

# The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1917.

"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.

## THE RETURNED SOLDIERS AND GOVERNMENT POSITIONS.

A few days ago The Standard published a list of returned soldiers who had been given positions in the Dominion Government service in this district, and on that occasion called attention to the statement made by the Minister of Customs to the effect that in his branch of the public service every vacancy occurring had been given to returned soldiers where suitable men could be secured. This is the policy of the Borden Government and of the Conservative party.

It is to be regretted that the Carter government, to which the Loyalists of New Brunswick have temporarily entrusted the reins of power, brazenly refused to recognize the returned heroes in the selection of men for positions in the provincial service, to perform work for which the money of all the people must pay.

In the Legislature yesterday Hon. Mr. Baxter moved an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, in which he voiced regret that returned men had not been considered by the Carterites in the making of provincial appointments. EVERY MEMBER OF THE GOVERNMENT PARTY HEADED BY WALTER E. FOSTER VOTED TO DENY THE CLAIMS OF THE RETURNED SOLDIERS AND, WHAT IS WORSE, APPLAUDED WHEN THE DEFEAT OF THE AMENDMENT WAS ANNOUNCED.

Here is the official vote, in order that the relatives of New Brunswick soldiers now at the front fighting the Empire's battles, and those brave battle-scarred men who have returned, wounded or maimed, perhaps for life, may identify the New Brunswick legislators in whose minds political partisanship constitutes a higher claim to public reward than courageous service in the trenches of France and Flanders.

### Against the Soldier:

Hon. Walter E. Foster, Hon. J. Fletcher Tweeddale, Victoria; Hon. Peter J. Veniot, Hon. J. P. Byrne, Gloucester; Hon. E. A. Smith, Westmorland; Hon. C. W. Robinson, Moncton city; Hon. L. A. Dugal, Madawaska; Hon. Dr. W. F. Roberts, St. John; and Messrs. Magee, Burchill, McGrath, Allain, Melanson, Sweeney, Legere, (Westmorland); Dysart, Leblanc, Michaud, Legere, (Gloucester); King, Hetherington, Mercereau, Smith, (Sunbury); Borda, Robichaud. Twenty-five.

### For the Soldier:

Hon. J. A. Murray, Kings; Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, St. John county; Hon. B. Frank Smith, Carleton; and Messrs. Young, Tilley, Campbell, Potts, Peck, Smith, (Albert); Crockett, Plinder, Sutton, Grimmer, Smith, (Charlotte); Guphill, Jones, Dickson, Carson and Hunter. Nineteen.

Hon. Mr. Murray, of Northumberland, provincial secretary-treasurer, was not present but, had he been, it is altogether probable he would have voted as did the other members of the Carter government—against the soldier and in the interest of the political healer and partisan.

On the Opposition side Hon. Dr. Taylor was the only absentee. Had he been present he would have voted as did the other members of the English Opposition in defence of the principle that the man who has fought for the Empire deserves recognition at the hands of the Government of New Brunswick.

The Carter government is now plainly on record as refusing to recognize the right of the soldier to positions in the public service. It is a disgraceful stand for any administration to take, but when we consider the canvasses used in the recent provincial election, and the fact that the Carterites secured their majorities in portions of the province where the miserable anti-conscription cry was most effectively worked, it is not surprising that members and supporters of that government should do what they did—deny the right of the returned soldier to any position which can be filled by a partisan whose sole qualification is that he has been a Liberal healer.

It is a rude shock to the people of New Brunswick, but it is not likely to be the last they will receive from the men who, through a political fluke, are now in charge of the affairs of this province.

