

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 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.

GERMANY'S ABSURD NOTIONS

If Dr. Dernburg speaks for the German government when he outlines the plans of peace which would be acceptable to the Kaiser and his advisers, he shows Berlin to be more astute than had been suspected. The Dernburg terms give to Germany all she could have hoped to gain by commencing the war and, if accepted, she would have no excuse for continuing the conflict.

According to Dernburg, Germany makes four demands, namely: territorial expansion, free seas, neutralized channels, and free cable communication, and he states if the Allies are prepared to agree to these Germany will withdraw her armies from Belgium and France, and, possibly, consent to pay an indemnity to Belgium for the damage done. In making this interesting announcement Dr. Dernburg is quoted as saying "It rests with England to say whether we shall evacuate Belgium."

The German demands are too absurd to be taken seriously, for, even if they should be officially presented, there is no chance they would be considered. The first demand, for territorial expansion, really represents the realization of the German dream of the past quarter century—"colonies." It is not at all clear where she expects to get them for Dernburg himself admits that expansion in Europe is out of the question. The new world offers no solution of the problem, for the United States, by the Monroe doctrine, could not permit any European nation to acquire territory on the American continent. Possibly, Germany imagines she would be permitted to colonize by force, Persia, or parts of Arabia or even Africa, and her representative impudently suggests that Britain should stand quietly aside while the Germans carve out an empire. Such an idea is too foolish for thought.

"Free seas," as the second demand is termed, is even more absurd than the first. If it means anything it assuredly is that Great Britain shall agree to reduce her navy to the point where Germany will have its equal. In other words, Britannia's rule of the waves is to be ended for ever, and while this going on Germany will continue to build up another colossal army so that in time, with no British navy to worry about, she can challenge the Empire with a chance of success. The reduction of the British navy is also aimed at in the next demand, "neutralized channels." Britain's sea power controls the trade channels of the world, as Germany has learned to her cost and the same is true of the world's cables, which, while not the property of the British government, are owned largely by British subjects and, consequently, at Britain's disposal in war time.

Dernburg, speaking presumably for his government, asks that Britain shall surrender every power which will tend to German defeat and give Germany a chance to have another war under more advantageous conditions. If the Kaiser's forces were successful, or had any prospect of success, if Britain and the powers allied with her had already been beaten to their knees and unable to continue, such demands might be considered as the price of peace. But the Allies are not beaten nor will they be. Germany is losing ground daily. Just now the attention of the greater part of the world is riveted on the best means of successfully waging war. When it comes time to talk peace the terms will be dictated by the victors and Berlin's interest will be subordinated to the consideration of what will be best not only for the powers actually engaged in war but for the whole civilized world and the progress of humanity.

ITALY COMING IN?

The report that Italy is ready and willing to enter the war on the side of the Allies has been revived, and it is stated, unofficially, though presumably with some authority, that terms have about been agreed on under which she will exchange the role of a spectator for that of a participant. Some weeks ago it was stated that if the Italian government continued neutral it might run the risk of facing a popular revolution, as the anti-Austrian

sentiment in Italy had developed to a stage where it demanded official recognition.

German and Austrian newspapers, during the past two months, have through their columns, waged a bitter campaign against Italy and the Italians. They have published letters from Germans residing in Rome and other Italian cities to the effect that every known German or Austrian was a subject of suspicion and surveillance. A more definite indication of the conditions there may be gathered from the columns of the Munchener Neueste Nachrichten which, dealing with the Italian attitude, says:

"The fact is an incomprehensible one that, however things may go, whether we win or lose a battle, the antipathy to everything German steadily grows on every hand. In Milan a Spanish tenor was knocked down because he expressed his sympathy for Germany. In many of the best cafes, when you are about to sit down to enjoy your hock, the waiter presents you with a little note in which you are politely requested to leave, as you are a German, or a spy, or a barbarian, which to Italians now appear synonymous terms. On doorposts and walls you find pasted printed notices containing the words: 'Keep an eye on the Germans! Seventy thousand of them, a regular army, reside in Italy, forty thousand of whom are distributed all over Lombardy. Italians, take care, look sharp after the Germans!'"

The attitude of Italy today emphasizes another German error. Prior to the outbreak of war it was believed that Italy would take up arms with her associates of the Triple Alliance. Her support was counted on by both Germany and Austria, and their chagrin at her failure to respond was very great. Germany has neither forgotten nor forgiven and any overtures for the purpose of keeping Italy neutral would be but temporarily binding. If Germany and Austria should win this war there is no doubt they would settle with Italy later. Consequently, if the "boot-leg" nation hopes to benefit from the conflict, the only avenue open to her is a direct alliance with the powers arrayed against the Kaiser. Russia has already served unmistakable notification that only those who participate will partake of the fruits of the victory, so if Italy desires to round out her Adriatic possessions by the acquisition of Austrian territory, she must earn everything she gets. Beyond question it is all to Italy's interest to enter the war as the ally of Britain, France and Russia. The fact that she has not already done so has furnished one of the surprises of the situation.

