The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1918.

"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.

NATIONAL SHIPBUILDING.

The first keels in connection with the recently announced programme of national shipbuilding will, it is expected, be laid down during the present winter although as yet there has been no statement from the Government as to the number of vessels upon which construction will be undertaken at the start. This is probably due to the fact that many of the Canadian yards are now busy with vessels ordered last year for the British Government, but it is understood there will be no lack of plant for the new programme.

Negotiations are now in progress with Canadian steel companies for the establishment of rolling mills for the production of the steel plates vital to the permanency of such an industry, and from information already in the hands of the authorities at Ottawa it is said that, when required, there will be no scarcity of the necessary material.

Three types of ships are planned—three thousand tons, five thousand tons or thereabouts, and between eight and ten thousand tons. They are to be built for the Government by the shipbuilding companies, but the impression that has gone abroad that the Government will take over the yards is said to be erroneous.

The programme recently outlined by Hon. C. C. Ballantyne is designed to utilize to the full Canada's shipbuilding resources with the effect not only of establishing a great national industry but of providing a substantial fleet towards supplying the great deficiency in ocean tonnage.

INCREASED PRODUCTION.

Again the cry has gone forth for increased production in New Brunswick, and after the experience of last year in the way of vacant lot gardening there seems to be no reason why the autumn of 1918 should not see the stock of foods grown in this province greater than at any time in our history.

The present demand is for wheat and bacon and in this connection it is expected that the provincial government will undertake an energetic campaign among the farmers looking to a larger and more productive wheat acreage and a greater supply of bacon hogs. But the campaign should not end at that. If the goal is to secure a larger supply of wheat and bacon that end can be reached by the increased production of all articles of food that can be used in place of wheat and bacon. There are great possibilities in poultry keeping that should not be overlooked. The growing of garden vegetables as substitutes for bread opens another valuable solution of the problem.

In these matters the people have a right to expect from Fredericton a real leadership. There never was a time in the history of this province when it was more important to have at the head of the Department of Agriculture a live-wire agriculturist with the ambition to be of service and the knowledge to make his administration valuable.

UNRELIABLE RUSSIA.

There will be no marked awakening of enthusiasm among the Allies over the report that Russia is preparing to fight again. Russia must prove her intention by her works before she can gain cordial approval, for her course, since the revolution, has been too uncertain, too contradictory to warrant the placing of much dependence in the immediate indications of what she may or may not do.

Russia possesses a force of men of much potential power and they might have been of great service to the cause of the Allies which, after all, is the cause of Russia. It is regrettable that Russia, herself, has destroyed the usefulness of that force.

Not only are the Allies not counting upon Russia for aid, but they do not even expect that she would refrain from aiding Germany if she could be brought to believe that such action might be to her immediate interest Naturally the Allies will go to any reasonable lengths to prevent her from aiding the enemy, but beyond that, in the face of her record of vacillation and unreliability, any dickering or bargaining would be unwise.

RESTORING HALIFAX.

The work of relief and restoration in the city of Halifax is big enough to demand special attention from the Canadian Government and, consequently, the determination of that body to appoint a special commission to take it in charge is wholly commendable. Naturally such a commission will be composed of expert men, thoroughly qualified for the work they will have to do, and possessed of the desire to restore the sister city to a position as good as the one occupied before the tragedy that laid a great part of it in ruins.

The Halifax disaster has been recognized all over the world as a result of the war and there is a general feeling that upon the nation as a whole rests the responsibility for the work of rehabilitation. This has been shown in the splendid response made to the appeals for relief and by taking over the supervision of the work of restoration the Canadian Government has officially accepted the national responsibility and may be depended upon to discharge it in a manner that will leave no room for complaint or criticism.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Two tremendous victories have been won for the cause of votes for women during the past week. In Great Britain, the House of Lords has adopted a measure which will enfranchise six million women, while the lower House of the United States Congress has adopted, by a two-thirds majority the principle of general female suffrage. Australian women already have the vote and Premier Borden has promised to confer the same privilege upon the women of Canada.

The civilization of the English-speaking races has been splendidly manifested by this progress of the cause of woman suffrage. The proper measure of capability for the franchise is not to be found in property qualification or in physical strength. The mind of the voter is the esential thing and it has been abundantly demonstrated that in all things looking to the betterment of the race the mind of the woman is seldom different from that of the best of men. Consequently the women have an equal right to a voice in the administration of their joint interests.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

By rigidly cutting down the expenses of administration the Union Government is setting a good example to the people and at the same time demonstrating the great advantages possessed by a non-partisan administration which has no need to fear partisan reaction when attempting to reduce the national outlay.

