

The St. John Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 31 Prince William Street.
St. John, N. B., Canada.
E. V. MACKINNON, Managing Editor.
ALFRED E. MCGINLEY, Editor.
Yearly Subscriptions: By Carrier \$5.00
By Mail 3.00
Semi-Weekly By Mail 1.00
Semi-Weekly To United States 3.00

ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 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.

THE COAL SUPPLY.

It is reported that St. John will receive a smaller quantity of anthracite coal for the coming winter season than, up to a few days ago, those in authority were led to expect as our portion. While labor and transportation difficulties are responsible for a portion of the pronounced coal shortage, with which we are likely to be faced it is also a fact that the allotment of anthracite coal from the United States is smaller than formerly. Anthracite distribution is in charge of what is known as the hard coal committee, appointed by the American government. This committee estimates that there will be available for civilian use this year something less than fifty-four and one-half millions of tons of coal which is an increase of about five per cent over the quantity available in 1916-17.

But the munition and shipbuilding plants of the American seaboard have greatly increased in the past year and the population in that section of the country which will require coal is correspondingly larger; therefore the Washington committee has increased their allotment. New England, according to a recent report of proposed distribution of coal, will get 16.30 per cent more than in former years, and the Atlantic States 12.69 per cent. States south of Virginia as well as Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Ohio, will have to depend upon local supplies. The coal allotted to Canada has been reduced a little more than 6.5 per cent, which is a small reduction when compared with 32 per cent in the Central States and 12.18 per cent in the American northwest.

Canada may not get the full quantity of coal allotted to her; for that the difficulty of securing ship tonnage and shortage in labor may be held responsible, but at this time it is good advice in St. John as elsewhere to put in a supply of wood fuel as an insurance against a possible coal shortage.

FOOD CONSERVATION.

The Canada Food Board officials are to be congratulated upon the fearlessness and zeal with which they have meted out punishment to those who violate the provisions governing the sale of food stuffs. A Halifax firm, licensed by the Board, has had its license suspended for thirty days for offering immediate shipment of milled feed in car lots, for orders that also included seventy-five barrels of flour. As a penalty for this violation of the Board's regulations the firm is practically put out of business for thirty days. Montreal and Toronto restaurant keepers have also been penalized for serving beef during prohibited hours while a Montreal baker has been similarly punished for failure to use the required proportion of substitutes in the manufacture of bread.

The activity on the part of Food Board officials is altogether commendable. Regulations ordering food conservation are intended for all and must be so observed. If violation is permitted, or if leniency is shown convicted offenders, the rules cease to be effective and the resultant discrimination breeds dissatisfaction.

To date no real sacrifice has been entailed upon Canadians as the result of enforced food conservation but the results achieved have been remarkable. Canada's export of beef has increased by 75,000,000 lbs. per annum over the figure of pre-war days. Three times as great is the increase in exports of pork, the figures running 225,000,000 per annum in excess of the shipments prior to 1914. But the most striking showing has been made in the case of butter. Before the war Canada's imports of butter ran to 7,000,000 lbs. per year. Now, instead of importing, we export 4,000,000 lbs. Wheat exports have increased by one-third during the past twelve months while the monthly saving of flour is estimated at 40,000,000 lbs. per month, and of sugar 100,000 tons per year. These figures are most impressive but it should be remembered that the need for such an increase is great and that we have not yet met the need of our overseas allies.

They, however, serve to completely justify the existence of the Food Board and the measures of conservation Canada has already taken. And at that the field has not been explored to its limits. While Canadians have done much in the way of food saving much more can be done if all the people realize that they are vitally interested in the success of our men overseas and that the supply of food ranks second only to the supply of men and munitions.

That Germany should admit defeat, even grudgingly, is a significant sign of the real trend of events on the western front for until a few days ago German newspapers were filled with more or less erratic predictions of victory, general declarations that "The Lord has done great things for us," and reiterations of determination to "smash the enemy's line," to "break the enemy's war-will," and others of similar import.

Up to the present the German authorities have used glittering generalities and rhetorical periods to hide from the German people the ugly fact that the Kaiser's troops are receiving from the Allies a beating that will shake German morale to its foundation—and that beating is but a foretaste of what is to come. But the camouflage of words is failing. The people behind the Rhine must soon hear the message of the battlefield. Little, tell-tale scraps of true information filtering through the many channels must convey the information that the might of Prussianism is cracking and soon the whole structure will tumble into oblivion, to survive only as an odious and odorous memory.

