffic. Who objects to that? But as soon as an unusual amount is given to a church or the preacher there goes up a great protest."

"Does this not mean that too often we have dollars and money in abundance for material luxuries but for God a mere pittance, even the dogs and the coppers that we happen to have left over."

"How deceived we are often by the material things of life? How strongly tempted we are to place value upon the wrong things of life? How prone we are to undervalue the claims of the soul?"

Beware of teas that are dusty and full of broken leaves as these are injurious in use and unpleasant in the cup, the dust being generally put there to reduce the cost.

"SALADA" Teas are always Fresh, Fragrant, Free from dust, and economical in use—preserved and sold only in sealed packets at 25c., 45c., 55c., 65c. per pound.

Little Benny's Note Book.

By LEE PAPE

My noo puppy Alredale dawg Sport acted sick today, not eating anything and jest laying down without saying anything wen you tried to play with him, and we was awl looking at him wundring wat was the mattir with him, and gop sed, Hes sick, awl rite, I bleeve hes axullly pale.

Nonsens, how cood a dawg be pale, sed ma.

An Alredale cood, thaer wundirfull dawgs, sed pop. Ive even herd of Alredales blushing.

Poor dawg, maybe hes going to have the mange, sed my sistir Gladdis. Jest so he dont get the hoof and mouth disease, sed pop.

Dawgs dont get the croop and hoopng kawif and things, like childrin, do they, sed ma.

Alredales do, sed pop.

Morsey, sed ma.

Maybe sumthing he ate didnt agree with him, sed my sistir Gladdis.

An Alredale can eet anything, sed pop.

Maybe its the distemper kumng awn, sed ma.

O, I gess nothings reely the mattir with him, sed pop, hes proberly jest indisposed, or maybe his feelings have bin herd. Alredales are the most sensitive dawgs thaer are.

G, maybe it was yure pipe, pop, I sed.

My wat, sed pop.

Yure pipe, I sed, I was teetching him to hold it in his mouth this afternoon as if he was moaking it, and its pritty strawng pipe, maybe thats wats making him feel this way.

Senteny that wat did it, sed ma. Benny, you krazy thing, do you want to poison the dawg.

Confownd the dawg, wich pipe was it, sed pop.

The wooden wun with the yello part to suck awn, I sed.

O of corse, my favorite briar pipe, sed pop, run down and tell Nora to heet sun watir so I can sterilize the mouthpiece, and if you report back heer agen befor bed time Ill play a toon awn you with my sllipir, now beet it.

Wich I did, telling Nora awn my way out, and wen I calim back agen the dawg was awl rite agen, proving a Alredale can stand anything,

SUBMARINE PIRATES

AROUSE INDIGNATION OF ENGLISH PEOPLE

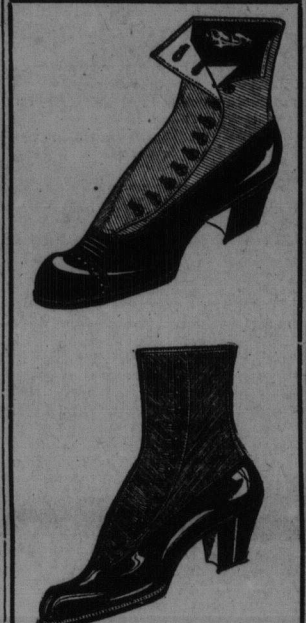
Business going on about as usual in England—Drunkenness becoming a problem.

"Germany's submarine blockade is not worrying the people of Great Britain, though it is causing a deal of indignation," said Rev. A. W. E. McComb of London, England, who arrived on the steamer Missanable yesterday. "When the German's sink a merchant ship without warning and drown the passengers or members of the crew it rouses the anger of the people, because it is not playing the game."

"Some passengers of the Missanable went ashore in Halifax and circulated a story that our ship had been chased by a submarine. It is true the officers saw something which they took for a periscope of a submarine for a few minutes while the ship was off the south coast of Ireland, but it turned out to be some kind of a fishing buoy. If it had been a submarine we would not be here. The thing that gave the officers a momentary start was only a short distance away."

