

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1915.

"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 GERMAN AIR ATTACKS.

Despatches of last evening contained the information that German Zeppelins had dropped bombs on Yarmouth, Cromer, King's Lynn and Sandringham on the east coast of England, destroyed some property and it is feared, caused more or less loss of life. Such occurrences, while unpleasant, will be accepted as part of the toll the Empire must pay as the price of the eventual crushing of Prussian militarism, and can have no effect upon the progress of the campaign undertaken by Britain and her allies.

The recent German raid on Hartlepool, Scarborough and other towns on the east coast was not war as the British have learned to understand it, rather was it the action of bandits who availed themselves of the screening protection of a North Sea fog to swoop down on defenceless towns, inflict damage and get away without meeting resistance. The attack on Yarmouth is similar in intention, but so far as last evening's despatches indicated, less serious in its result.

The German Zeppelins were expected to play an important part in the contest in which the greatest nations of the world are now engaged, but so far they have failed to come up to expectations. In cases where German airmen engaged with others from France and Great Britain the honors of the encounters most often rested with the Allies. It is only in some such undertakings as the raid on Yarmouth, that German aircraft have been able to inflict damage, and it is very doubtful if the successes gained will compensate for the outlay necessary for the equipment of an air fleet.

Earlier in the war the British public was somewhat apprehensive regarding the possibility of an air raid on London. Now the opinion is that the precautions taken to guard against such attack will prove sufficiently efficient to minimize the damage which could be inflicted and, at the same time, make it reasonably certain that the marauders would not escape unscathed. Possibly some inkling of London's preparedness has reached Germany for the world metropolis to date has been singularly free from aerial attacks; the smaller centres, with less substantial defences, have been the ones to suffer. So also with Paris. In the early days of the war, while the German army was marching on the French capital, visits from German airships were matters of almost daily routine. Later, however, this has ceased, and it is not illogical to suppose that for this result the proven prowess of the French aviators has been largely responsible.

Possibly, the attack upon Yarmouth may prove but the forerunner of a general attempt on the part of Germany to raid the British coast from the air, the sea and under the sea, operating with air ships, war vessels and submarines. The prospect of such an undertaking would cause rejoicing in Britain, for it would mean that at last the German fleet would be forced to come out from under the guns of the "Kiel" fortifications and meet the British armada in battle array. For months the British navy has been waiting for just such an occasion, and if the Yarmouth air raid is a prelude to it there will be keen satisfaction throughout the whole Empire for the result of such an encounter is a foregone conclusion. It would tend to forever remove from the mind of the Kaiser any anxiety regarding his navy, by the simple process of removing the cause.

CANADIANS AT THE FRONT.

A few days ago Canadians were thrilled when they read in their newspapers that a Canadian regiment had been in action on the fighting lines in France, and had abundantly proved its mettle in its encounter with the Germans. Yesterday's papers published a London despatch to the effect that the First Canadian Expeditionary Force, which has been in camp at Salisbury Plains since its arrival in England, had been sent to France and would soon be on the firing line. The Montreal Star of Monday contained a statement from General Anderson, commanding the force, that it would soon be sent to the front, and this taken in conjunction with the despatch of yesterday, is indicative that at last the men have taken another step toward the accomplishment of the venture for which they exchanged civilian life in Canada for the service of the Empire.

From time to time reports of the efficiency of the Canadians have been received. Very soon after their arrival their excellent equipment and evidence of thorough organization

gained for them the title of the complete army, and all citizens of Canada hold fond belief that when the opportunity comes to them to go into action they will gloriously maintain the reputation made by the Canadian troops in South Africa.

At the same time the Second Canadian force is reported as being ready to leave the Dominion, and arrangements for organization of a third contingent are well under way. It will be remembered that, prior to the outbreak of war, the Kaiser was led to believe that Canada would not rally enthusiastically to the defence of the Empire, but that, on the contrary, on the first opportunity Canadians would seek to break away from the other sister nations and set up house independently. The splendid response made by Canadians to the call to arms, the class shown by the first Canadian regiment to get into action, and the fact that already Canada has more than 60,000 men under arms bound for active service should demonstrate to the German war lord that his sources of information were far from reliable.

The Municipal Council yesterday adopted estimates some \$9,000 in excess of last year's total. This will mean an advance of a little more than two cents in the city tax rate. There is no disposition to criticize the items making up the Municipal Council's total, but it should be remembered that every dollar added to the estimates this year will make the burden of taxation just that much harder to bear. Under present conditions the tendency should be in the direction of reducing rather than increasing taxes.

It will make no difference whether the increased civic estimates mean that the tax rate is raised beyond the \$1.98 limit, or the real estate valuation jumped to the extent where the required money can be secured without advancing the rate. The result will be the same; the citizen will pay it either in rent or taxes. The solution of the difficulty is in the hands of the Commissioners. Cut the estimates.

Germany is said to be running short of timber. Surely the report cannot be correct. If the Kaiser, the Crown Prince and the other proponents of German Kultur would put their heads together they might discover some way of making up the shortage.

