

The St. John Standard

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"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 WERE THEY SILENT?

During the past few months Liberal newspapers in Canada have had a great deal to say concerning graft, corruption and alleged disclosures of misrule in federal and provincial affairs. Recent investigations at Winnipeg and at Ottawa furnished them with texts from which many partisan sermons have been produced and the fact that the Government of Canada and the Government of Manitoba, under which the alleged irregularities occurred, were both Conservative in their political complexion added, of course, to the zest of the pursuit in which Liberal editors from the Atlantic to the Pacific have been indulging.

It is decidedly amusing to read the productions of some of the Liberal pens; pens unsullied by office taint, pens that can indulge in the boldest and most pitiless criticism, that can slash and drive to their hearts' content fortified by the knowledge that they have nothing to lose by their violence. One can also see the "holier than thou" expressions on the faces of these journalistic exponents of honesty as a creed, for the other fellow, as they indulge in their mock heroics and lugubrious condolences at the evil state into which they declare Canada has fallen as the result of the administration of the Terrible Tories.

The trouble with the Grit press of Canada, however, is that it is hypocritical at heart. It is very easy to say "Tu quo que" and in reply to the aspersions and allegations now made in regard to the war contracts at Ottawa and the public buildings in Manitoba, Conservative newspapers can point to the rotten graft of a few years ago on the National Transcontinental, to the Yukon steals, to the Indian Reserve graft, to the Trent Canal steals, to the political brigandage in connection with the North Atlantic Trading Company and in our own province to the Central Railway steal and the shameful "sawdust wharf" exposure.

The Liberal newspapers have indulged in much unwarranted criticism of the Borden Government in connection with the Garland and Foster incidents; they have piously called upon high heaven to witness the iniquities of the Manitoba scandal, but what did they do when the shoe was on the other foot?

Did any of the Grit champions of honesty in New Brunswick attack the Laurier government for the rotten conditions of the N. T. R. contracts? Did any of them declare it was irregular for Michael Patrick Davis with the approval of the Laurier appointed commission, to steal \$740,000 of public funds by the simple expedient of subjecting a contract? Did they demand an impartial investigation of the dog biscuit frauds at the time of the South African war? Did they press for an exposure of the Trent Canal scandal? Did one of them have a word to say in condemnation of Hon. Frank Oliver when he was clearly shown to have used his office as Minister of the Interior for his own personal benefit? Was there an outcry in the name of outraged honesty over the Central Railway steals? On the other hand did they not with one accord declare that all these transactions were honest and above board?

Has any Liberal newspaper of any importance in Canada shown enough political decency to give Sir Robert Borden his due credit for the fearless way in which he dealt with Messrs. Garland and Foster? Or for his fairness in appointing Sir Charles Davidson to probe the matter of war contracts to the depths? Not one. About all the encouragement or credit Sir Robert has received from any of the Grit breed has come in the shape of sneering remarks to the effect that the Premier of Canada is all right himself and wants to be decent but that he is surrounded by influences too strong to permit him to have his way—who has Laurier read out?

The trouble with the Grit press of Canada is that it has not yet recovered from the shock it received in September, 1911, when the party it supports was decisively defeated at the polls. At that time it lost its equilibrium as well as whatever sense of humor it ever possessed, and to date

it has not recovered either. More bitterly partisan, more viciously spiteful than its opponents have ever thought of being, it is still pursuing the course of carping criticism, uncharitable and unscrupulous. It cares not a whit for the public conscience or public decency, the impelling motive behind all its hysteria for the past few months has been nothing more elevating than the desire for office.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY SERVICE.

While the idea of conscription is repugnant to British ideas and ideals of personal liberty and freedom yet there is much to be said for the opinion of Col. Theodore Roosevelt who speaking at the Panama Pacific Exhibition in San Francisco a few days ago said: "I firmly believe that there should be universal military service for our young men on the Swiss model."

Of course he was speaking to Americans but there is no doubt he moulded his opinion very largely as the result of lessons gleaned from this present war and there is much reason to commend his view. It is claimed for the Swiss or Australian system of universal service that it is the very best safeguard against foreign aggression and is as well a splendid thing for the young men of the countries adopting it as it develops in them military virtues and tends to make them more virile in body and mind.

The Swiss system, on which the Australian system is modeled, makes all able-bodied males between 17 and 45 years of age liable to military service, but actual service begins at the age of 20, and everybody serves who is physically fit. Those who are exempted are required to pay a special tax. For the first eight years a certain time each year must be given up to active military training—90 days for cavalry, 75 for field artillery, 65 for infantry. In the fifteen following years eleven days are spent each year in training to save the citizen-soldiers from growing rusty. The result of this system is that every able-bodied Swiss is a trained soldier, fit for active service whenever called upon to serve.

