

# The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., FRI DAY, MAY 14, 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.

## AFTER NINE MONTHS

"The second year of the war will belong to the Allies," says a western newspaper that, since the onset of the Empire conflict, has held consistently to the opinion that the war will be a long one. After nine months of fighting the situation is such as to indicate that before August next the world will know that the first year of the war has belonged to the Allies.

It has been held that the past nine months of war have not witnessed a battle which could be called decisive but there will not be general agreement with that opinion. When the Germans failed to defeat the British and French troops in the first battle of Ypres and, thereby, were obliged to halt in their advance on Paris, there was fought and won what future historians are likely to call the first decisive battle of the war.

It must be remembered that Germany's war plan was for a campaign of aggression. She started out to invade France through Belgium and to occupy Paris. She failed. She also planned to invade Russian Poland and capture Warsaw; again she failed, and although she today occupies a part of Russian Poland the area there held by her troops is not as large as the portions of Austrian Galicia where the Russians are in control and no event on the eastern war front can compare in importance with the Russian capture of Premysl. Germany, and Austria her ally, started to invade Serbia and occupy Belgrade; in this she succeeded but was soon forced to evacuate the territory gained and today Serbia is practically clear of the enemy.

The portion of France still occupied by the German troops is small and growing smaller. The series of stubborn engagements now being fought on the western battle front are the result of a German attempt to advance to the coast and the determination of the Allies to prevent such an advance; and the Allies have succeeded in their purpose. Thus we see that for nine months of fighting the German land forces have accomplished practically nothing.

On the sea there has been no decisive engagement for the very good reason that the German navy retired to the fastnesses of the Kiel Canal and refused to come out and fight. Protected by mines, in a position where it is practically impossible for the British ships to do them harm, the fleet of Von Tirpitz is well content to remain in close seclusion. In the meantime the great volume of British sea-borne commerce has not been interfered with.

Events such as the torpedoing of the Lusitania, while fortunately rare, do not indicate that the German underwater war has been any more successful than the more conventional operations. Rather the destruction of the giant Cunard liner is certain to prove one of the fatal errors of Germany's plan of campaign.

Before the war much was said and written of the great things to be expected from the German air fleet. The Zeppelins and Taubes were declared to be the last word in the science of aviation and special writers speculated to the extent of thousands of columns of newspaper space as to what would happen if these engines of destruction were to be loosed in modern warfare. The performances of the German airships were not up to advance notices. Bombs were dropped on undefended towns, but so far as any real damage being done, the result hardly justified the great expenditure and effort devoted to the perfecting of the Prussian war lord's aerial plant. British and French airships have encountered the German machines in conflict and have invariably won the day.

Politically Germany has found the past nine months as disastrous as from a military standpoint. Before the war she was "assured" of Italian support; now, it appears to be but a matter of hours or days before she finds the great Italian nation ranged against her. Misled by false reports from the sister nations she was "certain" that Canada, Africa, India, Australia and the other great Dominions would not rally to the defense of the Empire. Today the exploits of the Canadians and Indians in France and Flanders, of the Australians and New

Zealanders in the Gallipoli Peninsula and of the devoted men under Botha in South Africa have convinced her that her information was at fault. Upon the situation in Ireland she built her hopes of a civil war as soon as the call to arms came, but the spectacle of Irish Nationalist and Ulsterman facing bullets shoulder to shoulder and fighting as brothers under the flag has undeceived her.

Lastly, the great mistake was made in the discharging of the torpedo which sank the Lusitania. By that act she aroused the resentment of the whole world and today the attitude toward her of practically every nation stands as striking vindication of the Kaiser's own apt words uttered shortly after the outbreak of hostilities, "Germany stands alone in a world of enemies."

When Lord Kitchener predicted that the war would last three years he doubtless expected that the first year would be a repetition of German successes. Germany was prepared for the struggle months before it came; her giant armies were equipped and ready for the word, her armament factories were turning out munitions of war at a rate unprecedented. She was hoarding gold and foodstuffs, all in readiness for the day when her hand would light the brands of hate and aggression and kindle a fire of world wide conflict such as history had never known. She had the advantage of preparedness, but today that advantage has been lost. Today she faces an enemy stronger than herself in assembled and equipped men, in munitions, in money and resources, an enemy of unlimited purchasing power and what is of more importance with undiminished facilities for assuring delivery of the goods.

The first nine months of the war have not been Germany's. The first year of the war should see the tide of advantage running strongly to the Allies on every war zone. And after that,—the end.

The Italian Government whose resignation is chronicled this morning was strongly in favor of Italy continuing her policy of neutrality. The popular demand in Italy is for war and if the incoming ministry desires to popularize itself with the people it will adopt at once what is regarded as Italy's only logical course. Italy on the side of the Allies would stand to gain much; if she yields to Austrian and German persuasion she will gain nothing and eventually may lose much of what she already has.