There has been much waste in Canadian public services in the past by every government that has held office. The greater part of this waste was not intentional but can be traced to the continuance of expenditures the necessity for which had long since ceased to exist. War conditions make it essential that in the future there shall be a strict insistence upon rigid economy in all branches of public administration. The Union Government contains men who know how to insist upon that economy, and to continue insisting until they obtain it.

THE NEW WARDEN.

Councillor William Golding of the parish of Lancaster who yesterday was honored with unanimous election to the office of Warden of the Municipality of St. John has had a long experience in municipal affairs and has always proven himself a prudent and competent administrator of the business of the people. As Warden he will have enlarged opportunities for good public service and his record is such as to guarantee that he will embrace them and will carry to his new position prudence in the transaction of public business and an open, unbiased mind in the consideration of all questions affecting the ratepayers of the city and county.

The Standard sincerely congratulates Warden Golding upon his promotion and his colleagues in the council upon the wisdom of their choice.

The German Crown Prince is reported to have expressed to wounded Canadians in German prison camps a desire to visit Canada after the war and the same report credits him with asking if Canadians would "throw stones at him?" The question was a foolish one. The Crown Prince might have known that unless the price of eggs declines very materially stones will be the only missiles Canadians can afford to throw.

There will be general approval of the decision of the Municipal Council to make an increased grant for the maintenance of the Children's Aid Society and to issue serial bonds for the purchase of a suitable home for that organization. There is no line of social work more meritorious of public support than that which aims to improve the lot of the children—the Canadian men and women of the future.

The adoption of war bread, the curtailment of the railway passenger services, and other measures of regulation which the authorities have already decided upon or have in preparation all tend to bring close home to the people a realization of the fact that Canada is at war and that war duty is not confined to the men in uniform.

Ottawa plans to invade the coal bins of citizens who have stores of fuel in reserve. Citizens who were obliged to walk home through last night's storm almost feel like passing that suggestion along to the Street Railway Company.

News cable says the Russians are preparing to once more take up arms against Germany and hope to keep them well engaged—sort of on the "trot-sky."

A BIT OF VERSE

NATIONAL PRAYER.

By Jonathan Hughes Arnett.

Oh Thou Great Jehovah, guide!
Do not from Thy children hide.
Shed Thy light upon our road.
Do not crush with this great load.
Oh Thou Great Jehovah, guide!
Keep us ever near Thy side.

Do not turn Thy face away
In the darkest hour today.
As the Earth's foundation quake
From our souls all weakness take.
Do not turn Thy face away.
Courage give the price to pay.

May Thy light shine through the gloom.
Blackened horrors o'er us loom—
Death from shrieking, shattering shell—
Souls ripped red to the mouth of hell—
May Thy light shine through the gloom.
Lift our eyes beyond the tomb.

Crush not when the price is paid.
All is on Thine altar laid—
Lives—and loves—and longing hope—
Through the lingering years to grope.
Nothing from Thy hand we hold.
Keep us till the price is told.

Oh Thou Great Jehovah, guide!
Let Thy Spirit with us bide.
May Thy will through us be done.
Save us through Thy Holy Son.
Oh Thou Great Jehovah, guide!
Keep us ever near Thy side.

Regina, Sask.

A BIT OF FUN

FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS.

"I am sure I don't know where that boy of mine gets all his impudence and self-assurance; surely not from me!" complained the head of the family. "He returned home from school the other day ta spend the holidays, as I supposed, and, entering my office, he threw his hat on the floor, selected an easy chair, put his feet on my desk, lighted a cigarette, and then drawled:

"'I say, dad, you remember the time you were expelled from school?'

"I did. There was no use denying it, for one day, in a burst of confidence, I had told him of my escapades as a boy.

"'What do you mean, you young rascal?' I roared.

"'Oh,' said he easily, 'I've been expelled, too! Astonishing, isn't it, dad, how such things will run in a family?'"—From Pearson's Weekly.

TRULY MODEST.

He—Let's see, what is the slang name for illicit liquor peddling?

She (blushing)—Boot-limbing, I believe.—Farm Life.

A CHERUB.

"Aren't you ashamed of scolding so, Willie? Just see what a sweet expression Tommy Jones is wearing."

"Well, he has to wear it. He has just thrown a rock through the preacher's window and he's waiting now to make the preacher believe it was done by a little boy in a blue suit who ran down the street."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

THE GREAT GRIEVANCE.

"There is one big advantage which an aviator has over a chauffeur."

"What is that?"

"The aviator can speed anywhere he wants to without any pedestrians having the right of way."—Baltimore American.

AT ONCE STOPS STOMACH MISERY AND INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" makes sick, sour, gassy Stomachs feel fine.