At the present time the German authorities are at the half-way house; they are slipping away from the period in which they could feed their fanatical subjects on victories to come and magnified versions of local successes. In the future, rapidly drawing near, is the grey day when the truth must be told, when they must admit that the army they had lauded to the world as unbeatable has gone down before the Allied hosts of liberty. In the meantime a favorite device of these gentry is to blame the Americans for the situation on the western front. The Frankfurt Gazette, a semi-official publication, for instance, regrets that "although, in Germany, the word 'peace' drowns all other sounds—our enemies still nourish the wondrous self-delusion that with the help of American gold and men, Germany can be forced to bow to their terms." Despite Germany's protestations there is no peace in sight, continues the same paper, and this is because "the United States would not let Germany win."

After this whimpering, we are told that the counter-offensive could never have succeeded without the direct assistance of America. Such arguments as these the German people are expected to accept as excuses for the defeat that is already underway, a defeat that the operations of each day are making more complete and more sweeping. The presence of American soldiers on the western front has proved a very powerful factor in the recent successes—but it does not explain in toto why the initiative has passed from the German war lords to Foch and Haig, Petain and Pershing.

The present German attitude is a curious mixture of swaggering and sidestepping—at the best an operation of much difficulty and which will require much more level-headedness and tact than German generals or German propagandists have yet shown. The defeat on the western front is not the only disaster awaiting German officialdom. The angered and deluded people are yet to be heard from.

LOCAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Fosterite Telegraph attempts to defend the provincial government for its failure to recognize the claims of Sergeant George P. Hennessy, a returned soldier, for appointment on the board to administer the improved Workmen's Compensation Act, and explains the selection of James L. Sugrue, on the ground that the government was obliged to recognize the claims of union labor. So far so good. Now, if the Telegraph desires to really convince its readers that its explanation is correct let it publish the list of labor unions endorsing Sergt. Hennessy and compare it with those standing sponsor for Mr. Sugrue.

Sergt. Hennessy has been a representative of union labor on many occasions. In addition to that he is a returned soldier who has suffered for his country and consequently had superior claims for consideration. It was for this reason The Standard approved of him.

But, the Telegraph declares The Standard is "hit on the party nerve." Just to enlighten our Canterbury street confrere we might remark that Sergt. Hennessy was a Liberal before Mr. Sugrue found it convenient to tie up with that party. He has also acted as secretary of the Liberal ward organization in one of the West St. John wards. Therefore, from the standpoint of political service Sergt. Hennessy merits consideration. And, above all, he has a record of war service.

vice which should have commended him to a government that did not hesitate to exploit the soldier in an election campaign, only to forget him as soon as the ballots were counted. When guards or watchmen are wanted the Fosterites recall that there are men available who have fought their country's battles. But when a position worth while is to be awarded it goes to the heeler. All the Telegraph's labored explanations cannot suffice to change that record.

GLORY FOR CANADIANS.

All accounts of the present campaign along the Somme agree that the Canadians have distinguished themselves probably as never before, and that they have again shown that, as ground gainers and valiant soldiers, they are not surpassed by the men of any nationality or dominion. Reports received by Sir Edward Kemp indicate that the boys from the Dominion have captured nearly ten thousand prisoners within the past few days, have advanced more than thirteen miles and have taken 150 big guns. All objectives set before them were achieved and held. The infantry has not only added lustre to the corps, but the cavalry arm, motor machine gun brigades and others have been successfully active.

The Allied advance continued yesterday, but slowed up considerably because of increasing German resistance and the necessity of waiting for big guns and supplies. The Allies made progress between the Somme and the Oise and on the south bank of the Somme, capturing Proyart, Des Loges and Gury. The last named village is within two miles of Laasigny, the capture of which would be likely to cause a considerable retirement by the Germans both to the east and the west on this end of the battle line. The Germans suffered severely yesterday in casualties and captured men.

The enemy undoubtedly is preparing to make a permanent stand close to the old Hindenburg line, which it is possible he may be able to continue for some time.

AMIENS CATHEDRAL

Field Marshal Haig's successful drive on the Arras salient, which has been a strategic triumph to all Frenchmen, to all lovers of architectural beauty, for it means, too, the protecting of the beautiful cathedral of Amiens.

Now that Rheims has been lost to the French, they turn with more abundant love and appreciation to the cathedral at Amiens, which many, versed in architectural lore, hold stands next in glory to martyred Rheims. The cathedral of Notre Dame, Amiens, which Ruskin called, "the noblest of English churches," was built on the site of a Roman temple. It was partly destroyed by fire in 1220, but restored later and completed by 1270.

The city of Amiens has been the scene of many a conflict through the Christian era. Henry II. of France, and Edward VI. of England, signed their treaty of peace here in 1550. At the end of the 16th century it was twice taken by Spain. At Amiens Napoleon signed a treaty with Great Britain, Spain and Holland in 1802, and the Germans occupied the town in 1870. The cathedral has been the background of many historical events and pageant-like ceremonies.