### A "BUSINESS" GOVERNMENT?

That Mr. Dysart of Kent county, the only government representative to participate in the debate on the address in the Provincial Legislature yesterday, is a young politician with much to learn, was abundantly demon-

strated by the remarks he made to the house. In the first place he congratulated the leader of the Carter government on the good judgment exercised in the choice of colleagues. Mr. Dysart should know that the Carter government was actuated by the principles of "safety first" rather than by any great admiration for the ability of the gentlemen promoted to cabinet rank. His choice was limited to counties where untrue and disloyal canvasses were made to serve so effectively that the return of his candidates would be, practically, a foregone conclusion. Thus it is that Gloucester has two cabinet ministers, Westmorland two, Victoria two, and Northumberland one, while St. John, the most important and the wealthiest constituency in the province, is forced to be content with indifferent representation in the forecastle of the administration.

Particularly is this "safety first" element in evidence when it is remembered that when Mr. Foster was called by the dictator of his party to the position of nominal leadership, he did not seek a vacancy in the city in which he was best known, and where he had been handsomely defeated, but fled to Victoria county to insure his election. If it was the intention of the Carterites to administer the affairs of the province on a "business" basis—their conduct so fondly cherished by the young member for Kent—they certainly would not have centred their most important cabinet offices in the northern part of the province and allowed the leading business constituencies and the splendid St. John valley country to be practically without representation in their ranks.

Also, a "business" government would not have spent most of its time since election in pandering to the office greed of its hungry camp followers. It would not have dismissed competent officials to make way for party hangers-on. If it had found it necessary to make changes in the public service it would have given some consideration to the claims of the men who are soldiers instead of ward heelers or parish politicians.

A "business" government would have prepared some sort of legislative policy for the session on which it has now embarked. It would have made some effort to grapple with the many problems confronting the province, to make New Brunswick better and more prosperous. It would have shown an effective lead to the movement for increased production, instead of contenting itself with calling a convention to pass out and dried resolutions and then turning the real management of the campaign over to patriotic citizens, who, themselves, realize, by this time the utter incapacity of the outfit which is ensconced on the treasury benches and which the people of this province must endure as patiently as they can until the first opportunity arrives to turn them out and again put business men in control of our business.

Mr. Dysart is very far in error. Whatever else may be said of the government nominally headed by Walter E. Foster, by no stretch of the imagination can it be called a "business" administration, or one working only in the best interests of the province of New Brunswick.

The government should set a price limit at which licensed vendors of liquor shall supply prescriptions for spirits. It has been stated that one vendor in the city charged exorbitant prices. That vendor called at The Standard office yesterday and claimed that his prices only gave him a fair profit on the business. Every man is entitled to a fair profit on his goods, but in order to avoid future difficulty the government, or the chief inspector, should furnish all vendors with a price schedule which could be amended from time to time as necessity dictated.

In the Legislature yesterday the government was forced to submit a partial list of officials who have been displaced since the return of the Carterites to power. To every position so vacated another appointment was made. But the Returned Soldiers' Aid Commission was not asked to supply one man for any of these offices. The Carter government has no positions to give to the men who have fought for their country. The only qualification finding weight with that outfit is to be a Grit ward-heeler. The people of New Brunswick will do well to keep that fact in mind.

The suggestion that business firms should close one hour earlier in the afternoon has much to commend it. With the demand for increased production the extra hour would be of value to back-yard gardeners and others who plan to assist to grow food.

stuff. The public could easily make purchases earlier if such a course would help the merchants to give an hour's additional daylight leisure to their clerks.

## "OLD GLORY"

The London Daily News tells us that the original of the United States flag is to be seen in the family arms of the tomb of Lawrence Washington, great-grandfather of the first president, in Solgrave church, Huntingdonshire. Of this man, Holmes says: "Lawrence Washington was the last lineal ancestor (of the Washington family) to be buried in England. He was a man of considerable influence, and on the dissolution of the monasteries Henry gave him the priory of St. Andrews, Northampton." Troubled times succeeded and his son, John, migrated to America, where he lived for some twenty years on the banks of the Potomac. It was near the confluence of this river with Bridges' Creek that George Washington was born Feb. 22, 1732. Here also is his tomb. Mount Vernon, so recently the scene of one of the most memorable and dramatic scenes induced by this war. Upon that mausoleum the greatest sons of France and of Britain laid wreaths in the name of their respective governments in token of the union of all their forces in the fierce conflict of today for the defence of those principles of human liberty for which George Washington stood preeminently as sponsor and champion.

