

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 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.

CANADA AND THE WEST INDIES.

The possibility of increased trade between Canada and the West Indies, as the result of the preferential trade arrangements now existing, forms the subject of a special report written by Mr. Watson Griffin and published by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, at this time, is seeking new markets as never before and, consequently, the information gathered by Mr. Griffin is of more than ordinary importance, particularly when one considers the comparative nearness of the markets and the success which has attended Canadian shipments to the islands.

While the West India Islands offer an especially attractive field to the manufacturers of Eastern Canada the market is also available for all the Canadian provinces, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia are nearer to the West Indies than to Great Britain or continental Europe while so far as the Maritime Provinces are concerned the market lies at our very doors. Also, each country produces what the other requires. Wheat cannot be successfully grown in a climate as warm as that of the West India Islands and it is not possible to satisfactorily produce dairy products, such as butter or cheese. The climate is also unfavorable to the production of meats. On the other hand, tropical fruits, largely used in this country and now ranking almost as necessities, grow in abundance and already have a large market here. Thus, natural conditions are decidedly in favor of a trade expansion.

The Toronto Mail and Empire, which has been giving some attention to Mr. Griffin's pamphlet, quotes statistics dealing with the present trade. It says in part:

"In 1912 the West India Islands that have made a preferential agreement with Canada imported more than \$44,000,000 worth of goods, and exported something more than \$41,000,000. British and American merchants found it worth while to devote considerable attention to this trade even when it was not so well worth going after as it is now. The preferential trade arrangement went into effect in June, 1913, and the statistics show that Canadian manufacturers and merchants have not been wholly neglectful of the opportunities offered them, although the war has seriously dislocated business. In order that the business may develop according to the opportunities, Mr. Griffin says that it is necessary that Canadian exporters should pay attention to little things, such as rigid accuracy in making out invoices and exact compliance with all the Customs regulations, prompt and full replies to letters of enquiry, care in packing, and fairness in dealing with complaints. Each order should be regarded as a means of creating a favorable impression that will result in more business."

If the West India market is to be secured and held prompt attention must be given to orders and on this point Mr. Griffin says that while the West Indians are in favor of this country they have found difficulty in getting from Canadian exporters the same prompt deliveries they have been able to obtain in the United States. It is necessary that this condition should be removed and also that every article sold there should be absolutely up to sample. As to what must be done by Canadian exporters if they desire to cultivate the opportunity awaiting them in the Islands the Commissioner writes:

"While the development of trade with the British Indies will be advantageous to the people as a whole because it will put money into general circulation and add to the wealth of the Dominion, the greater part of the work of establishing trade connections must be done by individuals. The Government, representing the whole people of Canada, has done its share in securing a preference for Canadian products and providing a good steamship service. Individual merchants and manufacturers must do the rest. However, the individual will only set when he sees good prospects of profit to reward him for his enterprise. From a national point of view it is important to know the total present trade of these colonies and the probability that it will vastly increase in the future because it shows the value of preference and justifies a large Government expenditure to secure first class

steamship communication, but the manufacturer or merchant needs more detailed information before deciding whether there is any demand in those colonies for the products which he manufactures or distributes and whether it will pay him to endeavor to secure a share of the trade. In arriving at a decision it is necessary to know something about the character of the people, the climate and products of the different colonies and the class of goods which they import from other countries."

CONSCRIPTION IN ENGLAND?

Conscription in England is a matter that may be decided upon within the next fifteen days. Lord Derby, whose enlistment plan was depended upon to save the young men of Britain from compulsory service, has specified the end of this month as a time limit in which to secure the men he requires and if they have not come forward he will apply compulsion.

Possibly the hint that if they do not come they may be brought, will be sufficient to cause young Englishmen to awaken to a sense of the situation and the danger confronting them. Individually they may have but little interest in the war but one cannot conceive of a young man waiting to be dragged into service when he could join the colors voluntarily. Also, it must be remembered that the voluntary system of enlistment has not yet failed. More than 2,000,000 men have been called to service by it and for ordinary wars that number would more than suffice to meet the needs. But this is not an ordinary war and, consequently, cannot be judged by any precedent.

There is no doubt that in England, as in Canada, thousands of able-bodied single men, whose ties are mostly sentimental, remain at home, while others, no more eligible, have nobly responded to the appeal. It is to get these men that the processes of compulsion will first be exerted. Married men are not wanted if single men can be obtained, for the married soldier is a more expensive man to the country, while not possessing qualities in any way superior to his bachelor fellows. In the case of the married soldier the wife and family must be maintained while the unmarried man in the trenches requires only to be fed, clothed and paid. Also, there is a difference in the pensions, the rate to a married man being higher. Consequently it is argued that it is a sheer waste of money to raise an army of married men by voluntary system while thousands of unmarried young shirkers remain at home in security. In the saving thus effected compulsion will more than pay its way.

