

# The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 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 PROBLEM OF VICTORY.

English newspapers recently to hand contain the full text of Mr. Lloyd George's great speech in the British House of Commons when introducing the Munitions of War Supply Bill. Careful perusal of it shows it to be a thorough and carefully studied exposition of the present situation with regard to munitions, and not only munitions but the prospects of ultimate victory. It will be remembered that Mr. Lloyd George assured the people of the Empire that when its full machinery had been mobilized Great Britain and France alone would be able to turn out a greater supply of munitions than the Teutonic allies, and this statement was decidedly reassuring just as his graphic presentation of the conditions then prevailing on the war fronts should have something of a disturbing effect.

The crux of the thought of the British Minister of Munitions is contained in the concluding paragraphs of his address, which we re-publish here with their full worth thoughtful perusal. He said:

"The problem of victory is a problem of mobilizing our resources for the purpose of increasing the material of war. What was the condition of things with which we were confronted at the beginning of the war? Germany had been preparing for years. She had been preparing in a direction which we hardly suspected. We naturally were anxious lest she was making great secret preparations to strengthen her navy and to develop a sudden surprise attack upon us. I think on the whole there was nothing that she had done for her navy that we had not anticipated. There was nothing she had done for her navy that we were not prepared against. There has been no surprise in the turning out of an expedition of war which had not been foreseen so far as the navy was concerned. The strength developed by the submarines has been surprising; but the number and the fact that they possessed them was no surprise. That was not the case with her armies. I ventured to call attention in 1913 to the fact that in my judgment Germany was concentrating upon developing the strength of her armies and not of her navy, and I got rather a bad time. What was the fact? Germany had undoubtedly been preparing. She had been piling up material until she was ready. She was on the best of terms with everybody.

"We all recollect the great Balkan crisis. Nothing could have been friendlier than the attitude of Germany. Nothing could have been more retiring, more modest, more unpretentious. It was always 'after you.' She did not want to push herself to the front at all. She had a benevolent smile for France. She treated Russia as a friend and brother. She smoothed down all the susceptibilities of Austria. She walked arm-in-arm with Great Britain through the Chancelleries of Europe, and we really thought that at last the era of peace and goodwill had dawned. At that moment she was forging and hiding up immense accumulations of war stores to take her neighbors unawares and murder them in their sleep. If this kind of trickery amongst nations succeeds all the basis of international goodwill crumbles to the dust. It is essential for the peace of the world that it should fail. It is up to us to see that it fails. It depends more on Britain than on anyone. One of the pillars of good government is the security that evil-doing shall be punished. It is equally true in the sphere of international government. Valor alone will not achieve that end, otherwise our great armies would have accomplished it. It is not enough that three millions of young men have offered their lives to their country. It depends upon us at home to support them with all the skill and strength and every resource of machinery and organization at our disposal, so as to drive the conviction into the heart of nations for all time to come that those governments that deceive their neighbors to their ruin do so at their peril."

### THE COAL PROBLEM.

This problem is essentially British and only remotely does it affect our people in Canada. By a recent order-in-council it has been decreed that on and after August 30th British coal cannot be shipped anywhere except to British possessions and to British protectorates thus eliminating the export of coal to the Allies. To many who are not acquainted with the actual conditions of the coal trade in England this announcement seems startling enough and the question naturally arises as to what is behind it. Does it mean that the Government is doubtful of the permanence of the settlement which has been effected between the coal owners and miners and is therefore inclined to accumulate large stocks of coal as a reserve for the use of the navy and the munition factories in case the strike should be renewed, or are we to infer that some of the coal hitherto exported to allied countries has been finding its way into the hands of the enemy?

As a matter of fact neither of these contingencies are involved in the present action but solely the disposition to regulate the cost of coal for the domestic consumer. It appears that under war conditions many of the coal owners in Wales had been deriving very large, almost unprecedented, profits from the products of their mines. In these increased profits the miners were not granted a share and hence the strike and general tie up of all those mines by which the navy was supplied with coal. Under those conditions it was no wonder that the country was agitated and that the government felt the necessity of somehow relieving the situation. The solution was more or less of the nature of a compromise; however, the danger of a coal famine was averted and the situation was so far relieved. By the Runciman Bill the maximum rate per ton for coal at the pit's mouth for domestic use was not to exceed four shillings per ton in advance of those prices obtained for similar coal one year ago. The object of this bill was to limit the prices of coal for home consumption. It happens, however, that the foreign demands for coal at the present time are very great and the owners not being under any restrictions as to export, there was the temptation for them to seek the higher markets thus offered, and in this manner to produce a shortage in the home market. To guard against this danger the Runciman Committee was appointed and there is no doubt but that the present further restrictions on British coal exports are in line with its recommendations.