Speaking of the situation in the old country Mr. McComb said business was going on very much as usual and owing to the enlistment of men in the army and the work in connection with looking after them there was rather less unemployment than usual. One feature of the situation which was causing some concern was the amount of drunkenness among the women of the lower classes. Many of these were in receipt of more money now

than in normal times and with their men away were drinking very freely. Mr. McComb will go to Ontario where he will take charge of a pastorate. His wife is a niece of the Hon. C. J. Osborne of Albert.



We are showing about twenty-five different styles in Ladies' Patent, Cloth Top, Button Boots, Cuban Heels and Low Heels, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00. Sizes 2 to 8, widths B, C, D. E. Mail orders sent Parcel Post.

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Through the officer of the 28th Irish this morning they appear on

Officers of McAvity, married; Viola McAvity, Canada.

McKenzie, A.E. ried; 15 years. Lotta B. McKenzie, Canada.

Brown, W. R. married; 5 years. 4th Drago Brown, 77 Meck N. B., Enlisted. McMillan Alex.

40, single; 15 yrs. thea McMillan, John, N. B., Can Arnold, L. R., 3 years 74th Rgt.

O. R. Arnold, Suss Murray, L. R. ried; 20 yrs. A.J. Sussor, N. B., C. Pringle, James

ried; 26 yrs. 71st gle, Fredericton Dawson, A. O. ried; 3 1-2 yrs C. Rgt.; Mrs. Dais

old Ave., Tonon Hooper, B. B. 51, married; 8 y

St. John, N. B. Carter, A. D. 3 yrs. Cadet Inf

Elta Carter, Pt. Birrell, W. C. Mrs. J. A. Steel

burgh, Scotland Kinnear, G. ried; 3 yrs. 74th

sars; Mrs. Lau N.B.; Canada. McArthur, D.

gle; 9 1-2 62nd Arthur, 84 Kin Canada.

Dunfield, Cha ried; 3 yrs. 31 Rgt.; Mrs. Len

James St., F. Elliott, F. H. 11 yrs. 62nd R. 243 Main St., 6

Belyea, W. ried; 10 yrs. Belyea, P. O. B., Canada.

May, F. F. 7 yrs. 4th Rgt. reitla May, 11

N. B., Canada. Keele, Geo. 4 yrs. 62nd Rgt. ster St., 30

McKenzie, J. gle; Graduate sie, 99 Wright ada.

McKenzie, gle; 9 yrs. 73 McKenzie, Ch

Fairweather, single; 7 yrs. Fairweather, Lockhart, F.

gle; 5 yrs. 73 Petticoe, B. McAvity, B.

gle; 5 yrs. 62 St. John, N. B. Morrison, F.

gle, 4 yrs. 74 rison, Sussex Mowatt, G.

1 yr. 73rd R Campbell, McFarlane,

gle; R.M.C. McFarlane, S. Leonard, C.

ried; 3 yrs. 31 ard, Moncton Lawson, W.

gle; 7 yrs. 71 Mrs. David B., Canada.

Ferguson, gle; 3 yrs. cate; Wm. B., Canada.

Legers, J. 9 yrs. 73rd Richbucto, B

Sherran, gle; W. D. Canada. Johnston,

gle; Mrs. Is die Row, S Knowlton,

gle; 2 1-2 yrt on, St. Joh Wood, H.

1 1-4 mths. 176 Prince Canada.

Porter, C ried; 3 yrs. Mrs. Winni

Tamill St., Milner, V gle; 62nd H burg Road,

Winter, F 3 yrs. 62nd 30 Wentwo ish Guiana,

Sturdes, ried; 3 yrs. Ret. Mrs. R.C.N.B.; Neahli, F.

3 1-2 yrs. 61t, Scotland. March, J.

62nd Rgt. burg St., S Lawren, gle; 62nd John, N.B.

PI