But a system of compulsory service would be utterly opposed to all the age-old ideas of British liberty and freedom. The average Briton has preferred to regard the Empire army as a voluntary force of men who, having enjoyed Imperial protection, are willing to fight and die in the Imperial cause. The ideal would be shattered if compulsion were undertaken but the end might easily justify the means.

Germany, for instance, must be disheartened by the knowledge that Britain is bound to get her armies by compulsion if other means fail. France, Russia and Italy, where compulsory service has prevailed, must be correspondingly encouraged by this evidence of determination on the part of the British Empire to see the war through to the end no matter how great the cost or the sacrifice. Altogether, conscription, while it may be opposed, and very properly, on the ground stated may, after all, prove the best agency that could be adopted for the purpose of putting the greatest possible Empire army into the field under the Empire flag.

WAR COMMENT

The Balkan theatre continues to be the centre of interest in the war despatches of the day and, although no striking victories are reported from that area, yet the situation is not at all discouraging. The Serbian armies are putting up a stiff fight in the mountainous country to which they have been driven and have scored local successes, which, while not of outstanding importance, suffice to show that the tide has not yet set in the direction of the enemy. In the southern field of operations the

French troops have repulsed Bulgarian attacks and have captured positions of some importance.

Fighting continues on the eastern front where the Russians maintain an effective offensive against the strongest opposition the Germans can bring to bear. At the days pass it is becoming more and more evident that the German attempt to invade Russia was a severe blunder, the full weight of which will be felt when the colder weather sets in and the Czar's troops have the active assistance of their ally, "General Winter." On the western front there has been little fighting, both sides contenting themselves with artillery exchanges.

The Central Powers continue to protest to Greece against the landing of allied troops in Saloniki, but the Greek reply is to the effect that Saloniki is an open port the landing itself is no infringement of Greek rights and in consequence the Hellenic nation has no excuse for departing from her position of neutrality.

Upon the authority of an unnamed Italian cabinet minister it is stated that the steamer *Jaconia* was sunk by a German, instead of an Austrian submarine which, if true, would constitute an act of vicious aggression on the part of Germany against Italy without any formal declaration of war. Italy has already sent the details of the case to the neutral countries and it is evident that Germany will read no benefit from her latest outrage on an unarmed merchant vessel, carrying no contraband and sailing away from the areas of war.

The Bugle.

The Empire needs, in this dark day of slaughter, Great-hearted men, unswayed by doom or dread.

What valor has thou shown, what service brought her, To match the tribute of her glorious dead?

Thou who the loyal standard boldly flaunted, While peace around thee guarded like a wall;

What dost thou now when Freedom is blood-haunted? Do bravest words but make thy deeds seem small?

When in the future days they tell the story Of how the brave, the hero-hearted died, When Liberty is crowned with faded glory,

Will you be standing honored at her side? Because you ventured all, nor sought a reason Why other men should die and you go free, Because you held not back in coward treason

While comrades fought your fight on land and sea? Amid the gallant ranks that did not waver Before the blight that shook old Britain's shore,

Will you be one whose prowess helped to save her, Who went to war that war should be no more?

The troops in the harbor waiteth ready, The tumult thickens. Hear the scornful word; The foe is mocking. Lift the anchor steady! High tide, the ship's away. Are you aboard?

—ALBERT D. WATSON.
November 10, 1915.

Fish as a Food

(Montreal Gazette, Nov. 12)

In the last few years the Dominion Government has been adding the fishing industry with the view of having the consumption of fish in the country increased. It has made an arrangement with the railways to haul refrigerator cars by fast freight from sea-coast points to the markets in the interior accepting responsibility for the payment of one-third of the express charges on less than carload shipments. It has arranged for exhibits of food fishes. It has prepared and distributed a very large number of copies of a booklet entitled "Fish and How to Cook It," and has put in operation a large fish-breeding service, comprising over half a hundred hatcheries, which keep up the supply in the fresh-water lakes and rivers. The campaign is working out favorably and continued improvement is hoped for.

The fisheries industry was the subject of an address by Hon. Mr. Hazen, minister of marine and fisheries, delivered at a luncheon of the directors of the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, on "Fisheries Day." The Minister gave a short history of the ancient calling of the fisherman, told what the Government is doing, and spoke of the value of fish as a food. He drew attention to the fact that Canada is blessed with an inexhaustible fish supply. There are the great fishing banks of the North Atlantic, with their large variety and enormous supply of food fishes. Off the Pacific coast there is the richest and largest halibut fishery in the world and the deep seas there are also stocked with many other varieties. Up the glacial rivers every year swarm countless numbers of five varieties of salmon, whose coming is an astonishing sight. Last of all, there are the 220,000 square miles of fresh waters of the interior, most of which are abundantly stocked with fine food fishes. It is these inland waters that the hatcheries keep replenished.

