

# The St. John Standard

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"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 PERIL OF GREECE.

The position which has been adopted by Greece is most unnatural and for several reasons not likely to be long continued.

During the first Balkan war, Greece, side by side with Serbia and Bulgaria, fought hard against the Turks, and it was only the skill and genius of the German officers allied with Turkey that made their task as difficult as it was. Apparently Bulgaria has forgotten that, but Greece cannot, for millions of Greeks in western Asia Minor have groaned under Turkish oppression and misrule. Greece herself has sheltered thousands of exiles, fleeing from the wrath of the Turk, and these have had to be supported and cared for while seeking employment. To hate the Turk should be a sort of second nature with every Greek, and this hatred might well be more than ordinarily active now, for there is no doubt that it is Turkey's intention, if successful, not only to exterminate all Armenians, but all Greeks and Jews in the Ottoman Empire.

Greece has no desire to take any territory from Bulgaria, her thought being rather upon western Asia Minor and southern Albania. But Bulgaria is burning to wrest from Greece all that part of Macedonia which became hers as the outcome of the second Balkan war. At the instance of Germany Bulgaria may refrain from attacking Greece till Germany gets through to Constantinople, if she ever does, but Greece must know that when Germany's own designs are accomplished Bulgaria will be let loose upon Greece, with German sympathy, if not support.

Austria has for many years coveted the port of Salonica, as her outlet on the Aegean Sea, similar to Trieste on the Adriatic. The enlargement of Serbia has been the greatest impediment to her scheme. If Serbia is vanquished, what is to hinder an advance by Austria, with German co-operation, to Salonica, now the port of Grecian Macedonia? Does King Constantine realize the danger he is incurring in this respect?

An Ontario exchange commenting on the situation as it is viewed in Canada says:—"Canadian Greeks are most emphatic in their remarks on the situation. Those in Toronto predict a revolution which will send Queen Sophia to Germany, and perhaps the King with her, if he persists in his present course. In Montreal one of the most prominent Greeks is Mr. D. Nicholson, who says: 'There is no uncertainty. Every Greek has hatred in his heart for the Bulgarians, and would never fight on their side—even the King would not fight against the allies—and there is no fear among the Greeks here that anything like that would happen. If the King's actions are being controlled by Germany, it is pretty certain he will not remain long in Greece. Sentiment in favor of the allies is too strong.'

"The logic of events may compel King Constantine to accept the policy of M. Venizelos before very long. But he may see his error too late. The exigency is upon him now. Letting things drift is like letting a leak in the dykes of Holland go without repair till the rampart breaks and the country is flooded."

## BULGARIA ALWAYS AN ENEMY

Bulgaria's entry into the war is not to be laid at the door of a failure of British or allied diplomacy. It seems pretty clear that the Bulgarian king was from the outset but waiting an opportunity to give his support to the Kaiser, whose fellow-countryman he is. It does not much matter what may be the spirit of the people of these Balkan States, when their kings are Hohenzollerns. Revolution is the only means at hand for combating the work of monarchs like Constantine, who dismiss from office the people's representative in Premier Venizelos. But revolution at this stage would be of little use to the allies, and might anyway be difficult when the national armies are mobilized and ready for use against the rebels.

The allies have found themselves at last the victims of a fresh German plot for their undoing. King Ferdinand held aloof the while that his

people were eager to join with the allies, and now that the Germans have been able to make a show of their strength against Russia the king finds it possible to overthrow the wishes of the majority of his subjects and to come to the help, instead, of the real enemies of Bulgaria. When the war has been concluded the Bulgarians will discover how badly they have been led. For even were German arms to be successful, there would be no gain for the Bulgarian people. They would be the vassals of Berlin, and their country the highway between the old and the new Germany.

## WAR COMMENT.

The surprise of the week in the war situation comes with the splendid showing made by the Russian troops on the eastern front after there had been a general impression that Germany had scored so decisively in that area that she would be able to divert large forces to engage in fighting elsewhere. It is possible, too, that the German generals, astute as they have shown themselves to be, made the error of underestimating the recuperative ability of the Russians and by taking some forces from that front weakened their fighting lines.

Now, however, comes the report that the recent Russian successes were largely due to the fact that the Czar's troops had received additional supplies of munitions and that so overwhelming was the fire they were able to pour on the Huns that the Kaiser's forces proved unable to stand up against it.

With the Russians able to more than hold their own for a time at any rate, interest once more turns to the western front, for no matter what the result may be in the campaign in the Balkans, it is generally recognized that the issue of the war will depend upon the success or failure of the Allied operations on the main battle lines, those in the East and in France and Flanders.

