

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1914.

AUSTRIA'S FLIGHT.

One of the astonishing features of the present campaign in Europe is the serious plight in which the Austrian Empire finds itself after but a few weeks of fighting. While observers of the situation will admit that the progress of Russia has exceeded the most sanguine expectations, yet, before the Russian army became an important factor in the fighting, Austrian troops had already met defeat at the hands of the Serbs and Montenegrins, and there was probably not a battle in which they engaged that the sturdy soldiers from the Balkans were not outnumbered by their Austrian foes.

When the Russian army got fairly under way, and made entrance to Austrian territory, the Austrians assembled a mighty host to meet them, but every report indicates that the soldiers of the Czar have proven their superiority without the advantage of numbers. Now Austria is reported as being on the verge of suing for peace. The pages of history are authority for the statement that Austrian soldiers have been brave almost to the point of recklessness. They gave Napoleon some bad days even at the height of his career, but in the present conflict they made no such record. Possibly there is some truth in the statement that when the seriousness of the war became apparent in Vienna, the aged Emperor of the Austrians, who furnished the cause bell, would have been willing to back down had it not been for the mad war lord of Berlin, who promised his assistance and predicted an easy victory and pleasurable fruits of conquest. Now Austria is riven with dissensions at home and her armies are being signally defeated in the field. Also she is practically bankrupt and appeals to Berlin for financial assistance have met with curt refusal.

When the final history of the war is written it may be found that Austria was led to expect far more assistance from Berlin than she received, both in men and money. In the early days of the struggle Austrian batteries and foot soldiers went to the assistance of the German army invading France. So far Germany has not returned that loan, although the men which Vienna sent to aid her neighbor would be found most serviceable now in facing what to her must be the real menace of Russian conquest.

If the reports of the plight in which Franz Joseph's government finds itself are well founded, and we believe they are, it may have the effect of shortening the war. Germany can count on no assistance from her former comrade in arms and with Italy neutral, as she will be, it seems a verity that the power of Berlin must be completely crushed. The Kaiser spoke more truly than he realized when he prophesied said "Germany stands alone amidst a world of enemies."

THE KAISER'S MISTAKES.

When the Emperor of Germany started out to change the map of Europe he made one or two little mistakes which are likely to cost him his Empire, if not his throne and liberty. In the first place, he held the idea that Great Britain would remain neutral, and permit Germany and Austria to fight it out with France and Russia. Britain, however, did not remain out of the fight but, after exhausting every effort for peace, informed the government at Berlin that, in consequence of the outrages perpetrated in Belgium, it would be necessary to take a hand in straightening out the tangle. Then the Kaiser deluded himself with the idea that even if Britain did enter the lists, she would receive little or no support from the Overseas Dominions. Possibly he had been influenced in this belief by events of a couple of years ago in Canada or by statements made since, but at any rate his intellect played him false. Hardly was war declared before Canada was arranging for a contingent of trained soldiers larger than ever assembled in this country and in the days to come the men of the Dominion will be found bearing their part valiantly in whatever task they are called upon to perform.

Also the German War Lord had obsessions regarding India. That country was seething with dissatisfaction. The Indian troops were dissatisfied, and the native states ready to desert the Empire at the first opportunity. His answer is found in the fact that regular troops from the Indian army are already in the war zone while the native princes have made a contribution unrivaled in the history of the world. Men, money, jewels, all they possess, has practically been placed unreservedly at the feet of the Empire's King to use as he desires.

South Africa with its large proportion of Dutch inhabitants afforded the Kaiser an opportunity for one more guess, which was as wrong as all the others. Africa rallied nobly to the call and her soldiers will be found

side by side with the men from the other British Dominions, Australia, New Zealand and the Islands of the Sea, all were ready and willing to give of their sons or their goods for the cause of the Empire.