THE POLICE AND THE SOLDIERS

The arrangement by which the civil police and the military authorities will work together for the preservation of order in this city is a good one. It will bring a closer relation between the men responsible for the city's safety in time of peace, and those whose duty it is to care for the safety of the Empire when the war thunders carry the messages of death and destruction to the ends of the earth. That is as it should be.

The soldiers who have been stationed in St. John for the past few months have borne themselves well. They are, for the most part, sons of the province, and in them and their work we all should manifest interest and pride. Where so many men are gathered together, away from their families and friends, consumed with a commendable desire to be up and at work for which they have cast aside business and social ties, it is but reasonable to expect an occasional incident such as that of Monday evening. Generally, however, the discipline and conduct of the men under arms has been such as to bring honor to the regiment and pride to the province. The plan adopted yesterday by which each military unit in the city will furnish patrols for picket duty throughout the whole day will prove of valuable assistance to the civil authorities and will undoubtedly commend itself to the approval of the citizens.

Trade Enquiries

Among the trade enquiries are birch bark sheets, spruce deals, railway sleepers, butter, cheese, peas and beans. The report may be consulted at the Board of Trade office.

W. A. CLOSES BUSY SESSION

After good work shown,
Twelfth Annual meeting
ends—Reports presented
and officers elected.

The sessions of the twelfth annual meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Diocese were continued yesterday. His Lordship Bishop Richardson was present throughout the day. At 10.30 a.m. Mrs. Richardson read passages from scripture. Minutes of previous meetings were read and adopted.

Mrs. John Robertson, treasurer of the extra-cent-day fund, read her report showing that more than \$400 was available for distribution. The members voted on the distribution of this sum, and it was decided to divide it equally between the building of a church at Hartland, Carleton county, furnishing a mission house at Lesser Slave Lake and kindergarten work in Japan. With reference to the church at Hartland, Rev. Mr. Franchetti of that parish spoke and gave the delegates an idea of the needs of the work there.

Mrs. A. Woodman's report as secretary of Chinese work was read by Miss Edith Nasse, Mrs. Woodman being unable to be present through illness. The report showed that considerable work had been done among the Celestials during the year, and a resolution of sympathy with Mrs. Woodman in her illness was adopted.

Miss Louise Simonds read the report of Miss Elizabeth Scovell for the Picket Memorial Fund, showing that \$2,384.50 is now on hand to the credit of the fund. The object of this fund is to raise the sum of \$10,000 for the erection of a home for poor clergymen of the diocese.

Voting on life membership appeals and diocesan officers was carried on during the morning.

A resolution of sympathy with Miss Clements, of Kingston, who is ill, was unanimously adopted. Questions and answers on the work of the auxiliary, led by Mrs. Kuhnring, brought forth much interesting information from the following ladies: Mrs. Frith, St. John; Miss Halliwell, Blissville; Mrs. Stanley Crawford, St. John; Mrs. Crowfoot, Hampton; Mrs. Andrews, St. Andrews; Mrs. Fred. Woodstock; Miss Lucy Coster, St. John; Mrs. Herbert Jones, Apohaqui; Mrs. Duval Whelpley, Greenwich; Miss Ella Symonds, St. John; Miss Wilkinson, Springfield and Mrs. Davidson, Rothesay.

Miss Trent then spoke very entertainingly of the work done upon missionary lines in Japan, after which announcement was made of the result of the balloting for diocesan officers of the auxiliary for the ensuing year. This was as follows:

Honorary president, Mrs. Richardson; president, Mrs. Walker; vice-president, Mrs. L. R. Harrison; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. D. Foster; recording secretary, Mrs. W. B. Howard; treasurer, Miss C. Schofield; treas. extra-cent-a-day fund, Mrs. J. M. Robertson; Dorcas secretary, Mrs. J. M. Hay; convener Lit. Com., Mrs. Jas. F. Robertson; Sec. Treas. Lit. Com., Mrs. Charles Cowie; junior sec. treas., Miss Brock; Babies' Branch sec. treas., Mrs. Hammond Evans; Leaflet Editor, Mrs. J. G. Sadler. Life membership fees were designated as follows: Diocesan needs, grant towards new rectory at Gladstone and Blissville, \$56; furnishing church at Flatlands, near Campbellton, \$37.52; Canadian needs, furnishing church of Mooseone, \$64; church building fund \$25.24.

Votes of thanks to the Bishop, the Rector and church wardens of Trinity, Rev. Ralph Sherman, the hospitality committee, executive committee, Mr. Coupe, the scrutineers and the press were passed unanimously. The final anthem having been sung His Lordship closed the proceedings of the twelfth annual meeting with the benediction.