WHAT WE ARE FIGHTING FOR

The London Daily Mail Certainly we in Great Britain can lay our hands on the altar and testify that our consciences are clear of any share in the guilt of precipitating this overpowering calamity. We are fighting for honor and freedom, for a Europe refashioned on the enduring lines of sanity and justice, for the future peace of the world. Much will be demanded of us before the goal is reached and we must pay it ungrudgingly. The event so far has prospered our arms and we can look forward with confidence and good cheer. But what above all should nerve us to fling all hope into the struggle is the sure hope that victory means for us and our children, and for their children, too, a world freed from the terror of war.

SOMETHING LIKE A SHOT.

(News of The World.) A German volunteer gives to a Cologne newspaper a remarkable account of a peculiar shot.

"From one of the trenches," he says, "I aimed at my adversary. At a distance of about seventy yards the outlines of a cap offered a remarkable good aim."

"I pointed my rifle, and was already sure of success. I was just pulling the trigger. The aim was clear; my bullet could not fail."

"Suddenly I staggered back, and when I recovered I found my rifle damaged at the lock and the chamber. I had a very ugly wound in the forehead."

"I examined my rifle, and found in the barrel a French and a German bullet, both flattened. What had happened?"

"After closer examination I saw that the muzzle of my rifle was only slightly damaged. What had happened was this: A French bullet had entered the muzzle, had followed the course of the barrel, had caused the explosion of my cartridge and the butt of my rifle, and thus had wounded me."

MEAT AND THE WAR

"Meat in America will be a rarity before the war ends, with its drain upon our supply," says Henry J. Williamson, statistician in the United States department of agriculture. "The number of cattle has diminished and the population increased progressively for ten years, until now they are too widely divergent to hope to get a full supply for at least ten years more. Unless scientific breeding for increase in general and the slaughter of calves ceases, before five years have expired America will find herself in

the class of European countries that have to import beef."

Chicago packers declare that unless immediate steps are taken to secure an increase in the supply of cattle in five years' time meat will reach fifty cents a pound and shoes ten dollars a pair. It is shown that while there were 51,000,000 beef cattle in that country in 1907, there are now only 30,000,000 beef cattle. In 1900, the per capita production of beef cattle was 211 lbs., while now it is but 161 lbs.

UNITED STATES TRADE IN WAR MUNITIONS

Washington, Jan. 19.—Fire arms, valued at \$1,194,510; cartridges worth \$1,231,235, and \$3,404 pounds of gun powder, were exported from the United States during last November, according to a supplemental report filed in the Senate today by Secretary Redfield, in response to a resolution asking for information on this subject for the period since the outbreak of the European war.

The war munitions were distributed to countries as follows:

France—Cartridges, \$236,411; fire arms, \$80,242.
The United Kingdom—Cartridges, \$649,015; fire arms, \$85,455.
Canada—Cartridges, \$17,542; gun powder, 13,825 pounds; fire arms, \$96,668.
Japan—Fire arms, \$18.
Russia in Asia—Fire arms, \$625,000.
To all other countries—Cartridges, \$228,267; gun powder, 79,239 pounds; fire arms, \$307,127.

HIGH PRAISE ACCORDED POPULAR ST. JOHN MAN.

A Mount Vernon, N. Y., paper devotes about three columns of space to a high class concert given in the Mount Vernon Auditorium by the Mount Vernon Musical Society. Among the stars of the concert is mentioned Harry McClaskey, a former resident of St. John. The soloists of the evening were Miss Rose Bryant and Harry McClaskey. Mr. McClaskey sang three numbers in a beautiful tenor voice of inimitable sweetness and won an ovation for his fine work. His first offering was "Cantique de Noel," Adolphe Adam, and this was followed by "Star of Bethlehem," Stephen Adams. Both numbers were given in a manner which held the breathless admiration of the audience. As an encore Mr. McClaskey sang "The End of a Perfect Day."

"Mr. McClaskey sang to an almost breathless audience, a melody of exquisite sheer texture, and sang in such a sweet voice that all who heard him were practically spellbound at the noble choral quality of his voice. He sang with incomparable sympathy and in perfect register."

In another article this paper says that one of the items of the evening was the quartette singing of Messrs. McClaskey, Theodore Van York, Gwyllyn Miles and Dr. Carl Duff.

Episcopal S. S. Teachers

The annual meeting of the Sunday School Teachers' Association was held last evening in the St. John's (Stone) Church. The reports of the year showed the association to be in good condition. The election of officers resulted as follows: Rev. R. P. McKim, president; S. M. Sewell and S. G. Crawford, vice-presidents; S. G. Olive, secretary.

Congregational representatives on executive committee: Trinity, Mrs. Howard; St. John's, Mrs. John McAvity; St. James, Miss Jennie Keen; St. Luke's, Mrs. E. R. Murray; St. Paul's, Miss Walker; St. John Baptist, Miss MacKenzie; St. Jude's, Miss Grace Coster; St. George's, Mrs. Frank Belyea; St. Mary's, Miss Patton; Church of the Good Shepherd, John Dunlop.