Had Emperor William possessed more intimate knowledge of the progress of Russia he would have saved himself much discomfort. Britains may have their local or domestic differences, they may not always agree upon questions of policy in times of peace, but the first rumble of the war thunder brings them together with a cement that will not fail until the war has been fought and the victory won. That is one peculiarity of the British Empire. The Kaiser did not know it before, it will cost him dearly to learn it now, but the lesson may be valuable.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

One of the most worthy citizens of St. John is quoted by an evening paper as saying at yesterday's meeting of the Patriotic Fund Committee, that "in comparison with amounts raised in other places, the position of the wealthy men of St. John was not to their credit." It is unfortunate that this statement is true, but if proof of it is required, it is only necessary to scan the columns of contributions as published from day to day, read the list of names and the amounts set after them. Perusal of such lists will show that with very few notable exceptions—to whom be all honor—the "big men" of St. John have failed to realize their opportunities. Men will be found subscribing \$10, \$20, \$25, or \$50 who could easily devote ten times as much to the cause and not feel it as greatly as some of the working men and clerks of the city who have given a day's pay.

The wealthy men of St. John have not been slow to respond in the past when appeals were made to them, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the contributions recorded as coming from some of them represent only a first instalment of their gifts to the cause of Empire, for that is practically what it amounts to.

St. John has witnessed the spectacle of some of her finest young men responding to the call to arms, and there will be none to minimize the importance of their gift. These men have offered their lives, and in comparison with such an offering how small the largest gift of money must seem. Yet it is understood there are local men of wealth who have not signified their willingness to give as they have received, and this is the condition which made it possible for the citizen to say, as he did say, yesterday, that in the matter of contributions to the Patriotic Fund "the position of the wealthy men of St. John was not to their credit."

Surely the men who are fortunate possessors of a surplus of this world's goods will not rest under such biting and truthful criticism. There is a way to prove the statement ill-founded. Let all who have not contributed, or whose contributions, in proportion to their means, have been smaller than might have been, take the criticism to heart and see how quickly they can redeem the reputation for generosity which, in the opinion of one citizen at any rate, they have temporarily lost.

Because The Standard, in reply to an attack from the Times, published a few facts concerning Mr. MacKenzie King, and some other "able members of the Canadian Liberal party," the Canterbury street newspaper now deplores the introduction of party politics and plaintively advises members of the Conservative party to denounce this newspaper. If we were in mood to follow the Times' example and ask members of the Liberal party to advise the Times in this juncture, we would not suggest denunciation, but merely a word of friendly counsel to the editor of that newspaper. And the counsel would be "Don't start anything you are not able to finish."

It is reported that German and Austrian reservists in some parts of the United States are contemplating an invasion of Canada. If there is the slightest foundation for such a report it would be advisable for the would-be invaders to send a trial company ahead to test the reception awaiting them. Then after they have given the advance guard decent burial it will be time to sit quietly down and think it all over before indulging in any rashness. There is in Germany today a very good example of a man who failed to gauge sentiment and the world sees what is happening to him.

The last day of the exhibition finds the fair show a great success. The weather has been kind and the people generous in their patronage. It only remains to make an attendance record today and the exhibition of 1914 will go down in history as one of the "finest and most successful ever held."

Peace and War

(By Clifford Evans Van Hook)
Fair towers clear and bold against the sky,
And canyons where men strive for wealth and power,
The rush and roar of traffic, and the cry
Of humanity and life, in life's full hour.

The throbbing tread of armed for eign feet,
Strange banners waving in the market place,
The heart of Commerce that has ceased to beat,
The terror-haunted eyes of each white face.

The peaceful countryside where well tilled fields
Yield up their golden stores of harvest grain,
The warmth and happiness of cheer- ful homes,
The scent of meadows, wet with warm spring rain.

The red glare of burning towers, the cry
Of frightened children in the awe- some night,
When thunders speak to thunders, and the charge
Sweeps down the valley in its crim- son light.

The murmur of the little waves that lap
Against the Vessel's prow as on she glides;
The helmsman crouns a wanderer's couch
And fears no more the treacherous rocks and tides.

A line of leaden gray against the sky,
The crash of closing breech, the standing by bell,
A faint far view of battle flags at mast,
And then—a breathless hour of lurid hell.

