

# The St. John Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 32 Prince William street,  
St. John, N. B., Canada.

H. V. MacKINNON, Managing Editor.  
ALFRED E. MCINLAY, Editor.

United States Representatives:  
Henry DeClerque, Chicago, Ill.  
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By Mail ..... 3.00  
Semi-Weekly, by mail ..... 1.00  
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Advertising rates on application.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 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.

## NECESSARY ECONOMY

It is to be regretted that certain newspapers are finding it necessary to hedge a little bit on the question of the reduction of civic estimates and the consequent retrenchment in expenditures which such reduction must mean. When the attention of citizens was first drawn to the high assessment which must have been called for this year if the original ideas of development and improvement in the civic departments were to prevail, the Globe and The Standard suggested that the City Commissioners should reconsider their figures. After the desire for a lower tax became very generally manifest, the Telegraph and Times joined in the movement, with apparent reluctance, but still contributed welcome assistance to the agitation.

Now that the reduction has been made, and the great mass of citizens satisfied, we find the Telegraph gloomily pointing out that because of the reduction great works of the utmost importance must be curtailed or eliminated altogether, while the Times, piping in tune in dolorous pitch, follows with an editorial complaint that the reduction will mean the cutting out of the city grants to several very worthy objects and endeavoring to place the responsibility for this condition of affairs upon the gentlemen of the Board of Trade. The Times, last evening, had this to say:

"The gentlemen of the Board of Trade have had their way. The taxes for the year 1915 will not be appreciably increased. The various departments will be to a certain extent starved to meet the demand for interest charges. There will be much less work for men and therefore much less money paid out in wages. So far as the public services are concerned, they can be of course be allowed to run down, and reach a condition which will make necessary a much heavier expenditure in the future, but for the moment payment may be deferred."

And in another article, referring particularly to the elimination of the civic grants, it remarked:

"In order to meet the views of the Board of Trade with regard to this year's taxation the city council has found it necessary to cancel all grants which have hitherto been made to such organizations as the Horticultural Association, Playgrounds Association, Free Kindergarten Association, Seamen's Mission, Associated Charities, Salvation Army and others. It may fairly be asserted that President Lively will now call another meeting of the Board of Trade to consider the best means of enabling these various organizations to carry on their work for the year."

The Times is in error in sneering at the Board of Trade. The activity of the gentlemen of the Board of Trade was entirely commendable, and it may be remarked, most effective. It must be remembered that the very form of government under which St. John is administered was adopted largely because of activities of the same "gentlemen of the Board of Trade" and, presumably, they, in a measure, still felt responsible for its operation. When the rulers at City Hall submitted proposals for expenditures larger than the "gentlemen of the Board of Trade" and a great many other citizens thought the city could stand, these gentlemen took the practical way of making their protests known and the result was a reduction. If, as the Times asserts, the civic services "will be, to a certain extent, starved" the responsibility will not rest with the commissioners. They are directly responsible to the people for the administration of their departments; they are representatives of the people, sent to City Hall to do the public bidding and in this case that bidding manifested itself in the way of a demand for lower tax rates and the commissioners gracefully acceded to that demand.

If willingness to comply with the wishes of the men who sent them to City Hall, a laudable and practical stand to take, will mean a "starving" of the services, then it is not the commissioners but the people who must bear the blame. They have decided that the assessment for the coming year shall be brought as nearly as possible to the level of last year's figures. In the allotment of that revenue produced by assessment, certain sums were placed at the disposal of the commissioners for departmental operations. For the wise and careful expenditure of these sums the commissioners will be held responsible, but for nothing more. If, for instance, the Commissioner of Public Safety estimates the cost of the police department on the basis of a force of sixty men and the citizens hold that under present conditions forty men are sufficient, he will be

responsible only for the work of those forty men, but not for the amount of police protection which sixty men would have provided. So it is with all the other departments. It is simply a case of making the best use of the money at their disposal and nothing more.

But it is not apparent that the services will be starved at all, in comparison with other years. The estimate for police work this year is \$53,022.68. Last year it was \$52,467.52, and last year there was a surplus. With a vote slightly in excess of 1914, and an "improved system," the measure of protection afforded should be better than in the past, and as good as the people have asked for. If not, it should not be difficult to place the responsibility when the time comes.

In the fire department the estimate is but fifty-seven cents less than last year. It is not expected the department's efficiency will suffer in comparison with last year for the lack of that fifty-seven cents. The street estimate this year is for \$113,781. Last year's vote was \$109,293, and as far as known generally, there was an over-expenditure last year of which about \$6,000 must be taken from this year's estimates. It is believed, however, that this year's estimates will be sufficiently large to provide for all ordinary street work. The light department vote is about \$600 less than last year, which should mean but a very small curtailment. In the case of sewerage maintenance and hydrants the vote is smaller, but in no department is there excuse for the panicky fear of the Times that the services will be "starved."