If such a system had been in operation in Britain, she could have thrown a million men into France last August and have prevented the Germans from establishing themselves in Belgium.

It is a trite old saying that if a thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing well. If Canada is worth defending, if the integrity of the British Empire is worth fighting for, it is a duty that should fall upon all alike, who are able to perform such service. The duty of defence should not be delegated to a few of the willing spirited young men of the country while thousands physically fit and without homes ties loiter behind in ease and security. This war should serve to awaken all Canadians. It is foolish to assume that the millennium is near or that there will be no more war for just so long as rulers or nations become obsessed with lust for power as did William of Germany and his Prussian advisers. Just so long will it be necessary for Christian peace loving nations to prepare to meet and curb the manifestations of such madness. The present onslaught of the Huns found the British people unprepared but willing. The next conflict should find Britain not only willing but prepared to promptly and efficiently deal with whatever forces are brought against her. There is no doubt that the warlike exploits of a peace loving people, such as the British, will be a splendid thing to contemplate in future years but if the British nation one year ago had been as well prepared as Germany for this conflict the bloody page of the past twelve months would not have been written. The best insurance for peace is a high class preparedness for war. Universal military service would not seriously interfere with the commercial life of the nation and might be found of mighty value, possibly, when least expected.

THE MATCH THAT SET ALL EUROPE ABLAZE

(Continued from page 3)

a decade. Perhaps the chief underlying factor was the development of

the national idea, demanding that political divisions should be made to correspond with the territory inhabited by the various people of Europe; that each people, with common language and customs, should have political independence and a "place in the sun." The struggle to attain this end kept Europe in political turmoil. France aspired for Alsace and Lorraine, Italy for Trieste and the Trentino, populated largely by Italian, Serbia for Bosnia, Roumania for Transylvania and Besarabia. Austria-Hungary, within whose boundary is a complexity of races with varying claims and aspirations, was particularly menaced by the growth of this idea, and it was one phase of this agitation—Serbia's desire for Bosnia—which brought on the crisis. The same motive brought in Montenegro and Italy, and influenced Russia and France to go to war.

The growth of the national idea was attended by the growth of militarism as a means for securing these desires. The greatest standing armies in history were built up, compulsory military service became widespread, and enormous navies were constructed.

Out of it all, with the mutual suspicion engendered, grew the situation which kept Europe in fear of war. Armed to excess, the nations awaited the war which finally came—Associated Press.

NOTED AUTHOR BECOMES BRITISH SUBJECT

Henry James, American, naturalized in London—
Love for new country and sympathy for Allies.

London, July 28.—The Times announces that Mr. Henry James received papers of naturalization on Monday last, taking the oath of allegiance as a British subject.

Mr. James gives the following reasons for his naturalization:—
Because of having lived and worked in England for the best part of forty years.

Because of his attachment to the country and his sympathy with it and its people.

Because of long friendships, associations and interests formed here, these last including the acquisition of property, all of which things brought to a head a desire to throw the moral weight of his personal allegiance for whatsoever they may be worth into the scale and into England's future fortune.

Mr. James' friends long have known how intense is his sympathy with the cause of the Allies. It is recalled that last December he wrote an appreciation of the work at the front of the American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps, formed of men graduated from Harvard, Yale and Princeton.

New York has the distinction of being the native place of Henry James. In this city he was born in 1843. The atmosphere in which he grew up was stimulating to a boy of his tastes. His father was highly esteemed in his day as a writer on ethics and religion; his younger brother, William, was later to become the distinguished psychologist; and all the members of the family were intellectually alert, keenly interested in ideas and in all that pertained to the world of letters and art, and reputed good talkers. In Henry James the curiosity as to ways of life beyond the sea, which led to last him a lifetime, awakened early.

He himself tells how, when his school-fellows were at their sports, he delighted in poring over the pages of Punch until the typical figures of English life, high and low as in town and country, were as present to him as John Leech and other illustrators, perfectly familiar to him. In 1855 he went abroad with his family, and with his own eyes saw English life itself.

For four years he remained abroad, living in Italy and in England; and a pleasant sojourn it no doubt was to one with his love of art, architecture and dignified social traditions. Many a glowing passage in his stories and novels is surely expressive of the vivid impressions he received on this, his first introduction to English and Continental life, and of the irresistible charm that life had for him.