Another British warship has gone to the bottom in the attempt to force the Dardanelles. The entrance to that famous waterway has indeed been dearly bought.

Mob rule is always to be deplored but many Canadians will be willing to confess to a strong sympathy for the mob which in several of the Empire centres have wreaked summary vengeance on the property of the subjects of William of Germany. The nation which massacred the hapless passengers of the Lusitania can number no friends.

## GREATEST OF WIRELESS STATIONS

It is expected that the United States radio station in the Panama Canal zone will soon be in operation. Its three great towers, each 600 feet in height, and its machinery, capable of producing 100-kilowatt power, are receiving finishing touches. Exactly what the radius of this plant may be cannot be determined until it is regularly placed in commission, but an idea of its capacity may be obtained from a few comparisons. For example, it is four times as powerful as the Arlington, Va., government plant, which is equal in capacity to the German installation at Hanover from which messages are constantly received at Sayville, L. I. The Arlington radio station has been able to send messages a distance of 3,400 miles. It is not now claimed that the Panama station will have a range four times as great as the Arlington but, on the other hand, its range, when fully tested, may prove to be even greater than this.

There are, in the chain of United States government radio stations, five great plants through which the navy department in Washington will, it is expected, be able to keep in touch with every warship afloat on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Vessels in the South Pacific, in the straits of Magellan, in the South Atlantic, in

Asiatic and European waters, along the shores of Alaska, in the ports of China and Japan, in the harbors of Manila and San Juan, will, it is believed, always be within a few minutes' communication with the capital, always within reach of the secretary of the navy.

The Panama station is much the largest of the five, but the last Congress appropriated \$1,500,000 for the extension and improvement of the stations at Arlington, San Diego, Honolulu and Manila, and it is quite probable that all of these will soon be brought up in size and equipment to the Panama standard. It is possible that the station at Guam will be displaced, as there is reason to believe that constant communication with Manila can be maintained directly through the station at Honolulu. Many smaller stations are planned and some are under construction. These will be located at convenient points along the coast of the country at distances about 200 miles apart. The Alaska system is already well developed. What is intended, of course, is the perfection of a system that will cover every point of military and naval importance, so that, in a sense, the government at Washington will have an immediate grasp on its interests not only within its own borders but over the entire globe. It is to be hoped that the United States will find this wonderful system of communication more useful through all the future in promoting peace on earth than in carrying out plans for the movement of its army and navy in time of war.

## HAVE YE MOTHERED A MAN?

I can hear the beat of a million feet in England's sea girl's tale,  
And the rhythmic tread makes my blood run red  
In spite of our foeman's guile.  
A million men from hill and glen,  
From city, forge and farms,  
Are mustering fast to the bugle's blast  
And they shout, "To Arms! To Arms!"  
Proudly they come without tuck of drum,  
Steadily and stern and strong.  
Lords of the soil and stout sons of toil  
To right a nation's wrong.  
They come to fight in the cause of right;  
To fight, and if need be die,  
To keep our name from the taint of shame  
And blazon it on the sky.  
Oh, women who love them bow your heads,  
Thank God for the gift He gave,  
Your breasts have suckled a lion's brood,  
The bravest of the brave.

No hiring host with braggart boast  
Of mastery of the world,  
True sons of peace when war shall cease,  
And their battle flag is furled.  
Terrible now, they have sworn a vow  
To avenge their murdered kin;  
The world shall know wherever they go  
They will fight to the death or win.  
They have heard the cry that rose on high,  
When gallant Belgium fell,  
And the German flood in a sea of blood  
Made women's life a hell.  
With knitted brows they left their ploughs,  
They swarmed from our factories then  
They marched to the fight with bayonets bright,  
To avenge or die like men.  
The sword of France, or the English lance,  
Flashed bright in the summer's sun,  
And side by side in their matchless pride,  
They will fight till this war is won.  
Oh, women of England, rich or poor,  
Hold high your heads with pride,  
For your sons are the manliest men among men.  
To be found in the whole world wide.

For honor they fight and the cause of right,  
Not for fame or paltry pay.  
They're a nation's best, not a man was pressed,  
In all that great array.  
They bared the steel that the foe might feel,  
Like the Vikings bold of the days of old.  
They rose and sallied forth,  
Through the blistering days of summer blaze,  
Through nights of frost and snow,  
They have fought like men and will again.  
Where'er they are bidden to go,  
They will never rest till the steel is pressed  
In the teeth of a beaten foe.  
Oh, Mothers of England, have ye none  
Who will aid them in the fray?  
No gallant who will join the ranks  
To help them win the day?

Lads of the good old breed, this is our hour of need,  
Your country calls you now.  
Upon your feet and say, "England, I'm yours today!"  
Swear it and keep the vow.  
Think of the brutal host, think of our own East Coast  
Where women's blood ran red!  
Lads, must I ask again? Lads, shall I ask in vain?  
Will you avenge our dead?  
Think of that bitter hour when German lust of power  
Wrought murder grim and great  
Out of the sea they came, bent on a deed of shame,  
Silent and sure as fate.  
Skulking in craven fear lest our brave tars be near  
They wrought their evil will.  
They dared not face our men, but they will come again  
To ravish and to kill.  
Think of each baby face in its cold resting place,  
Hard by the whispering sea.  
Children by England bred now sleeping with the dead,  
Butchered while playing at each mother's knee.