A HAPPY CHILD

JUST A FEW HOURS

If cross, feverish, constipated, give "California Syrup of Figs."

Mothers can rest easy after giving "California Syrup of Figs" because in a few hours all the clogged-up waste, sour bile and fermenting food gently moves out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, and they become tightly packed, liver gets sluggish and stomach disordered. When cross, feverish, restless, see if the tongue is coated, then give this delicious "Fruit Laxative." Children love it, and it cannot cause injury. No difference what all your little one—full of cold, or a sore throat, diarrhoea, stomach-ache, bad breath, remember, a gentle "inside cleansing" should always be the first treatment given. Full directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups are printed on each bottle.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," then look carefully and see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." We make no smaller size. Hand back with contempt any other fig syrup.

Little Benny's Note Book.

By LEE PAPE

I herd a farsee explosion around the corner this afternoon, and I ran around and wat was it but a awtomobeel and a man was standing there taking awf wun of the tree, beeing awf flat.

Did the tire burst, mister, I sed.
No, it just sneezed, sed the man. Beeing a fat man, not looking very happy, awn akount of wat the tire had did, I gess, and I stood there watching him taking it awf and he kapp awn taking it awf and pritty soon Puds Simkins cam up and stood alawgnide of me.

G, mister, did it bust, sed Puds.
Dus it look as it bustid, sed the man.
Yes, sed Puds. Wich it did, and we stood there watching the man take it awf and aftir a wile who cam up but Skinny Martin.

Wats the mattir, mister, did the tire burst, sed Skinny.
Shut up, you lawn leggid boob, sed the man.

Wats the mattir, I only asked you a questahn, sed Skinny.
Yes, and the next kid that asks me that questahn is going to get shot full of holes, sed the man. And he opened a thing awn the side of the awtomobeel and took out a big revolver and put it awn the seat of the awtomobeel and then startid to take awf the tire agin; and in about a minit Puds Simkins slay cuzzin Persey cam around the corner.

Wat do you bet Persey asks him, I sed.
G, wat if he shoots at him and misses him and hits wun of us, sed Skinny Martin.

Wich jest then Persey stopped and startid to say, G, mister. And befor he cood say the rest of it Reddy Merfy put his hand ovr his mouth and the rest of us awl jumped awn him and the first thing Persey noo he was down awn the pavement with Reddy Merfy hand ovr his mouth and the rest of us awn took of him, and the man was standing thare with the revolver in his hand.

Bleeve me, kids, you jest saved his life in time, sed the man. And he put the revolver in his pocket and jumped into the awtomobeel, and we awl yelled aftir him, Hay, mister, did yure tire burst, did yure tire burst, mister.

INLAND FISHERIES

OF NEW BRUNSWICK
AN IMPORTANT ASSET

New Brunswick has in its inland fisheries quite an important asset. Last year the provincial government received from angling licences and fishing leases the sum of \$21,000, though the number of non-resident fishermen coming to the province was considerably below the average. The splendid salmon and trout fishing which may be had in almost all parts of the province attracts a large number of sportsmen every normal season, who leave a lot of money among the people. Then the native population catch large quantities of fish on the inland waters for home consumption or for sale.

The fish caught in the inland waters are salmon, trout, whitefish, bass, pickerel, sturgeon, eels, perch, muskellunge, shad, cat-fish, greyling, bull-

heads and goldeyes. The value of the fish caught in the counties of Kings, Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska is estimated at between \$40,000 and \$50,000 a year. This does not include the fish caught on the Lower Miramichi, the Restigouche, Richibucto and other important rivers of the North Shore. Smelts taken mostly in the rivers of the North Shore, sometimes reach a value of nearly \$800,000, while the salmon catch on the North Shore, mostly taken in the rivers, runs to \$180,000 or more a season. In the purely inland fisheries of the counties mentioned above about 1,000 fishermen are employed, and the value of their boats, fishing gear, fish houses and lodges is over \$100,000.—Canadian Fisherman.

PILES

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The Gold Dust Twins' Philosophy

WHEN young Miss Housewife first aspired, to build the home her mate desired, she dreamed of castles in the air, with never toll nor woe nor care. She half imagined, in a way, that keeping house was only "play."

The Art of Dirt Chasing

This housewife had her little cry, gave up—and scarcely knowing why. Then, from the sombre clouds of doubt, two rays of golden hope crept out. The Gold Dust Twins threw wide the door and entered, eager for a chore. They polished all the silverware, they scrubbed the bathroom and the stair. Each mirror soon was shining bright, the kettles shone with gleaming light, and all around from pit to dome, they glistened up that little home.

Ah! Ye who feel that, once begun, a housewife's work is NEVER done, have cheer! The Gold Dust Twins make play of any task that comes their way. A mop—a cloth—a busy brush, and honestly it makes us blush, to think we ever played the drone by working in the house alone.

The Gold Dust Twins

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