

The St. John Standard

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 ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 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.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

When he addressed the German Reichstag on Tuesday, Prince Maximilian, who succeeded Von Hertling as imperial chancellor of Germany, said that his country was ready either for a "peace of justice," or a "peace of violence." The German Reichstag yesterday, after considering the address of the chancellor, endorsed it. It, as stated in Maximilian's reply to President Wilson's note, the Reichstag truly represents the German people, when the action of that body in endorsing the semi-defiant utterance of the chancellor can mean but one thing. Germany is not yet in the frame of mind where negotiation can be successfully carried on. The next move would appear to be up to General Foch instead of the President of the United States.

By a "peace of justice," Maximilian probably means a peace in which Germany would be treated as a civilized nation, and invited to the counsel table to negotiate as to indemnities, readjustments of boundaries with provision for the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, and such changes as might be agreed upon in the eastern frontiers. In such a case no account would be taken of the German barbarities in Belgium, in northern France, in the east, in every area where the Kaiser's uniform of field grey was in action. This is the sort of peace Germany would prefer, and the sort she would probably be ready to agree upon at once if it could be arranged. But it is distinctly not the sort of peace the world demands, nor the sort of peace upon which the world has a right to insist.

On the other hand, the chancellor's expression "a peace of violence," reveals the real fear in the German mind. Germany fears, and she has reason to fear, that she will be called to account for her many crimes, that, in any peace negotiations that may come, thoughts of Edith Cavell, of the Lusitania, of ravished Belgium and bleeding France, of the countless atrocities for which the Hun must be held responsible, may occupy the mind of the Allied powers to such a degree that there will be a stern demand for complete punishment and ample reparation.

The German Chancellor's speech contains not one word of regret for the outrages committed, but is a mere semi-defiant raving for time. He has stated, and his statement is endorsed by the Reichstag, that Germany is ready for a "peace of justice." That should be sufficient. So long as the enemy is inclined to take that view of the situation, no other should be taken by the Allies. General Foch and his men will in time bring the authorities at Berlin to a different point of view, and if there should be a disposition on the part of any tender-hearted pacifist to think that Germany beaten is entitled to sympathy there is an easy way to rid the mind of such a fallacious idea. Just suppose Germany had triumphed in this war and the Allied nations had been beaten. What sort of peace treatment would the Allies receive from the very gentleman who now prates of a "peace of justice?"

THE RISE OF A NATION.

It is of more than passing interest that the Czechoslovaks have definitely rejected Austria's offer of a federal government, giving as their reason that autonomy under a Hapsburg dynasty would mean nothing. These people, who inhabit Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and Hungary have at last been formally recognized as allies, first by the Entente and later by the United States. Since the early months of the war they have worked courageously with the one object in view, the renunciation of their allegiance to Austria and the formation of a Czechoslovak republic. During the period of Teuton ascendancy but little progress could be made toward that goal, but lately the Czechs have been able to do good work in active support of the Entente Allies.

Territorially, the prospective republic covers an area of some 48,000 square miles, and includes a population of about 8,000,000 Czechs; 3,000,000 Slovaks, and several hundred thousand Germans and Magyars. Referring to the movement for a republic, which now seems certain to prove successful, an exchange says:

"With a developed instinct for democracy, the heads of the Czechoslovak National Council, the name of the provisional government, have included in their program universal suffrage and a plan for the local cultural and autonomous government of those elements the republic will draw together."

"The Czechs are admittedly among the most highly civilized people of

Europe and the Slovaks have shown splendid ability wherever they have freed themselves, through emigration, from the restriction of reactionary Magyar influence.

"The Entente Allies and the United States, by their recognition of the Czechoslovaks as co-belligerents and allies, are committed to the support of the plans they have formulated for the establishment of a republic in the heart of autocracy, but there are good prospects that a Czechoslovak republic would prove to be part of the heaven needed to save the mass of Europe."

WASTING PAPER.

The Federal Government is pleased to offer suggestions to publishers, calculated to bring about the conservation of paper. In Monday afternoon's mail The Standard received four large open side envelopes, which together contained six sheets of alleged departmental news. The printed matter on these sheets averaged four square inches, and the sheets themselves measured one hundred and eight square inches, a waste of more than one hundred square inches per page. This was printed on twenty-four pound bond paper. Presumably the same service was sent to all publishers in Canada, numbering about seven hundred. The matter contained on the entire six sheets could have been printed on one-half of one page, or on one-half an ordinary letter head. The entire output might have been enclosed in one number eight envelope, together with ten times the quantity if it had been necessary to send out that much. This was from one department only. Tuesday and Wednesday similar bunches of dope were received, the greater part of it absolutely useless for newspaper publication, and some of it scarcely worth opening. But it all meant waste.