Canada's fish supply is far in excess of the demand, and it is the de-

Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE.

I was expected to go home after school yesterday and do some errands, and I didn't get there till a hour late and an account of Miss Kitty making me stay a hour after school, and ma was waiting at the front door for me, saying, Well its about time you came home, don't you think so.

Yes mam, I was kept a hour after school, I sed.

What for, sed ma.

Nothing, I sed.

A likely story, sed ma, do you mean to tell me Miss Kitty wood detain you for nothing.

Yes mam, shes fears, I sed.

A likely story, sed ma. Meaning she didnt bleeve it, and I sed, Awi rite, you can ask anybody.

Very well, Ill ask little Sammy Krawas, sed ma, his mothir tells me hes never happ in and that his conduct reports are the best in the hole class, he will tell me weathir you were kept in for nothing or not, if you wood only pattern your conduct after Sammy Krawases, I woodent have eny trubbel with you.

Wich fest then came along winding up a top but Sam Krawas with his glasses awn and awl, and ma sed, Sammy, O Sammy, will you come heer a moment.

Wich Sam Krawas did, and ma sed, Sammy, wy was Benny detainet a hour after skool this afternoon.

I dont now, sed Sam Krawas.

No mam, I didnt see, I was standing with my face in the cornir for throwing spit balls, sed Sam Krawas.

Wich he was.

side of the Government to have fish more generally used by the citizens. Mr. Hazen pointed out in his address that the great bulk of the fish on the Atlantic Coast is sold in a salted and dried condition, and for this the market is limited. Canadians should come to the relief by using fresh fish more extensively on their tables.

Fish is a healthy and satisfying food when properly cooked, the Minister explained, and is most economical when compared with meat, which is growing scarcer and dearer all the time. What is more, the greater the demand for fish of all kinds the more cheaply that demand be supplied, for the larger call for their product encourages the fishermen, whose source of supply is unlimited. Then, if the demand is large enough to enable dealers to ship in carload lots, cheaper transportation rates will be available.

In the United Kingdom the fish business is of enormous proportions, and Mr. Hazen attributes this fact in large part to the activities of the National Sea Fisheries Protection Association, which embraces all branches of the industry, and which advises extensively and intelligently. He is pleased to see that a somewhat similar organization, the Canadian Fisheries Association, has been established in this country. More has to be done, however, to encourage the consumption of fish, and in this the dealers must do their part by proper advertising, says Mr. Hazen, who also draws attention to the need of fish stores in the various cities. The time has come, he declares, for up-to-date shops, where fish of all kinds, in perfect condition, and prepared ready for the oven, can be obtained by the housewife. No doubt such establishments will, in due course, be a feature in the larger Canadian centres.

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PRINCE ALBERT IN LONDON, ILL

London, Nov. 14.—Prince Albert, second son of King George, is suffering from an obstinate gastric disorder, and will have to stay in London a few weeks to undergo special treatment.

Prince Albert, who is a midshipman in the British navy, was stricken with appendicitis in August, 1914. After undergoing an operation he rejoined his ship in February of this year. He is 20 years old.

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Already seven of our salesmen front in defence of the flag, more may follow. Necessarily thereby. We shall do the best places, but it stands to reason time to train green hands. T. rapidly approaching and many they would, could help us by arrangement to hold their purchases time they may suggest. By Christmas buying during the boom will be conferred on the will be spared much of the rush later on.

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OBITUARY.

Mrs. Annie Horton. Belleisle Station, Nov. 13.—On the evening of Sunday 7th, the death of Mrs. Annie Horton took place at her home, Collins Corner. During the day she had been in her usual good health. No thought of illness came to members of the family. In the early evening she was about to be seated in a chair the "summers" came, and found her ready, and with the words "I am dying," she passed away. Her husband died some nine years before. She leaves one son, Charles, James Horton, of Montreal, and Charles Horton, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., are brothers-in-law of the deceased, and one sister, Mrs. Amanda Kierstead, of Belleisle Station, who was with her at the time of her death.

On Tuesday a funeral service was held at the Baptist church, Collins. Rev. Mr. Lingley conducted the service. The hymns, "Lead Kindly Light," "Shall We Gather at the River," "Jesus Lover of My Soul," were sung, after which the remains were taken to her former home in St. Johnsbury, accompanied by her son and daughter-in-law. She was a woman ever ready to help in a good cause and had hosts of friends who mourn her sudden passing.

FUNERALS.

The funeral of Mrs. O. Weatherall took place yesterday afternoon from her late residence, 161 Erin street. Services were conducted by Rev. F. P. Dennison, interment being at Cedar Hill. A large number of floral tributes.

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