The extent of the wonderful structure is 2,908 square yards, which makes it fourth largest European church. Amiens "cathedral is considered by many as the most beautiful religious edifice in France." The vast nave is 147 feet high and contains 126 columns which taper upward, the effect gained by the tapering columns is the most wonderful of its architectural beauties. Over 3,000 separate carved figures, the work of Jean Thurin, decorate the hand rails of the choir stalls. The cathedral is particularly rich in statues, paintings and bronzes. Two superb rose-colored windows representing "Air" and "Sea" are among the chief treasures of its decorative features.

No wonder the joy of the French over the saving of this peculiarly beautiful treasure of Gothic architecture. The Haig drive will be a record event in architectural as well as in military and social history.

TARIFF PREFERENCE

More mention in England of Imperial tariff preference has aroused a clatter of comment, some favorable, some unfavorable, and all sorts of speculation as to what is going to follow the war in the tariff line. The Ottawa Journal-Press ventures a prediction, that after the war Canada will have four distinct tariffs.

First, there will be straight Canadian protective tariff upon large classes of goods, applying against everybody outside, except as modified by the other Canadian tariffs.

Secondly, there will be a preferential tariff for the Mother Country and the rest of the British Empire. Thirdly, there will be a lesser preference for our present Allies in the war.

Fourthly, there will be a super-tariff against Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey. The Journal-Press thinks the foregoing will be the features of the Canadian customs after the war, because excepting the third clause they were the features of the Canadian customs before the war. Any variation will be merely a variation in degree.

THE LENGTH OF WARS

Four years ago many wiseacres declared that because of its magnitude and the enormous expense involved the war could not last more than a year or two. Kitchener was thought to be magnifying its possibilities when he began calculating on three years of war. Already it has lasted longer than any of the wars of the last century, although it is costing many times more than all of them put to-

Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE.
Ma was sitting in her room, and the bell rang, and it was Mrs. Sparks to see ma, saying, Good afternoon, Benny, is your mother in?
Yes, ma, I'll tell her, I sed. Wich I went up and did, and ma sed, O, shaw, I detest that woman, and jest as I was getting on so nicely, I'd give a dollar to get rid of her. O, well, tell her I'll be down in a moment.
Wich I went down and did, and then I stood there watching her set on the parlor sofa and wondered how I cood get rid of her and make the dollar, and after a while I sed, G. Mrs. Sparks, wat if your house was on fire now wile you aint there.
Well for mervey sakes, sutch a thawt, sed Mrs. Sparks.
Maybe it is, for all you know, maybe its hair burnt down by this time and everybody wondering wat you are, I sed.
Well I never, sed Mrs. Sparks, the child is axually enuff to make a person nervous. Meaning me, and I stood there looking at her another little while and then I sed, Has your little girl had the measles yet, Mrs. Sparks?
No, thank goodness, sed Mrs. Sparks, and I sed, Well do you think theres any chance she mite catch them off of you on account of me standing so neer you like this?
My grayhairs, child, wat do you meen, you dont meen to say you have the measles, sed Mrs. Sparks.
Yes, ma, but they aint brook out yet, I sed.
Tell your mother I coodent stay, tell her I had to go, keep away from me, sed Mrs. Sparks. And she quick got up and went out, and ma came down stairs, saying, O, Mrs. Sparks, Im so sorry if I've keep you waiting wy, wat is she?
Wares the dollar? I sed.
Wat dollar? Wares Mrs. Sparks? sed ma, and I sed, I got rid of her, she hawt I had the measles, wares the dollar?
Wy, you dreedn't say, dont be redickiliss, Ill half to telephone to her as soon as she gets home and tixplane, goodniss, Im glad shes gone, sed ma; Ory I didnt get the dollar.

gether. The American Civil War, which began April 12, 1861, was over in less than three years. The Crimean War, which was opened in 1853, lasted two and a half years. The Boer War was considered a long one, but it lasted less than three years. The Russo-Japanese War began in February, 1904, and was over late in 1905. Of these smaller wars, the American Civil War was the greatest, and it lasted the longest. The bigger the war and the more costly, the longer its duration, it seems.

A BIT OF VERSE

TO BRITAIN.
Britain, thine hour of trial is at hand.
Face it or fall! Thou hast no other choice.
Have done with dreams! Arise, and let thy voice
Ring clear and strong through this half-century
A stern, high call that all shall understand
And none dare disobey. Not otherwise
Not otherwise shalt thou win through what lies
Before thee yet, and having won shall stand.
Thy gallant dead lie buried where they fell
Serenely, their task achieved; but if
To finish it, if thou break not the spell
Of ease and sloth and greed—if these prevail,
Thou shalt be a broken, disowned, bankrupt of fame.
Thy name a word, a memory of shame.
—London Times.

A BIT OF FUN

A Way Out of It
She owes more calls
Than she can pay,
And it befalls
She wishes they
Who make the laws
Would note this fact
And pass a Social
Bankrupt Act.