Experience of Canadian Lady

British newspapers contain a description of the trying experiences of a Canadian lady who showed a noble and patriotic spirit in most trying circumstances. She and two other ladies were travelling together after having succeeded with difficulty in getting from Innsbruck to Munich they got passports from the British Consul there. "We then started out for Switzerland," she said, "but at Lindau, on the Lake of Constance, close to the German frontier, we were ordered to get out and were detained in the railway station refreshment room. That was last Friday, August 14. We were there for eight hours. Seven other British subjects were with us. There was plenty of food and drink, but the money to pay for it, and, on the whole, we were kindly treated, although we were much alarmed when a Bavarian colonel came in a state of great excitement and informed us that the French and Russians were behaving badly to his countrymen like beasts. After we had been detained for eight hours we were told that the women could go, but that the men of military age would have to remain in Lindau. I and my companions got away, but two English ladies who were with their husbands declined to leave them. The party were not imprisoned; they were simply told to go to a hotel and remain there. What will become of them when their money is all gone I do not know. Our journey through Switzerland and France was a most unpleasant experience. We were six days on the journey, and all the time we had to stand in the gangways of the trains or sit on the luggage that was piled up in them. I have lost all my luggage, but I am thankful to have got back alive. I am only sorry now for those we had to leave behind. While I was in suspense at Munich I was strongly advised by friends to represent that I was a citizen of the United States, but I would die rather than deny my flag."

A Brave Man.

General von Rennenkampf, who leads the Russian First Army of invasion, won his reputation for bravery and coolness in the face of danger in the Russo-Japanese war.

There he was in charge of several Cossack divisions and his work won him recognition from all the correspondents and military commentators of the time. He was a most unpleasant experience. We were six days on the journey, and all the time we had to stand in the gangways of the trains or sit on the luggage that was piled up in them. I have lost all my luggage, but I am thankful to have got back alive. I am only sorry now for those we had to leave behind. While I was in suspense at Munich I was strongly advised by friends to represent that I was a citizen of the United States, but I would die rather than deny my flag."

The general looked up quietly, and fixed his glance on me to see how I had taken it. Then he smiled and called his orderly: "Trofim, bring the vodka. We will have a drink. It is to take 'sa- kuski' (an appetizer)."

When I left the general I looked back once or twice, and saw him sitting on a horse, with officers of his staff along the entrenchment.

Oddities in War Zone

London—A private writing to a home front the front, says: "The old people of the French villages, remembering the war of 1870, turn out in great numbers to the big and small One of our chaps got pally with the villagers and returned to camp like a scarecrow. His uniform had been torn to bits by women eager for keep- ers." Ostend—Among the French wound-

ed in recent fighting was a dragon with six bullet and three bayonet wounds in the upper part of his body. He was expected to recover.

Paris—In the fighting at Dieuze it is declared the Germans signalled for a masked battery to open fire on the French by having a military band play Chopin's Funeral March.

London—A half sheet typewritten French dictionary of the most necessary words is carried by all soldiers of the British expeditionary force.

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Belgian Congo is Belgium's only colony. It is the legacy left by King Leopold. Originally it was known as the Congo Free State and Leopold was titular ruler of the region. With the advance of the European nations its peculiar position became untenable and the king was compelled to choose between deeding it to his country or selling it elsewhere. Legal difficulties made the former the only reasonable plan and valuable concessions were left to him. In this way Belgium became the possessor of a valuable prize. While as yet Belgium has not done much in developing it, operations are being conducted in the rubber fields and in other sections of the great tract. Some of them, it will be remembered, created a feeling of outrage throughout civilization, but recently 3,000 Belgians in the colony have been cautioned to obey the dictates of justice in dealing with the natives.

PRODUCE PRICES.

Montreal, Sept. 11.—CORN—American No. 2, yellow, 90 to 91.
OATS—Canadian Western, No. 2, 66 to 67; No. 3, 65 to 66.
FLOUR—Man. spring wheat patents firsts, \$6.70; seconds, \$6.20; strong bakers, \$6; winter patents, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.50; straight rollers, \$5.75 to \$6; bags \$2.
MILLFEED—Bran, \$25; shorts, \$27; middlings, \$30; moultie, \$30 to \$34.
HAY—No. 2, per ton car lots, \$18 to \$19.
POTATOES—Per bag, car lots, 70.

