

The St. John Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 33 Prince William Street.
St. John, N. B., Canada.
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Yearly Subscriptions: \$5.00
By Carrier: 3.00
By Mail: 3.00
Semi-Weekly By Mail: 1.00
Semi-Weekly To United States: 2.00
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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 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.

WAR COMMENT.

Yesterday, and on Thursday night, the Allied troops operating on the western front scored successes more pronounced and more valuable than any that have come to the notice of the opening days of General Foch's counter stroke against the German drive for Paris.

At nightfall on Thursday the Allies were at a point east of Fere-en-Tardenois but during the night the Germans started to evacuate positions in which they had been subjected to a terrible pounding from Allied guns. Early yesterday morning, the Allies, the Franco-British troops in the centre of the line and the Americans on the wings, started to clear the enemy out of the country between Fere-en-Tardenois and Soissons. Before last evening they were completely successful, had taken many prisoners and much war material, recaptured Soissons and were steadily driving the Germans in the direction of the vast plateau southeast of that city. It may be that the enemy will make a stand on the high ground to which he has been driven but the indications are that the resistance he will be able to offer, even in that position, will be of comparatively brief duration.

The fighting in the earlier hours of yesterday is reported to have been very heavy as the enemy put up a stubborn resistance until the Allies captured the heavily wooded ridge north of the village of Grand Rozoy and on the road to Soissons. This ridge, which has an altitude of from 190 to 205 yards, proved a difficult spot but with the dash that has been characteristic of their campaign throughout, the Allies drove the enemy out and for the remainder of the day the Germans did not stand their ground on any portion of the sector.

Yesterday's success has demonstrated beyond question the superiority of the Allied soldiers over the men against whom they have been contending. It also adds to the lustre of General Foch's laurels as one of the greatest strategists the world has ever known. With the possible exception of the first battle of the Marne, the defeat inflicted on Germany during the past three weeks of fighting has been the sharpest and most decisive since the war began and altogether apart from the enemy's losses in men, materials and terrain, its effect upon the German people must be incalculable. It cannot be proved a most important factor in determining the further duration of the war.

In the complete defeat of the German armies the civilian population of the Kaiser's country must see complete justification for the statement of Von Kuhlmann that the Teutonic powers cannot now hope to win by force of arms alone, and with the vindication of Von Kuhlmann's judgment is also exposed the falsity of the promises held out by the German militarist party to whose anger that minister fell a victim.

The last vestige of illusion with which the Prussian militarists have misled the German people for four years has been swept away by the most recent successes of the Allies. Henceforth, no matter how their leaders may try to camouflage and conceal the fact, the people must know that their cause is doomed and must realize the bitter hopelessness of continuing to struggle with the whole world in arms against them. Altogether the events of the past three weeks have probably shortened the war at least three times as many months.

THIEVES FALL OUT.

One of the interesting reports from Europe is that the Turk and the Teuton have about come to the parting of the ways. As yet the rumor that Berlin and Constantinople have fallen out lacks official confirmation but there is no scarcity of indication that it is true. For a considerable time Turkey has been dissatisfied with the treatment accorded her by Germany and it has even been reported that a Turkish mission had gone to Switzerland in an effort to cultivate friendship with the Allies—securing a new spouse before divorcing the old.

The accession of the present Sultan to the throne of Turkey, several weeks ago, marked the commencement of a sharp change in the relations between what remains of the Ottoman Empire and Berlin. While the late Sultan ruled, dissatisfaction over German treatment and broken promises never got beyond the point of protest and Berlin managed to cajole or intimidate the Turks into accepting new promises as fulfillment of the old. But the new Sultan appears to be a "different sort of passenger." While there is no evidence to show he is more generously endowed with decency than his "unappealable" predecessor yet he must

be more energetic and less easily bluffed for it is reported he has insisted that Berlin shall make good at least some of her past promises and give undertakings as to the future.

Germany promised to aid the Turks in Palestine and Mesopotamia in resistance against the British advance but so help was forthcoming. Turkey also claims that when peace terms were signed with Roumania she did not receive equitable treatment in the way of territorial concessions, and to add insult to injury Germany purloined Turkey's most formidable warship. There is every reason to believe that Berlin will find some way to placate the Turk but if present strained relations develop into open rupture and result in Turkey's withdrawal from the war it will be of little effect. Turkey and Bulgaria are already practically eliminated as fighting factors. There is no doubt that the Turk would welcome an opportunity to break with the Teuton if he could place his affections elsewhere, but to find new friends will be a difficult proposition, for the Allies do not want him at any price.