The entire situation is complicated and there are those in Great Britain who are not any too hopeful of the ultimate success of these present restrictions in export and it is a question whether or not they will be found adequate to accomplish the limiting of the price of domestic coal for which they were largely devised.

### CANADA AND FOREIGN TRADE.

It is pleasant to turn aside from consideration of the world war and to contemplate for a space the marvelous commercial expansion which has been the lot of Canada during the past few years. Canada's foreign trade has shown wonderful growth. Statistics show that in 1912 this country, was exporting manufactures to the amount of \$35,000,000 and in comparison with this we can point to the fact that for the year ending March, 1915, the foreign trade figures in these lines had increased to \$85,000,000, while it may be urged and, with reason, that a good portion of the latter year's exports was made up of war goods, yet aside from that we had been doing well. The figures for 1915 show \$43,700,000; for 1914, \$7,450,000. In each case the year closed with March, so it can be seen that the increase from \$35,000,000 in

1912, to \$87,450,000 in 1914, was the result of natural development and illustrates that the manufacturers of this country are coming to the principle that it is unwise to depend upon domestic business alone. In many lines Canada can hold her own against the world and the great manufacturing firms of the country were not slow to realize this. The slogan "Made in Canada" was becoming much more than a catch phrase.

While the war has interfered to some extent with our foreign trade yet it is not correct to say it has placed a blight on it. On the contrary it will prove to be a very decided benefit, for after peace is restored new markets will be opened up and trade avenues presented that were not dreamed of in former days. The name of Canada now stands before the world in a better light than ever before. The gallant sons of this country who have perished for the cause of Empire on the battlefields of France and Flanders have done much more for Canada than to stand as our first line of defence against a foreign foe. They have placed the name and fame of this country in a niche from which it will never be removed. Canada has been advertised as she could not have been otherwise and the returns on that investment will in years to come spell added prosperity.

### MINISTER TO MEXICO FROM GUATEMALA ORDERED TO LEAVE.

Mexico City, Aug. 8.—Dr. Juan Ortega, Minister to Mexico from Guatemala, has been given his passport and informed that he must leave the country within twenty-four hours. The reason for this step was not announced, but it is supposed that he is persona non grata with Carranza.

### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Royal.  
E. H. Shepherd, Detroit; Miss Fisher, Chatham; Miss Macum, Westfield; Miss Bennett, R. V. Bennett, Hopewell Cape; H. V. Clemens, Montreal; F. Beresford, Toronto; J. R. Duncan, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Moyes, Boston; F. A. Morris, Chicago; Mrs. C. A. Lindow, Miss Lindow, St. Stephen; Miss E. Busby, Milltown; R. A. Major, Valcartier; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Veldon, Moncton; G. M. Edgett, New York; M. Kelly, Toronto; W. Good, Boston; Mrs. J. L. Keegan, Ashburn; Miss Butterfield, Worcester; F. A. Coker, St. John; J. L. Blanton, New York; E. J. Moultern, Fraserville; P. P. Lillie, St. John; G. D. Cumming, Toronto; W. R. Reek, Charlottetown; E. Dore, La Prairie; Dr. and Mrs. J. K. Snider and child, Cincinnati; Dr. and Mrs. I. W. Kingsbury, Hartford; Mrs. Parsons, New York; F. R. Sumner, Moncton; W. J. Wright, Ottawa; P. W. Dickens, Toronto.

Victoria.  
H. G. Fenety and wife, Fredericton; Geo. Bunnie, Partridge Island; A. C. Turner, Fredericton; W. R. Mills, Moncton; H. McGowan, Montreal; E. L. Beer and wife, Amherst; F. B. Mosher and wife, Boston; H. M. Saunders, Halifax; G. E. Hazen, Amherst; Louis Comeau, Shediac; Nell S. Matheson, Pictou; C. E. Leonard and wife, Hampton; E. G. Stevens, B. E. Trites, Moncton; E. M. Croity, McAdam; Chas. A. Sampson, Fredericton; E. S. Townsend, Sussex; Frank Mulaney and wife, Fall River; H. D. Teare, Berlin, N. H.; Mrs. J. F. Dathmeam, Melrose, Mass.; H. F. Martin, J. F. Martin, Eastport, Me.; R. A. Low Capt. Urquhart, T. Falconbridge, Montreal; A. L. MacDonald, C. A. Perkins, Toronto; W. J. McDonald, New York; C. K. Fotheringham, Toronto; D. E. Keating, R. L. Mills, G. R. Harris, Moncton.