LAST CHANCE TO SEE PEG O' MY HEART

Peg o' My Heart closes the engagement at the Opera House today with a matinee and night performance, the last two chances to see the best play that has come to St. John for many seasons.

You'd Better Buy Swiss Watch Now

It is hardly reasonable to expect that importations of Swiss Watches will not be interfered with for some time to come.

And as the demand for these timepieces is great, the present stocks are liable to be exhausted soon.

Prices are the same as before the war began—every cent represents real watch value.

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Sash Weights, Coal Doors and everything in Builders' Castings.

Also Structural Steel, including Beams, Angles, Tees, Nuts, Bolts, etc. Write for Estimates.

JAMES FLEMING, Phoenix Foundry

A Heaping Measure of Wholesome Goodness

In Every Loaf of Butternut Bread

Have You Tried It?

Ostend—Among the French wound-

NEW ZEALAND TROOPS TOOK UPHOLU WITHOUT A SHOT BEING FIRED

Honolulu, Sept. 11.—The Oceanic Steamship Company's liner Ventura, which arrived here today, gave new particulars of the occupation of the South Sea Island of Upolu, on August 29, by 1,500 New Zealand troops. The capture was effected without the firing of a shot.

Apia, the capital of German Samoa, is situated on Upolu. Governor Schultz and one hundred other government officials were made prisoners of war and taken to the Fiji Islands.

All government and private funds previously had been carried in safety to Pago, American Samoa. Frederick Heintz, operator of the newly installed wireless station, refused an offer of \$10,000 to tell where he had hidden the apparatus. The station was dismantled upon declaration of war. The New Zealanders were transported by the Union Steamship Company liners Tahiti and Wilhelmsch, conveyed by the cruiser Australia, the battleship Camperdown, the cruiser Champion and two torpedo boats. The Ventura also brought word that a Japanese cruiser is hovering about Pago Pago, probably on the lookout for the elusive German cruiser Nürnberg. At the last census the island of Upolu had a population of 19,842, of whom 210 were whites. Robert Louis Stevenson died and is buried there at Vaillana.

BUTTON BOOTS

Are very popular with the Young Men.

To be right they must have Snap and Fit Correctly.

We have a particularly fine assortment in these goods:

Men's Dull Calf, Button Boots, sizes 5 to 10 . . . \$5 per pair
Men's Tan Calf, Button Boots, sizes 5 to 10 . . . \$5 per pair
Men's Patent Cloth Top Button Boots, sizes 5 to 10 . . \$5 per pair
Men's Patent Mat Calf Top Button Boots, sizes 5 to 10 . . \$6 per pair

Mail Orders Sent Parcel Post.

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Spruce Clapboards

One car of No. 1 and 2nd, clear Spruce Clapboards, 6 inch.

Also Extra Cedar Clapboards.

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ERIN STREET

STEAM BOILERS

We have on hand, and offer for sale the following new boilers built for a safe working pressure of one hundred and twenty-five pounds:—

One "Inclined" Type . . . 50 H. P.
One Return Tubular Type 60 H. P.
One Locomotive Type . . . 20 H. P.
Two Vertical Type . . . 20 H. P.

Full particulars and prices will be mailed upon request

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BOILER MAKERS
NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA.

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Containing Tuition Rates and full information respecting courses of study, etc., is now ready for distribution. Send for copy today.

No better time for entering than just now.

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DIAMONDS AT BEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Sterling Silverware and Silver Plated Ware in all the latest designs.
English HALL MARKED Silver in Card Cases, Mesh Bags, Cigar and Cigarette Boxes, Pocket Cases, Vanity Boxes, Coin Holders, etc., etc.

We are showing an excellent stock of goods all through our various lines.

And we are offering a SPECIAL DISCOUNT of 10 p. c. until the close of our Fall Exhibition.

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We make a Specialty of Pocket Knives and Carry a large stock of the Best British makes. You'll find them interesting to examine.