IN CARLETON COUNTY.

Making brief reference to remarks by The Standard's political projects in Carleton county, the Times remarks:

"The Standard is much worried over what may happen in Carleton county. That county is the stamping ground of Mr. J. K. Fleming, from whom the province wants \$100,000, and of Mr. B. Frank Smith, of patriotic potato and road-truck fame. Something certainly ought to happen there. To the attention of our neighbor we commend the following from the last issue of the Woodstock Press:

"The scandal cry has been overworked in Carleton county. In the election of 1904 the Liberals were strongly entrenched in this county, having a majority of 274 votes. Carleton and Charlotte counties were the two Liberal strongholds in New Brunswick. By exercising good common sense this county could have been kept in the Liberal column. Then the Liberals commenced their campaign of slander against their political opponents which they have continued down to the present day. To be a whole of a fellow with the party as a whole all that was necessary was to invent some crime against the wicked Tories of Carleton. The log stealing charges, the patriotic potato charges, the Indian Reserve charges, the Valley Railway charges, etc., followed in rapid succession. The thicker the charges came, the larger grew the majorities of Hon. Mr. Fleming and Hon. Mr. Smith. After having been defeated in 1904 by 274 votes, the Conservatives took a complete charge of the county which they hold at present. On Sept. 21, 1916, Mr. Smith had a majority over Mr. McCain of 532 votes, and on Feb. 24, 1917, Mr. Smith had a majority of 745 over Mr. Upham. From a political standpoint, scandal, abuse and ridicule do not 'deliver the goods' in this county."

It has been said that experience teaches even those bereft of mental perception. If this be true we trust the Times may learn from the Press' chronicle of past events in Carleton county what is likely to happen when next the electors of that constituency have an opportunity to exercise their franchise.

R. E. ARMSTRONG'S REPORT.

The suggestions made by the Secretary of the Board of Trade to the Council of that body, yesterday, as to the manner in which this city may meet some of the problems by which it is confronted, are of value only if acted upon. This newspaper is glad to see that the Board displayed the enterprise to send its chief administrative official to Halifax to observe conditions and bring back a report based upon what he had learned. Mr. Armstrong has fulfilled his part of the task; he has brought home a good report and the suggestions embodied therein merit a better fate than usual.

He has provided sufficient material to keep the Board and its committees reasonably busy for the remainder of the summer and if action follows the discussion of the points he raises we may expect to see results that will be of some effect in the attainment of a bigger, better and busier St. John.

In the past there has been more or less doubt as to whether our Board of Trade fills the place it should fill in the affairs of the community; also there has been more than a suspicion that, at times, it, or some of its officers and members, did not keep altogether free from political partisanship. In considering the points in Mr. Armstrong's report the only question to be thought of is the good of the community, and the Board's action will be awaited with interest. Not for a long time has that body been afforded a better opportunity to prove its worth.

CLOTHING AN ARMY.

Some slight idea of the quantity of material required to clothe an army may be gathered from a report recently made by the Quartermaster General's Department of the United States army. It is reported that the Americans now have 1,200,000 men overseas with another million or so in training on this side of the ocean. The Quartermaster General's Department reports to Washington that from the time the United States entered the war until the middle of June the following articles and materials had been supplied:

27,249,000 pairs of shoes.
104,333,000 pairs of wool stockings.
2,340,000 pairs of rubber hip boots.
4,010,000 pairs of arctic over-shoes.
43,922,000 undershirts, and 105,028,000 yards of denim cloth.
This is at the rate of about ten pairs of shoes, a pair of rubber boots, two pairs of over-shoes, twenty undershirts and fifty pairs of stockings for each man.

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING

Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill: "Russia was not dead. Russia would never die. All the 'jackboots' of Potsdam would never tramp the soul out of Russia."
Hon. Arthur Meighen, M. P.: "With our vast resources the people of Canada view with confidence the tremendous competition that will succeed the war. The timber resources are immense, and the depletion of our forests by the cutting down of timber is more than made up by reforestation."
Premier Lloyd George: "This is a country which has faced great crises in the past. We hear about Ludendorff's hammer blows. Hammer blows counter and console to good metal. There is good ore in British hearts. It has stood the test of centuries. It will stand this."