The thanks of the association was extended to Rev. Mr. Kuhring who has been president of the association for the last six years.

WEDDINGS

Haley-Burditt.

A quiet wedding took place yesterday afternoon at the residence of R. J. Haley, Orange street, when his son, Raymond, a member of the 26th Battalion, was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Dorothy Burditt of Middlebury, N. S. The ceremony was performed by Rev. F. S. Porter of German street Baptist church in the presence of immediate relatives. Both Mr. and Mrs. Haley are graduates of Acadia University. Mrs. Haley is a niece of W. F. Burditt of this city.

Disappointed.

She—I'm disappointed in Jack; he tried to put his arm around my waist. He—And couldn't he get it round?

UNSTRUNG, UNSTEADY SHAKY NERVES

MAY BE TONED UP BY USING MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

Mrs. John Harper, Toronto, Ont., writes: "I have used Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for the heart and nervous system. I was confined to a grocery store for twelve years, and had to give up business, as I became terribly run down and nervous, and had heart trouble, and I am sure I am gaining very fast now. I feel that nothing did me any good until I had your Heart and Nerve Pills, and I am positive they will cure me. The nerves of one hand would tremble and then seem to go numb so that I could not write or sew. Now my hand is quite steady, as you can see by my handwriting. This is a big change which delights me so much for I thought all was done, except that he told me I was about to give up in despair when I tried this last remedy, and even after I had only taken half a box the change started to come."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will restore the enfeebled, enervated, exhausted, overworked system to full constitutional power.

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Little Benny's Note Book.

BY LEE PAPE.

My Cousin Artie stayed awl nite at our house last nite and aftr a wile we had to go to bed awn akkount of pop not lettin us stay up any longer, sayin, And keep mighty quiet aftr you get thare, to, I want to reed in peace without bein annoyd with awn munkey bliniss frum you 2 kids.

And me and Artie went to bed, climbng in ovr the end of the bed in- stead of gettin in at the sides, and aftr we had bin layin thare a wile go- ing to sleep Artie sneezed loud as anythin, soundin awn like a steamboat wisel than a persin sneezing, and I started to giggle and Artie startid to siggel and we kep awn giggling awn akkount of not bein able to stop, and aftr a wile pop callid in frum the settin room, Benny.

Sir, I sed.
What was the last thing I sed to you, sed pop.
Yes, sir, I sed.
And we stoppe d giggling and started to go to sleep agen, and piety soon wat did Artie do but sneeze agen, soundin even moar like a steam- boat wisel than I did the first time, and we startid to siggel agen, both bein pretty loud siggelers, and aftr a wile I sed, Hay, cut that out, pop will be in heer aftr us pritty soon.

Cut it out yerself, sed Artie.
And we both kep awn giggling, and sure enuff pritty soon who calm in but pop, sayin, Now, look a heer, wen I say I dont want to be annoyd I mean it, wat the doose are you giggling about.

Artie sneezed, I sed.
Well, is that eethir unussul or funny, sed pop.
Is wen you do it like a steamboat wisel, I sed.
Wich jest then wat did Artie do but sneeze like a steamboat wisel agen and we both startid to siggel agen, and pop liftid up the kuvvirs and gave us eech a kraack sumware and then he went back in the settin room and me and Artie went to sleep.

Cardinal Mercier Has Entered a Protest

Gives facts concerning indignities suffered at hands of Germans—Forced their way into Episcopal Resi- dence and prevented him from attending service at Antwerp.

London, Jan. 19.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram entry into the "Vicars," as published in the daily papers, and in which it is declared that Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, is in no wise hindered in the exercise of his episcopal work. The facts show how far this report is from the truth.

"On the evening of January 1 and on the next day soldiers forced their entry into the 'Vicars,' seding my pastoral letter, and contrary to my episcopal order they prohibited read- ing of the letter before congregations, threatening the severest punishment, which would have been inflicted on Vicars or parishioners. My own dig- nity they did not spare.

"On January 2, early in the morn- ing, I received an order to appear on that same morning before the Gov- ernor-General to answer for my letter to the priests and parishioners. The next day I was not allowed to attend the service at the Cathedral at Antwerp. Finally, I was not allowed to move about freely to visit other Bishops in Belgium.

"Your and my rights are thus vio- lated. As a citizen of Belgium, as a pastor and as a member of the holy congregation of Cardinals, I strenu- ously protest against it. However others may interpret it, this experience has proved that my pastoral letter has caused no danger of a rebellion. On the contrary, it has been instrumental in calming minds and appeasing them. I congratulate you that you have done your duty."

According to the Amsterdam Tijd- ing, the letter of the Cardinal was distrib- uted in the exercise of his episcopal work, and sent copies to priests in all parishes throughout the See of Malines.

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WATERBURY

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POLICE C

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