It may be pointed out that in this service, to seven hundred papers there is a loss in wasted envelopes and wasted paper, without the cost of production, mail carriage, etc., that is not less than fifteen dollars per day to each department as operating. And the striking feature of it is that not one line of the stuff reaching The Standard in the packages referred to was considered of sufficient interest for publication.

Canadian publishers will, of course, willingly co-operate with the Government in any and all movements calculated to conserve paper, but such examples as those referred to cannot be expected to stimulate enthusiasm for paper saving on the part of publishers when every mail brings striking evidence of waste at the fountain head.

Appropos of this matter The Fourth Estate, in a recent issue, has this to say: "The first issue of the Canadian Official Record is coming in for some harsh criticism, says the Pulp and Paper Magazine of Canada, published in Montreal. At a time like the present, when the watchword is conservation, there was half a ton of paper consumed in the initial edition, and it is said that the next issue is likely to run away with a ton. Much of the matter in the Official Record is a duplicate of what appears in the Canada Gazette. The Journal is reported to serve no useful purpose and to be a total unnecessary expense."

THE EVACUATION OF GHENT.

The quaking city of Amsterdam sent over an excellent bit of news last night, namely that the pestiferous Boche had begun the evacuation of the City of Ghent, itself a large and important centre, and also quaint. At first glance the news of the evacuation of Ghent might appear unimportant, but as a matter of fact the intelligence is decidedly important. Ghent, pronounced "Gand" by the people of North France, of which it was a province, in Napoleon's time, is a very large city, six miles in circumference, situated at the confluence of the Scheldt and Lys Rivers. It contains numerous canals and in some respects is like Venice. It is the key to valuable and costly waterways, and its possession by the Allies will contribute immensely towards ridding Belgian soil of the invader. Ghent, during the Middle Ages, was a power in Europe, and so populous and wealthy that it could place 50,000 soldiers in the field, an army of considerable magnitude in those times. It contains many textile and metal manufactures. It was taken by Napoleon in 1792, and when it was restored in 1814 it became the capital of Belgian East Flanders.

The British in France have got to a point east of St. Amand, and have reached the Scheldt north of the Belgian border. The other war news

continues to be good, although the Germans are retreating the Americans and Allied troops strongly at various points.

Canada has done well in previous loan campaigns, but the effort to be put forward next week should be the most successful of all. Canadian soldiers, in action on the western front, have started the Boche running for home. Canadian dollars in action at home will provide the munitions, the food and the other supplies necessary if our soldiers are to keep up the pursuit.

MILK PRICES

This is the time of year when the producers of milk are liable to force the question of price upon the attention. From several parts of the province enquiries have come to me with reference to the action of the Food Board in regulating the retail price of milk. The Food Board does not fix any price at which the producer must sell his milk, nor does it limit his retail prices in any way, even if he retails to consumers the milk he produces. The Board does not require milk dealers to be licensed by it, but it does insist that the price of milk be advanced to the consumer by the distributor to give a quart above the cost of the supply, to him laid down at his dairy or place of business, and it further provides that no dealer operating on a margin or spread lower than the maximum can increase the same without the written consent of the Food Board. Any dealer so doing makes himself liable upon conviction thereby to a penalty from one hundred to one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment, or to both fine and imprisonment.

The regulation recently enacted to prevent the undue enhancement of the cost of living gives to any city or other co-operative body to appoint a Fair Price Committee, with adequate powers to investigate and determine fair retail prices for milk, bread, substitutes, fish, fuel or other necessities of life. We pride ourselves upon our local self-government, which has been evolved to attend to matters of this character. It is a great mistake to seek to shift upon the Federal Government, by the medium of the over-worked Food Board, matters of such fundamental municipal concern.

With reference, however, to price increase it is well to bear in mind that a depreciating currency and an advancing cost of commodities is world wide, and the inevitable result of war. Some commodities advance more than others because the war intensifies the demand for them; food supplies are an indispensable part of the war effort, and the demand for them has responded loyally to the demand for increased production, and there should be among them a sense of help responsibility to their country and a determination not to take advantage of the present excessive demand to drive a hard bargain. But obviously the present conditions have greatly increased the cost of production, and any severe measure restricting price is liable to decrease a production that is already inadequate.

Clynes, the British Food Controller, recently fixed the price of milk to the farmer in that country higher than the price in Canada. In answer to criticism, he says: "Milk is an indispensable food, a food for which substitutes can be made, but one upon which children must very largely depend." He was anxious to make milk supplies "free from the risk of breakdown because of the price being fixed too low." It was necessary to have "adequate supplies of the indispensable food."