THE HUN AND THE AIR

(London Morning Post)
There are some things honest men will not stand; and the German at sea is one of them. Not for a generation or two have they been so bold as will the German put to sea without some peril to himself. When he struck at the brotherhood of the sea he struck at a power as wide as the sea, as strong as pitiless Seamen have long memories, and minds untamed by money, for money does not come their way. The Hun has been bribed to trade with the Germans. Were it no more than a matter of self-defence, the seamen would still be constrained to teach the German his lesson. There are people who argue that the prospect of receiving a part of their dues after the war encourages the poor misguided Germans to go on fighting. But whether they go on or not, they cannot undo the past. They will reap as they have sown.

FOCH AND THE MARNE

(Montreal Herald)
Fate seems to have doomed the Germans to defeat on the river Marne. The Battle of the Marne, early in September, 1914, was a decisive defeat for the enemy. It was predicted by August 25, 1914, when the third German Army under General von Kluck swept across the river between Chateau Thierry and Dormans, and actually reached a point more than thirty miles south of the river in this region.
Early last month the German advance, at the apex of the triangle formed by Chateau Thierry, Soissons and Rheims had reached a point only forty miles from Paris. Now comes the cheering news that under violent attack by the French and Americans the enemy has been again driven back to the Marne, leaving in our hands thousands of prisoners and hundreds of guns.
The situation drive Epernay, which is situated on the Marne, has been frustrated, Rheims is again saved, and Soissons, if not already retaken must yield to the strategy of Foch. It was General Foch's brilliant stroke at a point between Chateau Thierry and Châlons that smashed the enemy's resistance in the first momentous Battle of the Marne, and again it is Foch who has given the Germans a lesson in war, a la Marne.

A BIT OF VERSE

GABRIEL'S HOUNDS.
In Chambers' Twentieth Century Dictionary the expression "Gabriel's Hounds" is defined as a popular name for the noise made by distant curlews, accented to distant souls whipped on by the angel Gabriel.

The wind had fallen, the loch was still,
And the trout had ceased to play,
And the fisherman heard but the gentle rill
And the far-off quavering cries
Of the curlew wheeling out of the glen.

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Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE.

We was starting to eat breakfast, and I sed to pop. Pop, can I have a exter sent for recess, if I had a exter sent I could buy something exter, if I had a exter sent.
That strikes me as a tremendous quantity of words to express a single idea, sed pop, however, the purity of your English aside, I'm afraid your request must go down in history as a request denied.
Meaning I couldn't have the exter sent, and I sed, Aw, G, pop, wy not?
That's a sensible question, and the answer to it is, on account of the war, sed pop.
I should say so, sed ma; if things keep on getting any higher I don't see how its possible. And jest then my sister Gladdis sed, Mother, look at how starting to put a 3rd lump of sugar in his coffee.
Benny, wat did I tell you about stopping at 2 lumps? sed ma.
Aw, G, ma, I've got my fingers on it now, I sed.
Well take them off, sed ma. Which I did, saying, Aw G, ma, wy not?
On account of the war, sed ma.
Aw, G, is everything on account of the war? I sed.
Everything but one, sed pop, and my sister Gladdis sed, A persia cant even get the kind of face powder they want on account of the war.
Well, you don't need to drag in the atrocities, sed pop. And we keep on eating breakfast, and I got throo and started to go to school, only I started so slow I got there late, Miss Kitty saying, Benny Potta, you have spoiled the perfect record of the class, I trust you have a good excuse.
Yes, mam, on account of the war, I sed.
How absurd, Ixplane yourself, sed Miss Kitty, and I sed, I stopped to listen to 3 men talking about it.
Indeed, sed Miss Kitty, stay an hour after school, sed Miss Kitty. Which I did, proving these some things you cant even bring on the war.

You have heard it far, you have heard it near,
As you wandered over the moor,
That eerie whistle, enchanting, clear,
The mountain's charm, the peat-chag's lure,
Which leads you beyond the ken
Of all things earthly. For it bids you see,
With its wild unearthly trill,
The other world of spirits set free,
And the land where you wander at will.

The land of which no man can tell,
But the fisherman saw them; were they as free
As his soul from its earthly bounds?
Were they not the souls who in jeopardy
Were driven by Gabriel's hounds—
Over mountain and crag and fell?
The damned souls who come back to earth,
To haunt the souls of the troubled lot.

Who, whether by fault, or whether by birth,
Are burdened through life by the heavy yoke,
And are haunted by the sounds
Of the eldritch whisper, and fiendish glee;
On whose life has fallen the fateful lot,
And from this glamour can never be free,
For they, too, are caught in the fatal net,
And are hunted by Gabriel's hounds.

—John M. Howden, in Chambers' Journal.

A BIT OF FUN

A Gentle Hint.
"What is this?"
"That is war bread I have made."

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