The theory advanced by the London Daily News as to the origin of the American flag is correct, although ignored by Holmes in his history of the flag. He tells us that by some it has been held that the blue quarter was taken from the blue banner of the Scotch covenanter, and was therefore significant of the solemn league and covenant of the united colonies against oppression. While the stripes were a blending of the red colors used in the army with the white flags used in the navy.

In "The Story of Our Flag" as told by Addie Guthrie Weaver, Chicago, we are informed that, in the latter part of the month of May, 1776, Washington accompanied by Colonel George Ross, a member of congress, and by Honorable Robert Morris, the great financier of the revolution, called upon Mrs. Betsy Ross, a niece of Colonel Ross. She lived in a little house in Arch street, Philadelphia, which still stands unchanged, with the exception of one large window, which has been placed in the front. Washington himself produced a pencil sketch of a flag of thirteen stripes, with a blue field dotted with thirteen stars.

Mrs. Ross objected to the form of the stars because they had each six points, and suggested that they should have five points. Washington admitted that she was correct, but said that he would prefer a star that would not be an exact copy of that on his own coat of arms. However, he was prevailed upon to forego his objection by Mrs. Ross.

The flag so designed was finished and approved by the committee. She was instructed to procure all the bunting possible in Philadelphia and make flags for the use of congress, Colonel Ross furnishing the money. It was thus that the original design, still to be seen upon the Washington coat of arms in Solgrave church, England, supplied the germ from which was evolved in time the flag of the United States. May this flag which has carried civilization across America and into the islands beyond now entwined with the tri-color of France and the Union Jack of England rescue the lands now ravished by the carrion vulture of the Hun and save civilization from the devastating influence of its blighting "kultur."

## MORE POULTRY AND MORE EGGS

BY SETH JONES,  
Provincial Poultry Superintendent  
of New Brunswick.

The appeal has gone out for greater production in every branch of food supply. To my mind one of the greatest importance is poultry products. I wish to call the attention of all the citizens of New Brunswick to the slogan "More Poultry and More Eggs." This is a live stock branch that all can engage in. Those who live on the farm, in the villages and towns and the cities all can and should help.

There never was a time when an increase in poultry production was as necessary as it is at present. The demand was never so good, and prospects indicate that this demand will continue for some time to come. With the scarcity of meat, Canadians are eating more eggs and Great Britain needs all the eggs we can supply. One-half million new laid eggs per day are required in the British hospitals of England and France. We appeal to each one that is not a producer of poultry products to step out of the ranks of consumers and join the army of producers.

The Canadian people are wasting hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of food values in table and kitchen scraps, the bulk of which occurs in cities and towns, that go into the garbage cans and the fire. That a large portion of this waste should be stopped and can be stopped there is no doubt.

The fact is that table and kitchen scraps and garden waste is simply un-

## Little Benny's Role Book

My cousin Artie stayed at my house for supper yesterday, with as soon as we started to set down, my dad, Boys, look at your hands. If they can see their hands under that dirt they've got better eyes than I have, chase up stairs and wash your hands, both of you, and pop.

G. they've awkin bin dirtier than this, I said.  
I didn't ask you for an auto biography, said pop.  
Yes sir, I said. And me and Artie had a race up to the bathroom, being a lie, and I said, I bet my hands are dirtier than wat yours is.  
I bet they ain't said Artie.

I bet they are and I can prove it, I said.  
How? said Artie, and said, Lets put the stopper in the bathtub and take turns washing our hands and see who makes the water the dirtiest.  
That's no way, the best way is to dry your hands rits on the towel without washing the soap off, and see wich towel gets the dirtiest, said Artie.