THE ALLIED WAR LOAF IN CANADA

A recent regulation of the Canada Food Board limits substitutes to the four cereal flours, namely, corn, barley and rye. The miller is compelled to sell these substitutes, and the dealer is compelled to purchase them in the proportion of one pound of substitute to each four pounds of flour, and retailers must limit their sale of substitutes to these cereal flours. The present regulation called substitutes must now take the place they occupied prior to the war, that is, they will be used for porridges or cakes; but the legal substitutes are to be mixed with wheat flour in the making of bread or pastry. This means that we are to have the Allied loaf in reality, the people of Canada are at last to sit at a common table with the people of the Allied nations. Let there be no shirkers.

The thirty-first day of October is Canada's National Fish Day, and the Food Board is anxious that the last week in October be made a banner week in the consumption of fish throughout the Dominion. During the past few weeks our local dealers have had difficulty in securing adequate supplies of fresh fish, but the situation is rapidly improving and there is every indication that supplies will be on hand for their demand during the coming fall and winter.

We hope that all fish dealers will enter into the spirit of a National Fish Day Campaign, that they will make their premises as attractive as possible, secure plenty of fresh fish, offer tempting prices and centre the public attention upon the use of fish as a substitute for meat. The increased consumption of fish in this country should not be temporary; the water has an opportunity to establish the trade that he has enjoyed during the war. He should use the incentive of war conditions to lay the basis of a prosperous and enlarging business. The consumption of fish in this country has been small in comparison with that of other nations, yet we have the best fish in the world. It is astonishing how prevalent is the absurd notion that the limitations and restrictions regarding the use and sale of sugar do not apply to the so-called brown or yellow sugar. Of course they do. It is not the facilities for refining but the raw sugar cane and beet that are scarce.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FOSTERITE NEGLECT.
 To the Editor of The Standard:
 Sir:—Just a few words to show how the Foster government serves the

Little Benny's Note Book.

By LEE PAPE.

My Cousin Artie was around at my house last night and we was up in the setting room playing lotto and pop was reading the paper with his feet up, and all of a sudden he said, "Hurray, my socks have gone up 2 points, was do you think of that?" Of course, they had gone down so low it wasn't possible for them to go any lower, but what do you think of that?

And he took some money out of one pants pocket and gave me and Artie each a dime, saying, "Win and the world wins with you, lose and you lose alone."

And he started to keep on reading, and I said to Artie, "Let's pretend we are business men trying to get some money changed. And I started to walk up and down the room, saying, 'Whose got change of a 10, whose? I can change a 1, and Artie. And he handed me his dime and I handed him mine, and then Artie started to walk up and down saying, 'Who can change a 10?'

Wy, I think I can, I said. And I reached in my pocket and took out the dime, saying, 'Yes, that's right, I can change it. And I said, 'In glad to hear it, I bin trying to get this 10 changed all week now, said Artie. And he gave me my dime back and I gave him his, back, Artie saying, 'Much obliged, I'm sure, and me saying, 'Dont men-shin it, the pleasure is all mine, I assure you, I'll be glad to change another one for you any time.'

All rite, then chance this one, said Artie. And he gave me my dime back again and I gave him his, and then I went out of the room and shut the door and looked on it, and Artie said, 'Come in, and I opened the door and stuck my head in, saying, 'Everybody hear got change of a dime?'

Wy, yes, I have, said Artie, and I said, 'Go on, you must be fooling, ain't you?' and Artie said, 'No, that's a fact, I can change it, and I said, 'G, waste you know about that, this is my lucky day. And we was just going to exchange dimes again when pop said, 'Look here, you 2, I've read the same paragraph 5 times now owing to all this needless high finance and dimes taken back and forth, I'm in a fund for persecuted newspaper readers if you're not both out of hear in less than 5 seconds. With we both was out in less than 2.

THE GLORY OF THE GARDEN

Our England is a garden that is full of stately views
 Of borders, beds and shrubberies, and lawns and avenues,
 With statues on the terraces and peacocks strutting by;
 But the Glory of the Garden lies in more than meets the eye.

For where the old thick laurels grow, along the thick red wall,
 You'll find the tools and potting sheds which are the heart of all.
 The cold-frames and the hot houses, the dungheaps and the tanks,
 The rollers, carts and rainpipes, with the barrows and the planks.

And there you'll see the gardeners, the men and 'prentice boys
 Told off to do as they are bid and to do it without noise.
 For except when seeds are planted and we shout to scare the birds,
 The Glory of the Garden is abashed not in words.