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Now is the time to have your furnace put in order by competent workmen.

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Are cordially invited to visit the Exhibition at the Exhibition Building, their stay in the city.

to meet your friends, your letters, assemble parcels and if in need wear look over what to offer. All the styles are now in "Be- othy Dodd," "Sor Waterbury and "Specials" in all styles, popular material latest patterns.

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Our Stores Open 8 a. m., Close 6 p. m., Saturdays, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Two Big Bargains For Saturday Shoppers

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75c. A PAIR

Ladies' Washable Leatherette Gloves with 2-d. fashionable, neat and serviceable. These are shown Buck, Grey, Champagne, Pongee, Mastic, all sizes.

Special Saturday Price 75c. a Pair

3 Pair for \$1.

Ladies' Black Cashmere Stockings, extra fine, spliced heels and toes; an exceptionally good wearing 8-12 to 10 inch.

Special Saturday Price 3 Pair For \$1

MACAULAY BROS.

VANWART BROS., Retail

Have bought the fine exhibit of the Dominion Canada Exhibition and have it on sale at their store.

DOMINION CAN

PATRIOTIC FUND

The following subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund were received yesterday:

W. M. Jarvis	\$25.00	E. L. Jarvis	1.00
W. E. Connor	5.00	Leon A. Keith	1.00
S. A. Corbett	5.00	James McMur	1.00
H. N. M. Stanbury	5.00	Eastern Secu	1.00
Alex. Watson	5.00	J. D. P. Lewis	1.00
J. B. Brand	5.00	C. A. Burnham	1.00
E. J. Treen	5.00	W. B. Walla	1.00
Taylor & Sweeney	5.00	C. W. Frink	1.00
Charles A. Arnold	5.00	Cowle & Edw	1.00
F. B. Cowell	5.00	F. J. Alexander	1.00
Edgar H. Fairweather	5.00	G. S. Cuthin	1.00
W. N. Bogart	5.00	George H. Ka	1.00
Guy Merritt	5.00	Kaye & McAl	1.00
W. G. Thomson	5.00	Miss Margare	1.00
Deaforth & Co. Ltd.	5.00	Mrs. J. T. Go	1.00
C. M. Bostwick & Co.	5.00	Miss W. R. M	1.00
E. S. Peacock (per month)	5.00	Miss E. T. I	1.00
W. B. Miller	5.00	J. S. Seaton	1.00
W. L. Doherty	5.00	H. J. Anders	1.00
C. F. Tilley	5.00	Miss Cassie	1.00
R. A. Wilson	5.00	Miss Annie	1.00
W. C. Hazen	5.00	Jack Barto	1.00
Hamington & Hamington	5.00	W. H. Fou	1.00
E. B. LeRoy	5.00	Charles Vern	1.00
G. B. Fisher	5.00	A	1.00
R. Hugh Bruce	5.00	Hearing H	1.00
James B. Drake	5.00	chaud vs. J	1.00
Mrs. J. H. Wood	5.00	Limited, wa	1.00
A. R. Crookshank	5.00	before Mr.	1.00
F. W. Benson	5.00	an applica	1.00
R. O'Brien	5.00	Compensati	1.00
F. C. Ellis	5.00	for injuri	1.00
E. S. Crawford	5.00	Point, in t	1.00
W. C. Jordan	5.00	rips consi	1.00
W. H. Coleman	5.00	foldants, a	1.00
H. H. Brittain	5.00	that the m	1.00
C. H. Ferguson	5.00	R. Moore	1.00
Wm. S. Allison	5.00	White and	1.00
Can	5.00	parties ha	1.00
S. A. Williams	5.00	granted an	1.00
Friend	5.00	giving	1.00
S. L. Garow	5.00	to serve	1.00
W. Hawker	5.00	5.00 and mak	1.00
A. C. Harding	5.00	on the 25	1.00
F. Hersey	5.00	P. T. Blanchet	1.00
J. Jenkins	5.00		1.00
Wm. J. Storey	5.00		1.00
C. Mitchell	5.00		1.00
P. T. Blanchet	5.00		1.00