Dufferin.  
Lafayette Young, Hamilton; Miss F. Mehan, Montreal; S. J. McMillan, Providence R. I.; Henry Sayent and wife, Boston; Fred Roberts, Mrs. Fred Roberts, Petten, Me.; Leon Worthall, E. J. Hebbert, Toronto; W. S. McCall, Eastport, Me.; John H. Miller and wife, Mt. Kisco; H. McCulloch, Miss J. Smith, J. H. Dalzel, Halifax; Geo. F. Hanson, Montreal; H. A. Lard, E. L. Putnis, Chicago; J. H. Cameron, New York City; H. Whelpy, Moncton; H. D. Davis, Jacob Anderson, Eastport, Me.; Benard Conners, Colias Spear, Blacks Harbor; Mrs. C. Fenaglia, Miss Patricolas, Washington, D. C.; W. S. R. Justason, Pennfield.

### THE BENCH WARMER.

The average fan is of the opinion that the big league bench warmer has a pretty soft life, but don't for a minute think that the athlete in question is a bench warmer through choice. Take Ed Klepfer, of the White Sox, for instance. Ed did not pitch a ball in a championship game this season until last week, yet he is the unhappiest member of the White Sox brigade. "Pretty soft for you, Ed," remarked an acquaintance. "Nothing to do but watch Scott, Benz, Cicotte, Russell and

### Little Benny's Note Book.

By LEE PAPE  
I drew a picture of pop last nite and rote undir it, Piktüre of pop, taken from life. Beeing pritty good but funny looking.  
Who do you think this is, pop, I sed, showing it to him.  
Wel, from the explainashin wich you have kindly ritten beneath it. I Judge its supposed to be me, but I dont mind beeing quoted as saying that if I thawt I looked anythin like this, life wood no lowgwir appeal to me, sed pop.  
Well, maybe it dont look itackly like you, I sed.  
You console me inस्प्रेसibly, sed pop.  
Let me see it, sed ma.  
Welch I took it ovir to her, and she sed, Hee hee, now, I dont no but wa there is a alite resemblance, my goodnias, Willium, yure always inkurriding the boy to draw and when he reely tries to do sumthin reel, you laif at it.  
No, I weep at it, sed pop.  
Thares no resin wy you shoood, I reely beleeve hes got humthing like yure iस्प्रेसashin it it, sed ma.  
Benny, draw a piktüre of yure mothr from life, sed pop.  
Welch I did, er looking that was pops wa, awn akount of ladsy hare beeing so hard to draw, and I rote undir it, Piktüre of ma, taken from life. And pop calm and looked ovir my shouldr, sayins, Wel I vow I deklare, he reely has got it this time, perfekt, perfekt.  
Lets see, sed ma. And pop showed to her, sayins, Thare, izent that you.

It is not, it sertenly izent sed ma.  
It looks like sort of a job," replied Klepfer, "but not for me."  
O, moar, sed pop. I think Ill have it wun framed.  
Heres how much you'll have it framed, sed ma. And she tore it up sayins, Now have it framed.  
Heres how much you'll have it framed, sed ma. And she tore it up sayins, Now have it framed.  
Benny, yure mastipiece is ruined, sed pop.  
Welch it was, and just then I herd a wissel, and I went out and it was Fuds Simkins and Skinny Martin.

Faber win games, and then cut the world's series melon in October if the Sox cop the pennant, as they probably will."

"It may be soft, all right, for those who like that sort of a job," replied Klepfer, "but not for me."

The trouble with the bench warming job is that the player does not advance in his profession by its means. He merely is an extra and can not hope to draw the fancy salaries that go to the regulars. He also misses his name in the headlines. Using Klepfer as an example, he worked in 49 games in the Pacific Coast league in the season of 1914 and did so well that Comiskey bought him.

A hero on the coast, there are few persons who are more popular than the White Sox. With five such pitchers as Scott, Cicotte, Benz, Russell and Faber working so smoothly, Klepfer has no chance to expect to pitch to the batters in practice and warm up daily so as to be available if one of the regulars is knocked from the box. But the regulars have pitched such great ball that Rowland hasn't been forced to call upon his second stringers. Klepfer, by the way, is the pitcher who, when with New York two years ago, sent Nap Lajoie to the bench.

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