And some can pot begonias, and some can bud a rose,
 And some are hardly fit to trust with anything that grows;
 But they can roll and trim the lawns and sift the sand and loam,
 For the Glory of the Garden occupeth all who come.

Our England is a garden, and such gardens are not made
 By singing: "Oh how beautiful," and sitting in the shade.
 While better men than we go out and start their working lives
 At grubbing weeds from gravel paths with broken dinner knives.

There's not a pair of legs so thin, there's not a head so thick,
 There's not a hand so weak and white, nor yet a heart so sick,
 But it can find some useful job that's crying to be done,
 For the Glory of the Garden glorifieth every one.

Then seek your job with thankfulness and work till further orders.
 If it's only netting strawberries or killing slugs on borders;
 And when your back stops aching and your hands begin to harden,
 You'll find yourself a partner in the Glory of the Garden.

Oh, Adam was a gardener, and God who made him sees
 That half a proper gardener's work is done upon his knees.
 So when your work is finished, you can wash your hands and pray
 For the Glory of the Garden that it may not pass away.

And the Glory of the Garden it shall never pass away.
 —Rudyard Kipling.

public. For over a year what is known as the Meade bridge, situated about one mile below Collina on the Boetie road, has been unsafe to drive over. This had been reported to the government bridge inspector time after time during the past year. About one month ago timbers were placed in position for the planks for covering. As soon as the stringers were placed Mr. Mabey, who was hired to do the work, wrote to Mr. Maggs that the bridge was ready to be planked. Others have reported this matter to Mr. Maggs, but no planks have been hauled to the bridge as yet. During all this time, at least three weeks, teams have been obliged to drive through the brook, with the water up to the bottom of the carriages, and with the rain which fell today no doubt the water would come up into a carriage.

Perhaps the Liberal government is looking for an easy winter so that teams may cross the rivers and brooks on the ice.

Yours truly,
 BUSHMAN.

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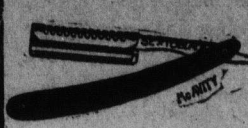
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186 Erin Street.

HOCKEY GAM ARE E

Will Form a Games Can Be South End Gro

That citizens of St. John, who love hockey, have been granted the opportunity of forming a team to play on local ice during the winter. It is added the several in the city which will be during the winter among their numbers on skates" and good also, who with a little make up several strong to compete with any teams.

Again, the munition in their midst some of the peninsula teams, who past performed on the mean showing, and who deserving to fear, and of munition workers for winter season. Should succeed in their endeavours, the team would be a for its fancy and matches, in which shall be on top.

The above news, it be of some interest to sports, and that they and arrange matters for sets in the days will not entirely sink again.

Some of the col might be tempted to a match and although might be light, the could easily arrange of lightest men and in a much delight an when made up of St would be appreciated as all the former ice prelated here and keen interest.

As there are no rink can be played, it is south end grounds w for the purpose.

ST. JOHN SOLDIER DIED

Gunner Walter W. of 9th Siege Bat

of Influenza i Hospital — W Young Citizen,

The death of Gunner Armstrong of the 9th Siege Battery, removed a man of this city and of demise will be mourned by friends.

The young man Siege Battery in June 1917, and soon to cross over to the front. About a week before he was killed, he was set with a heavy fever, and was taken to the military hospital to be getting better, when pneumonia set in, and he was allowed to see his mother and father, and seemed to be bright and cheerful. He was no more for after his mother left, strong went to sleep and about half past ten he died. Before enlisting he was a bookkeeper with W. J. Lodge, K. of P., and an active worker in the G. O. of New York. He was also a valued member of the St. John Club.

Deceased who was of Mrs. Minnie and the Armstrongs, is survived by one sister, Mrs. J. A. of Hartford, Conn., and George O. of New York at the Canadian English Depot, Quebec, and France, on, at home.

Announcement of the arrangements will be made in the Standard.

Onions and T

"Doesn't peeling onions weep."

"No; but paying 20¢ for 'em does."—Boston script.

COMB SAG INTO GRAY

Darkens Beautiful stores its Natural Lustre at Once

Common garden sage a heavy tea, with sulphur added, will turn gray, faded hair beautifully. Mixing the Sage with rice at home, is a blessing. An easier way ready-to-use preparation the addition of other large bottle, a little stores, known as "Wye Sulphur Compound," the lot of mass.

While gray, faded hair, we all desire to retain full appearance and attract darkening your hair Sage and Sulphur Compound can tell, because it does all, so evenly. You sponge or soft brush with this through your hair small strand at a time all gray hairs have disappeared. Another application hair becomes beautiful, soft and luxuriant and years younger. Wye Sulphur Compound is a let requisite. It is not the cure, mitigation or disease.