## Little Benny's Note Book.

By LEE PAPE

I was wawking erround out in 'heback yard befoar suppr yestidday, pertending I was the capten of a army, and my Airedale puppy dawg Spout was the rest of the army, and awl of a suddin I saw 2 violits growing out of the grass, and pop was looking out of the setting room window, and I called up to him. Hey, pop, its Spring, awl rite, kum awn down and look at the 2 violits.

Herray for Spring and Mothir Nature, sed pop. And he calm down in the yard and looked at the 2 violits, saying, What do you no about that, Spring in our own back yard, evvry mans house is his cassel and his back yard is his own grate outdoors, has yure mothir seen these 2 modest harbingers of the vernal season.

Meaning the violits, and I sed no sir.  
Ill go rite in and get her, sed pop. And he went in the kitchen ware ma was making a cake for the ladys to eet wen they play yewker at our house today.

Kum awn, mothir, sed pop, kum awn out and see the 2 luvly violits growing so bashfully in our yard.

Im bixy, sed ma.  
Dont you no its a crime to be bixy in Spring, sed pop, kum awn out and see the violits, it will only take you a minit.

But my hands are full of dough, sed ma.  
Well, put them behind yure back and the violits wont notice them, sed pop.

Kum awn out and see them, ma, kum awn out, I sed.  
But I dont want to go out, I no wat violits look like, my hands are full of dough and I dont want to go out, sed ma.

I beg you in dethless poetry, sed pop, ere gentil Spring forever flits, kum out and see the violits.

O well, if yure going to start that, I see Ill haf to go if I evvir expect to get any peace, sed ma. And we awl went out in the yard, ma with the dough still awn her hands.

Well, ware, I dont see any violits, sed ma. Wich she didnt, awn akkout of nun beeing there.

Wareas that darh dawg sed pop. Wich he was behind a barrel with yun violit sticking out of his mouth, the uthir yun properly beeing inside of him.

Lads, must I ask again? Lads, must I ask in vain,  
Will you avenge our dead?

Women of England, mothers and wives,  
I know how your hearts will ache;  
You have worn the crown, you must bear the cross,  
Though some of your hearts will break.

Mothers and wives, ye have worn the crown  
Greater than men can wear.  
Oh, women, the will of the Gods be hard,  
Heavy as death is the cross to bear.

You must give your sons to the mo-loch of war,  
Though your hearts forever will ache.  
The ripened fruit of the cradle days  
You must send to the front for your honor's sake.

Some will go down in the bitter strife,  
Some will return no more.  
Oh, women, the will of the Gods be hard,  
'Tis the aftermath of war.

But your sons must fight lest ye be shamed  
By the women's deffing foe.  
Your honor's dearer to them than life,  
Mothers, you must let your strong sons go;

They will fight for you, ye will pray for them,  
As ye prayed in the cradle days.  
The Gods have given this cross to bear,  
Ye cannot fathom their ways.

Kiss them, fondle them, send them forth  
To stand in the battle's van.  
Then lift your eyes to the star lit skies,  
And thank God you have mothered a man.

## "BOXING" FILMS BARRED.

New York, May 13.—Federal Judge Hough handed down a decision today holding that the admission into the United States of the moving picture films of the lightweight championship fight between Willie Ritchie and Freddie Welsh in London, Eng., last July was a violation of the Federal law. Judge Hough held that although the fight may have been classed as a boxing match in England and in this State it was within the technical meaning of the term "prize fight" or "pugilistic encounter" and therefore came within the scope of the Sims law, excluding moving pictures of such contests.

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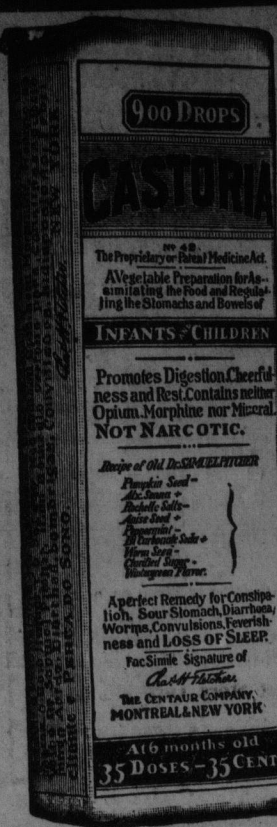
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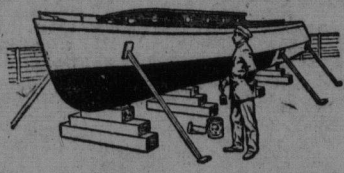


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