Do some foods you eat hit back—taste good, but work badly; ferment into stubborn lumps and cause a sick, sour, gassy stomach? Now, Mr. or Mrs. Dyspeptic, jot this down: Pape's Diapepsin digests everything, leaving nothing to sour and upset you. There never was anything so safely quick, so certainly effective. No difference how badly your stomach is disordered you will get happy relief in five minutes, but what pleases you most is that it strengthens and regulates your stomach so you can eat your favorite foods without fear.

Most remedies give you relief sometimes—they are slow, but not sure. "Pape's Diapepsin" is quick, positive and puts your stomach in a healthy condition so the misery won't come back.

You feel different as soon as "Pape's Diapepsin" comes in contact with the stomach—distress just vanishes—your stomach gets sweet, no gases, no belching, no eructions of undigested food, your head clears and you feel fine.

Go now, make the best investment you ever made, by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder.

Little Benny's Note Book

Mary Watkins and Maud Jonson was skating up and down on their skates, and I was skating up and down on mine, skating backwerds ,and diffrent things every time I saw Mary Watkins looking at me, and after a wile she started to skate alongside of me, saying, How do you like my new hat I got for Krissmas, Benny?

Being a red tommo shanter with a round thing on top, and I sed. Fine, I think its bewtifill, I think its the best hat I ever saw.

O Benny, how you ixaggerate, sed Mary Watkins, and I sed, No sir, I think its a grate hat, it makes you look even prettier than wat you are enyhow.

Being a complimint, and Mary Watkins sed, Well I reely dont think its so wonderfill, I reely think I like Maud Jonsons new hat better, dont you?

Maud Jonsons hat being a big flat one, and I sed, G, I think hers is fearse, yours beats hers a mile, a tommo shanter is better than a flat hat eny day.

Now, Benny, I think you must be jest saying that to be polite, sed Mary Watkins, and I sed, No I aint, either, wy, if I had Mary Jonsons hat do you know wat Id do with it?

No, wat? sed Mary Watkins, and I sed, Jump on it and then throw it away.

Well I think youre perfeckly horrid, and if you reely wunt to know, Maud Jonson is wearing my new hat and Im wearing hers, jest for fun, sed Mary Watkins.

And she skated away looking proud, and I thawt, G. And I skated up in the next block and stayed there.

MEMBERS OF CANADIAN CLUB HEAR INTERESTING ADDRESS

Dr. Walter J. Weaver, C.A.M.C., Spoke at Bond's Last Evening—Spent About a Year on Greek Soil with Allied Armies—Tells of Conditions That Exist in Saloniki—Describes Life at the Front.

The Island of Malta, or which is now known as the "nurse of the Mediterranean," was clearly portrayed in a highly interesting and educative address by Dr. Walter J. Weaver of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, before the members of the Canadian Club at Bond's restaurantServices Bond's last evening. Having spent considerable time in this theatre of the world's war, Dr. Weaver handled his subject splendidly and held the members of the club to rapt attention while he discussed the political, social and national activities of one of Britain's proud coaling stations. He also dwelt upon her conditions as they exist in Saloniki (Sa-lo-neck-e), he having spent about a year on Greek soil with the Allied armies.

Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather the Canadian Club turned out en masse and for braving the storm were treated with one of the best lectures heard in the city for some time.

In describing his trip across the English Channel, Dr. Weaver spoke of the lighting and signal system on board the hospital ships. He said that at night these ships were brightly illuminated with lights of different colors, blue, green with the Red Cross at the mast head illumed with powerful red lights. This was done so the enemy might know the ships were on hospital duty. The German's disregard, however, for all rules of international law, did not permit these ships to pass in safety, although the signals are visible at considerable distance, they are often the victim of U-boats. The party of which Dr. Weaver was a member crossed to and took a steamer from a French port, thence to Malta. Their trip was uneventful and for the most part they kept near the northern coast of Africa. "The impression that one gets of Malta as they approach it is that of an island bare and desolate, devoid of natural trees and an abundance of stone and rock. There are a few orange trees and others cultivated by the natives, but nature has ignored the the island in its distribution of trees. The homes of the natives are low, flat buildings of white stone, with flat roofs."

Dr. Weaver said that it has been traditionally related that all the soil of the island had been conveyed from Italy and Sicily. Respecting the mountainous system, Dr. Weaver said that it was unique in its formation, inasmuch as it was literally a rolling hillside and very rocky. Owing to the scarcity of the soil the natives were obliged to erect stone fences to a height of ten or twelve feet, so that the torrental rains might not wash the little soil they possessed down the hills.

Here the speaker told of an incident which he will remember for the remainder of his life. The steamer on which he was a passenger to Malta, after discharging her cargo and taking on coal, left for Saloniki, but had only proceeded on her journey two hours when she was sunk by an under water craft.