In 1859 Mr. James returned to his native land to remain for a decade. The years abroad awakened in him a lively sense of the differences between American and foreign ways and must have quickened his extraordinary faculty of observation, and set it to work upon the manners, customs and characteristics of his own country.

In 1863 he began the study of law at the Harvard Law School. Even before this time his vocation declared itself, and he began writing stories. It was his wont, while the creative process was going on, to shut himself up all day in his room, taking his meals there, refusing to be disturbed, and utterly abandoning himself to such matters as the building of plots, the framing of dialogue, and the fashioning of his fictitious personages.

When several of these laborious days had brought a story to completion, he would emerge and lay it before the family. In these early tales his parents discerned signs of talent, as parents not infrequently do in like circumstances and their expectations were justified in the event as the expectations of few parents are.

His studies at the Law School do not seem to have made heavy demands upon him. At all events, he passed much time in Lowell's "learned lamp" and attended his lectures on literature. Mr. Lowell he came to know well, and, under his influence, gave himself much to the study of literature in both fiction and criticism. Finding his work in demand with the magazines, he finally abandoned the law and took to letters as a career. In 1869 he

Little Benny's Note Book.

By LEE PAPE

My cousin Artie, stayed at my house awl nite last alle, sleeping with me in my bed, wich we hadent hardly went to bed and startid to go to sleep wen Artie sed, I bet you I can give a bettir immertayshin of a rule-rode trane than wat you can.

I bet you cant, I sed.
Awl rite, leia have a contest, sed Artie. And he made a noise like a trane leaving the stayshin and then he made a noise like the saim trane coming back, being pritt ygood immertayshins, and after he got throo I tried it, beeing even bettir than wat Artie was, awnakkont of beeing lowder, wich fest as I got to the lowdest part wat the trane is coming back to the stayshin, pop calm in from the settins room, sayins, Look hear, you s, I min favor of free speech, but when it comes to free and unlimited bleasins I put both feet down awl it, not to speek to a cuppel of hands.

And he gave us both a smack sunware at the saim time and went back to the settins room to read, and pritty soon Artie sed, I no sumthing els I bet I can do bettir than wat you can, to.

Wat, I sed.

Gargil, sed Artie.

I bet you cant, I sed, because I can gargil ever bettir than my farthir can, and if you want to prove it Ill get up and get a glas of watfir and we will have gargling contest.

Awl rite, get up and get it, sed Artie. Wich I did, and first I took a mouthfull of it and startid to gargil and then Artie took a mouthfull and gargilid it, and then we both took a mouthfull and startid to gargil at the saim time to see wich wun cood gargil the lawnest, awlmost soundins as if we was immertating tranes agen, and awl of a suddin pop calm back wile we was still doing it, and the watfir went to far down and we startid to choak and the watfir went awl over the bed as if we was a cuppel of fountens, and pop sed, I wish to announst that this is postivly my last appeerents alone tonite, the next time I shall be accompanied by a slippr that has seen considrabile ackhain at the frunt, I mean the back, and now if I heer anuthir his, choak or uthr unseamly sound out you, Ill give you sumthing to make a sowad about, now see that Im not disterbed agen.

Wich we saw that he wasent.

went abroad again, and for a time Paris was his residence. Thence he went to London and London or its near neighborhood has been his home ever since, with Italy as his favorite place of relaxation and leisure.

Mr. James' whole life has been quiet and uneventful, and his career without notable incident—the career of a student and maker of letters who has lived in England, France and Italy, in the midst of the social culture of his time.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER.

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

'Longshoremen Met.
At a meeting of the 'Longshoremen's Association held yesterday afternoon in their rooms on Water street, only routine business was dealt with. After the meeting the executive held a short session.

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Complete with contact plug and cord

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Turn to page 5 and let your children enter the contests.

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To the young artist who prize of a valuable story book.

It's a simple competition. Just cut the picture out, paint best, save Three coupons the page, cut from The Standard, painting and send them all

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This Contest Will

Coupon to be Used

STANDARD FOR BOYS

Full Name

Address

Age Last B

Aug. 2, 1915.

The Prize winner's name or of The Standard on Aug

A Word-Ma

This week I have decided

ing contest.

How many words can you

word "Celebration?" You mu

the word. For example, a wor

tie" would be wrong, as there

To the boy or girl not over

in the most number of correct

story book as a prize. Each it

tached to it, filled in, and be s

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BANK CLEARINGS

Montreal, Aug. 1.—The bank clearings for last month in Montreal totalled \$211,147,708, as compared with \$268,847,983 in July 1914.

Toronto, July 31.—The clearings of banks in Toronto for the month of July was slightly above those of June, but \$36,600,000 less than those of July