For the past few days reports have come to hand to the effect that preparations were being made for a great advance in the west similar to that of a fortnight ago, when the British and French troops found little difficulty in driving the Germans out of positions which had hitherto been regarded as almost impregnable. From the Belgian coast to Arras the Allied armies are now locked in desperate encounters with the enemy, and on the result of the fighting will depend the fate of the enemy both in Northern France and Belgium. It is already reported that the German headquarters have been moved twenty-five miles to the rear and that fast trains are in waiting to take the Teuton troops away should the battles now in progress result unfavorably for them.

From Rome comes the information that Italy will probably participate actively in the campaign in the Balkans and will also declare war on Germany at once. It is a peculiar fact that Italy, while fighting against the Austrians and Germans for some months, has not yet officially declared war on the Germans. This anomalous position could not continue. Already it has aroused more than a little comment in France where there was a pronounced feeling that the Italians were not aiding the cause to the limit of their ability. The reported decision of the Italian government will restore confidence in the bona fides of their intentions, and will also add a splendid force of fighting men to the troops available for use against Bulgaria and Turkey.

Altogether the war situation today is very encouraging, but still the great need is for men, a need which Canada can do much towards supplying.

## CANADA AND THE ALIEN

The Cleveland Plain Dealer comments upon the fact that alien immigrants are not now wanted in Canada and says:

"There is a movement in Canada to put an end to the naturalization of immigrants who have come in from the European countries now at war. This includes not only the enemies of Great Britain, but also her allies. 'It is easy to understand why Germans, Turks, Bulgarians and Aus-

trians are not desired. It is feared that these might not be sufficiently loyal to the British cause, and might place the interests of their native lands above those of the land of their adoption.

"But it does not appear at first glance why men from Serbia, Russia, France, Montenegro, Italy and Greece are to be discriminated against. One would imagine that these people would be welcomed in a friendly land.

"The reason is the Canadian belief that they should stay home and fight. The Canadian Government is encouraging recruiting by every possible means, and is sending contingent after contingent of young Canadians to the European battle fronts. Immigrants from any of Great Britain's allies who are not yet Canadian citizens are subject to military service at home, as there is compulsory service in all these countries. By becoming Canadian citizens they relieve themselves of the duty, for Great Britain is the only belligerent which depends wholly upon volunteer service.

"So Canada is extending no glad hand to the men from the allied nations. She is not deporting them, but she is making it clear that they are not to be welcomed. After the war Canada will welcome immigrants, for she will need new citizens to take the place of those who have fallen. Only for the present is she inhospitable, constraining her inhospitableness as a practical manifestation of patriotism to the mother country and her allies."

The Plain Dealer's view is the correct one. While the finest of our young Canadian manhood is donning khaki and leaving home to fight the battles of the Empire there is no reason why this country should welcome men from the European nations who instead of coming to Canada at all should be side by side with their brothers in the conflict against Prussian militarism and aggression. After the war Canada will be at home to all her friends but until that time newcomers must expect a chilly welcome.

## ANOTHER WHITE HOUSE BRIDE.

It is a peculiar coincidence that the other day President Wilson went to New Jersey and as a citizen of that state cast his vote for woman suffrage. The following day his engagement was announced to Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington. It may be asked whether his bride to be influenced his opinions regarding the vote for women, and if so, it is to be hoped that she will not have as much to do with politics in the United States as Queen Sophie has in Greece.

The approaching marriage of Mr. Woodrow Wilson will be the third occasion on which United States presidents were married while occupying the White House. President John Tyler, who became a widower in 1842, was married in 1844 to Miss Julia Gardiner of New York. President Grover Cleveland, who entered the White House a bachelor, was married in 1886 to Miss Frances Folsom, a daughter of his former law partner.

President Harrison's first wife survived during his administration, and it was after he left office that he married again. President Wilson's wedding will probably occur in the White House, following the Cleveland precedent. If so, it will be the third wedding to be held there during his administration, two of his daughters having been married there—Jessie, who married Francis B. Sayre, and Eleanor, who married Secretary McAdoo.

## Nations Reap What They Sow

(From the New York Mail.)

One of the most interesting stories told by the late Sir William Van Horne—who was a master story-teller—was his shore in "stealing" a railroad and a road magnate, John Blair. Afterward a great flood washed away a good part of the roadbed. Upon hearing of this disaster, Mr. Blair said: "There is a God! There is a God! There is a God!"

When one considers the history of nations he is compelled to make the same remark.

When Germany, backed by Russia and France, compelled Japan to forego the results of her victory over China in the Chinese-Japanese war, the foundation was laid for Japan's alliance with England and her action in Kiau-Chau determined. England's many injustices to Ireland through the centuries have resulted in great handicaps to her in many ways.