Hospitality Explained
A. E. Clark, editor of the City Bulletin of Columbus, O., says with a friend who was campaigning for the Red Cross. The friend knocking at a door and a voice said: "Come in."
His friend tried the door, then shouted: "It's locked!"
"Come in," repeated the voice, and the campaigner replied: "It's locked."
"Come in."
"It's locked."
At that point a woman put her head out of a window and said: "There's no one at home. You're talking to the parrot."—Catholic Weekly Union.

Signs of It
Tommy (who has been wounded for the fourth time)—I know what it means, mate; them Huns don't want

False Modesty

has led many a suffering person to neglect the treatment of piles. The itching, stinging sensations produce the keenest distress. The thought of a surgical operation brings mental anxiety which undermines the general health.

Relief can always be obtained by the application of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and in most cases persistent treatment brings about complete cure. This ointment is worth trying when you think of the comfort to be obtained.

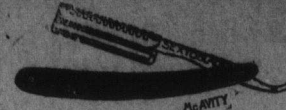
LANDING

Manitoba Oats

Write, 'Phone or Wire For Our Quotations.

C. H. PETERS' SONS, LIMITED,
St. John, N. B.

Sextoblade Razor



Used like a clasp razor or Safety, as you prefer. It is so simple that the most inexperienced can use it successfully; yet it offers decided advantages to the experienced self-shaver who knows how to strop and keep a razor in order.

Style A \$2.50
Seven Day Set, Style B \$3.50
Combination Set, Style D \$5.00
Sent postpaid anywhere in Canada on receipt of price.

T. M. PAVITY & SONS, LTD.

THE BRACELET WATCH HOLDS SWAY

Readily accessible, ever pleasing, as personal adornment, the Bracelet Watch fills a long felt want, being especially desirable for nurses, V. A. D. workers and all to whom time is particularly important.

Our comprehensive showing of Bracelet Watches embraces a well varied range, in solid gold, gold filled and other cases, each with reliable movements.

Kindly Call and Examine Them Carefully.

FERGUSON & PAGE

Wire Door Mats for Public Buildings or Private Residences.

Express Wagon Top Bows, Express Wagon Top Covering, Axle Grease,

Carriage Hardware Auto Top Bows, Auto Top Covering Auto Grease and Oil Tire Carriers Imperial Auto Tires, and Inner Tubes

M. E. AGAR, 51-53 Union Street, St. John, N. B. Phone 818.

A Comparison of Price Now Would Emphasize LEATHER BELTING VALUE
Genuine English Oak Tanned LEATHER BELTING Manufactured by D. K. McLAREN Limited
Main 1121, 90 GERMAIN ST., Box 702, St. John, N. B.

FIRE ESCAPES Structural Steel, Bolts and Rods WM. LEWIS & SON, St. John

The Union Foundry and Machine Works, Ltd. Engineers and Machinists IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS West St. John. Phone West 15 G. H. WARING, Manager.

THE BEST QUALITY AT A REASONABLE PRICE Is Your Watch a Credit to You?

Is your watch as good as your clothes—your automobile—furniture in your home or office? It ought to be.

You will find at Sharpe's a watch that is a credit to you—an accurate timekeeper, handsome in appearance—an asset to you in a business and social way.

Come in and look at modern watches at Sharpe's. We have a splendid stock. Prices are mighty big values.

L. L. SHARPE & SON, JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS, 21 King Street, St. John, N. B.

DOING OUR BIT

The most patriotic service we can render is to continue to fit young people to take the place of those who have enlisted. There will therefore be no summer vacation this year. One of the Principals and other senior teachers always in attendance. Students can enter at any time. Send for Catalogue.



S. Kerr, Principal

Clear Maple Flooring

Makes a beautiful and permanent floor. \$90.00

Buy now before the price goes over \$100.00.

The Christie Wood-working Co., Ltd. 186 Erin Street.

FLEWELLING PRESS 3 Water St.

WEDDING INVITATIONS Announcements, Correct Style Engraved or Printed

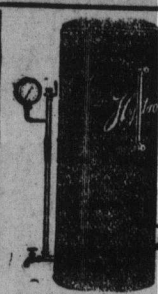
Furn

with If you for F ings

Pr

W offer y This is it comp now or our pri far the

J. I.



Civil E Survey, Plans, E Prints, Maps of St

Trusses Knee Caps THE ROY

NEW ENGL Fine Spring and EDG

THE U Corona Portable Machines Repaired UNITED T

Electr

HIRAM W 91 Germain S

ALSO MANUFACT COPPER AND GAL

Phone M. 356.

PR

We have fice in Easte high-grade v Job Printi

STAND

CANADA AUSTRALIA GREAT BRITAIN ITALY ARGENTINA FRANCE HOLLAND UNITED STATES GERMANY DENMARK CANADA