Wich we started to do, getting our hands all full of soapy watter and then swish taking a clean towel and wiping them off, wich after we got throo you woodent of reckernized the towels, and we started to argue about wich towel was the dirtiest, Artie saying his was the blackest and me saying the dirt on mine covered the most space, wich while we was arguing pop opened the bathroom door, saying, Say, are you 2 deaf, didnt you hear me calling you, wat on earth have you bin doing all this time? Wich jest then he saw the 2 towels, saying, Unholo smook, look at those towels.

Wich one do you think is the dirtiest? I said.  
Go down and eat your supper before I cloud up and snow on you, said pop.  
Wich we did, and after supper we went up agen to finish the argument, and the towels wasent there.

beatable in a large part as poultry food. Then, why all this waste? Back-yard poultry plants or flocks will help prevent such waste and at the same time will add literally thousands of dollars worth of food value to the annual production in this country. It isn't a matter of large flocks, but of small ones—a dozen hens to fifty, seventy-five or 100. Day-old chicks now can be bought at prices that would be low for hatching eggs. By the time these words are read, the weather will be such that day-old chicks can be raised in most latitudes without artificial heat. Simply see that they are kept warm at night, either in low boxes, underneath a piece of burlap or carpet; also that they get fresh air. To raise them successfully is a simple and easy matter.

Eighty to ninety per cent. of these chicks can be raised mainly on table scraps and garden waste. Later the cockerels can be eaten and there is no better table meat. The pullets can be kept for laying purposes next fall, winter and spring; then they too can be served to excellent advantage on the family table.

These days, reader, there should be no table waste—no waste of any kind, as regards food values. How much higher the prices of food will go, no one can tell. One thing, however, is certain: nothing now should be wasted that has food value or that can be converted into valuable food products.

A bunch of twenty-five to fifty chickens will thrive in that patriotic back-yard garden, especially so, after the vegetation grows to a good size. After that the chicks can range among the potato vines, through the corn rows and will do far more good than harm—in fact they will do so harm at all.

From the average table and out of the average family garden, a flock of twelve to fifty chickens can be raised with scarcely a penny of extra outlay. A little grain will help out—and the cost of same will come back a dozen-fold within a few weeks.

One farmer weighed out his grain to the hens and sold it in the way of fresh eggs at \$4.00 per 100 lbs. Therefore, while you are figuring on cutting down the high cost of living during war times, do not overlook either back-yard gardening or a small sized flock of chickens. Now is the accepted time to order twenty-five, fifty or one hundred day-old chicks, either for egg-laying or as meat for family use. Try the experiment this spring and summer. We believe you will be glad of it.

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## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Transfers of real estate have been recorded as follows:

St. John County.  
A. F. Bentley & Son, Ltd., to W. J. Armstrong, property in St. Martins.  
Mary C. Britt, wife of D. J. Britt, to C. E. Farrand, property in Simonds.  
Annie E. and W. B. Earle to G. E. C. Gandy, et al, property in Lancaster.  
Mrs. Margaret A. Earley, et al, to R. M. McCarty, property in Lancaster.

East St. John Land Syndicate to Elijah Wendelson, property in Simonds.  
G. E. C. Gandy, et al, to H. W. Wetmore, property in Lancaster.

Heirs of Dennis Lawlor to James Harrison, property in Sandy Point Road.  
Henry Lee to Elizabeth H. wife of Patrick Jennings, property in Simonds.  
Henry Lee to Elizabeth H. wife of Patrick Jennings, property at Red Head.

John Tynes to Mary E. wife of G. W. Howes, property in Simonds.

Kings County.  
Alfred Burley to W. J. Smith, property in Westfield.  
Annie I. Brittain to Maggie N. McMurray, property in Rothesay.  
W. H. Hill to Ada S. Evans, property in Hampton and assignment of lease.  
J. B. McMurray to Elsa M. Ellis, property in Rothesay.

Invested By The King.  
Among officers invested by the King at Buckingham Palace on Saturday last was Major Eric MacDonald.

## When You Eat Bread

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