The infinite crime of kidnapping human beings in Africa, subjecting them to incredible cruelties and selling them into hopeless slavery, has cost, and will cost, the people of America an infinite penalty.

Russia today is suffering in the world of international finance as partial punishment for her cruelty to the Jews.

However it may be with individuals, nations always pay the price.

A special correspondent of a London paper writes: "Gen. Russky, who commands the Russian army retreating beyond Vilna, is a curious combination of the Skobeleff and the Molke types, possessing the science and infinite patience of the latter, together with the popular appeal of the former. One of his compatriots describes the general as 'a man of very keen intelligence; a disciplinarian with a contempt for red tape; a worker who brings to his work a piercing eye and a powerful initiative. Unlike some great theoretical strategists, he is a man of quick, but sure, decisions.

## Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE.

We was in the setting room after supper last nite and pop sed to me. Wals the matter, mothir, you look as if sumthing was awn yure mind, to speak figuratively.

Plenty the matter, sed ma. Nora sed shee going to leave, thate wate the matter, she thinks her wages are not snuff for her, but its awl we can afford to give her and I told her so, but shee going to leave and thate the end of it.

Heck no, thate only the begining of it, sed pop, confownd it, we cant a woman use her branes in manidging affares of this kind, now if you had any used a littel reason with her instead of telling her she cood take it or leave it, or words to that effect, she wood have seen the justice of yure position and that wood of bin the end of it, and she wood of bin satisfied, even happy, to sta yat her present wages.

I suppose if you had bin home at the time the thing wood of passed awf like a summir breeze, sed ma.

I admit it, sed pop, in fact, even more smoothly than su meummir breezes.

Well its not to late now for a genius sutch as you seem to be, my dont you go down now and fix it up with yure powers of reason, sed ma.

A happy thawt, I will, sed pop. And he went down to the bithin, me following him to see his powers of reason work, and Nora was drying dishes and she terned eround and pop sed, Nora, I understand, that is to say, it seems that we are not to have the pieceure of your company much lawner.

Then you understand correctly, sed Nora. And she terned eround and startid to dry dishes agen, and pop looked at her back a wile and then he sed, Well, speaking as wun reasonabl persin to anuthir, how wood it be if I slipped you an extra dollir evvry Satidday, strickly as a matter between ourselves and as a testimonial to the force of reason.

That soota me perfectly, I like to deal with a reasonabl persin, I do, sed Nora.

Exactly, sed pop. And he went up-stares agen, and ma sed, Well, and he sed, Its settled without loss of blud or dignity, she stays.

No, haww did you do it, sed ma, and pop sed, Reason, pure and simptl, reason. And he startid to read the evening paper.

When confronted with an unexpected situation, he does not need time and discussion to make up his mind, but promptly fixes on the course to pursue. His combined good judgment, technical skill, practical ability, and hypnotic attraction for men under his command make him one of the ablest generals in the Russian army."

## BACHELOR MAIDS

and the increasing number of women who live in rooms and have no chance to obtain Dr. Jackson's Roman Meal in porridge, etc., will find Roman Meal a boon, especially if constipated, dyspeptic or anaemic. Nuggets are ready cooked from pure Roman Meal, are delicious eating from pocket or handbag or with milk or cream. If not relished this way pour boiling water over them, let stand a few minutes, drain and pour on milk or cream and sugar.

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## PREPARING FOR SPORTSMEN'S SHOW

New Brunswick guides will be present to boost this province.

The annual round-up of sportsmen and outdoors at the next National Sportsmen's Show in March, 1916, promises to be of unusual interest. The occasion of the twenty-first anniversary of the birth of sportsmen's show will be marked by an assemblage of veterans, many of whom attended the original show in 1895 at Madison Square Garden. A register will be ready for the creation of a roster for this "old guard" of those who "were among those present" at this popular show's debut. The coming exhibition will be under the auspices of the National Sportsmen's Association, W. H. Allen of Pennac, N. B., president, and Captain J. A. H. Dressel of New York City, secretary-treasurer. The business of the show is vested in the National Sportsmen's Show Corporation of No. 1 Madison Avenue and the managers of the annual shows are Captain Dressel and Allen S. Williams. From the beginning of things in the history of these yearly sportsmen's shows Canada's claims to the consideration of hunters and anglers have been brightly blazoned by exhibits and distributions of advertising matter made by officials of railways, proprietors of hotels and resorts and guides who attend the show and man their exhibits. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia especially have been prominent and strongly represented and because of their leading position as big game regions these provinces should prominently attract the attention and absorb the interest of all visitors to the 1915 Sportsmen's show. The National Sportsmen's Association has a registration and information bureau for guides, camps and hotels and the price rendered in purveying information to the public and special inquiries about them is covered by the annual membership fees of the association which is but two dollars.

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