"The Island of Malta is but seventeen miles long and nine in breadth," said the speaker, "and it does not take one long to get 'fed up' on the place, so to speak. It is contended to be the most thickly populated area in the world, having a population of 200,000. One can travel around the entire island in a day by motor car. The island possesses one magnificent harbor and in addition has several others. There arse also several bays which afford protection for ships."

Referring to the history of the island, which covers a period of about four thousand years, the speaker covered the different periods at which the island was taken from the natives, which eventually culminated in the natives asking to be placed under the British government. He stated that the remains of the old fortifications were well preserved.

The speaker paid a tribute to the present governor, Lord Bethune, for the interest he has shown in the soldiers who are inmates of the different hospitals. He said that his excellency paid a weekly visit to the different hospitals and sought out each individual soldier, with whom he would enter into a brief conversation.

"Malta has hospital accommodation for 20,000 patients at one time, and during the year 1916 no less than between 40,000 and 50,000 wounded soldiers were cared for on the island, having been brought there from the eastern theatre of war. Many of the buildings formerly used as barracks have been converted into hospitals and have proven suitable quarters for the care of the sick and wounded. These buildings are long, comfortable and of stone structure and it was most fortunate that they were at the disposal of the hospital authorities for the work. In addition many tented hospitals have been erected, but although they answer the purpose they are not so cool as the stone buildings."

Ther is stationed on the island thirty hospitals. Referring to the disease commonly known as Malta fever, which was at one time most prevalent, he said that it had been lessened by the discovery that the cause could be attributed to the use of goat's milk. They were now using cow's milk and condensed milk. The water supply was produced by rainfall, which was collected in large reservoirs and distributed among the natives. The chief industries were lace making and agriculture as far as the soil would permit. The speaker said that the people were very diligent and tilled every piece of land available. As the language spoken is Maltese, which although it resembles the Italian, it is not understood by the Italians.

The parts of his address dealing with Saloniki was intently received and the masterly manner in which questions put to him by the members were answered made manifest that the speaker had made a careful study of the country. He said the harbor was one of the best possible and was capable of harboring the entire British fleet. The upper part of the city is located on a hill overlooking the water. The country is one continuous stretch of mountains, plateaux, valleys and plains. It is in the rugged sections of the mountains where the "Bulgars" are lodged and have so far successfully stalled off the Allies. They have been assisted by the Germans, who have supplied them with guns of the newest type and an abundant supply of ammunition. An attempt was made in the month of May to carry the mountain positions but it was found impossible to do so without inflicting serious injury to the Allied forces. Now the warfare has dwindled down to raids and petty offensives.

Dr. Weaver said that one of the greatest difficulties the British and French forces had to contend with in this country was malaria. This disease is extremely prevalent and is caused by the bite of a certain species of mosquito. Within the past few years, however, a great deal has been done to rid the country of this pest, and the low swamps and such places have been drained by the Allied armies. This was a part of the Canadian Army Corps work at Saloniki.

"The army's efficiency has been frightfully lessened by malaria," said the speaker. "In 1916, in the Struma Valley, in the course of an offensive, fully fifty per cent. of the advancing allied troops were struck down by the disease. The Greeks are also subject to the disease and do not appear to become climatized to it," concluded the speaker.

A vote of thanks, moved by F. L. Lykeman, seconded by Judge H. O. McInerney, and unanmously supported by the members of the club, was tendered to the speaker by the president. J. H. Frink, who presided.

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OBITUARY

John J. Bradley.

The death of John J. Bradley, formerly of this city, took place in Boston on Monday last, after a brief illness. Besides his wife, formerly Miss Margaret Fitzgerald, of the West Side, he leaves a brother, P. Bradley, Woodstock, and two sisters, Mrs. James Leahey, Milford, and Mrs. W. F. Fitzgerald, West St. John. The late Mr. Bradley was a carriage builder and conducted a business of that kind in Boston for a number of years, but of late he had been engaged in the construction of automobiles.

S. GOLDFEATHER

OPTICIAN OF ST. JOHN, wishes to announce that he will visit for one day only the following:

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This advertisement is the sixth of a series closer co-operation between the company are three parties to a telephone call—the called, and the operator who connects them. rendered is determined by the spirit in which rather than by the individual effort of any one sons. We shall gladly send complete sets of ing them.

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5—"Five"—with a long I and strong
6—"Six"—with a strong X.
7—"Sev-en"—with two syllables.
8—"Ate"—with a long A and strong
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FUNERALS

The funeral of Thomas Brittney took place yesterday morning from his late residence in Erin street to the Cathedral, where high mass of requiem was celebrated by Rev. Francis Walker. Interment was made in the new Catholic cemetery.

The funeral of George W. Gordon took place his paren street, We of Assum conducted Interment Cross cem

The fu which wa Wednesda place unti