The elimination of civic grants to certain worthy objects is regrettable, but we believe the citizens generally will agree that in the interests of economy it is necessary. It is absolutely unfair in a situation such as the present to attempt to point out that an order for a "general retrenchment" must not be considered as such, that there must be cuts in certain lines of expenditures, but that others of no greater necessity must be allowed to remain. The Standard is prepared to advocate that ordinary circumstances all charitable and semi-charitable objects which now derive part of their support from public funds should be assessed for in toto, and the need of raising money from private sources obviated. If these organizations are of benefit to the city at large, they should be paid for by the taxpayers in general, but conditions are not normal and the decision to ask the commissioners to make general reductions in the assessment was not arrived at until the situation had been thoroughly canvassed. The reduction is decidedly in the interest of the great mass of the citizens, and in this case, as in all others, the wishes of the majority must prevail.

Those citizens whose tax-bills, as the result of the activities of the "gentlemen of the Board of Trade," will not be inordinately increased this year, owe to that organization and its members a debt of gratitude. The commissioners are also entitled to more than passing credit for their willingness to meet the wishes of the people. If the development of civic services is not proceeded with according to the rather elaborate plans outlined, and if the mileage of permanent streets in St. John is not added to during the coming twelve months, we believe there will be few citizens to complain.

Despite the impression which the Times seeks to convey that the St. John commissioners are needlessly parsimonious, there is ample evidence that this city is but following the example of larger and wealthier communities where the decision was early reached that dollars in the tax-payers' pockets during the year 1915 were to be preferred to big civic expenditures and larger taxes. We believe that despite the elimination of the civic grants referred to, which is to be regarded with regret, but is nevertheless necessary, the very large majority of the men who pay the bills will say that the decision to keep down the expenditures in the year 1915 is eminently wise and in the public interest.

The British government's proposal in the case of the steamer Dacia is dignified and absolutely fair. The government refuses to undertake that if the Dacia, a German ship "Americanized" as a sufferer, sails from an American port with a cargo supposedly intended eventually for Germany, she will not be seized by

British war vessels, but offers to buy the cargo or have it shipped to the port of Rotterdam in a British steamer. The owners of the Dacia declare that they will take the chance and make a test case of the seizure. It may be that nothing serious will arise from the incident; it is inconceivable that there should be any rupture in the friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States, but, acting on the principle of "safety first," it would not be inadvisable for President Wilson, or some one else in authority across the border, to intimate to German-Americans that the present is hardly an opportune time to attempt to indulge in any underground games, when the British Government and the British Empire may be the other parties concerned.

Two lads, old offenders, were arrested last evening on charges of breaking and entering city stores and stealing goods. It appears they had been previously arrested on similar charges and permitted to go on suspended sentence. Had Police Court justice been properly administered in the previous case, the offence which led to last evening's arrest could have been committed. Further comment is unnecessary.

## The Toll of the War.

There are many widows in France tonight.  
And many a lonely bride,  
Their loved ones have gone to the thick of the fight,  
And at the front they have died.

They have given their life for Freedom and Right,  
To protect their friends at home,  
And to all the other Allies,  
Their cry for help has come.

It is not for Fame to the British Name,  
Or for Glory her Sons have gone,  
But to fight for Right against German Might,  
The Weak against the Strong.

And to the men of the Provinces  
The call now comes to you,  
Will you stand by and see them die,  
Or to the Flag prove true?

It is hard for a Mother to give up her son,  
The son she has nursed at her breast,  
But when the Call of Duty comes,  
Her Boy must go with the rest.

So England, France and Belgium,  
We give our sons to you,  
To stand by your side in the battle wide,  
'Till we see this struggle through.

Unto Germany's cruel War-Lord  
Shall for his crimes atone,  
And Belgium, stricken Belgium,  
Again shall have her own.

—Mrs. R. C. Peck, Albert, N. B.

## The Pretender.

Intrigue and pretense, Ah, what havoc they've wrought  
In the last six months, through a devious and subtle plot,  
Set us to cast on his frame of mind  
When his spring-coil doth less responsive wind.

From rub and wear, fast impairing its tick,  
Denoting the Awe-time that may silence its click,  
Shoehorn the find "Me and Gott" ar'n't so thick,  
That his neck is secure from the halter of "Nick."

Still we'll keep on, he isn't quite done  
Till we show him the folly of trusting his gun,  
And his Zeppelin too, that approach'd so high,  
Until shown his offense hath wrath'd the Most High.

A warning to "Might" and imperious rule  
For presuming they should "Master" the school,  
When such is for "Right" priority given in trust  
By Him, the Great, who alone is "Just."

—Henry Gaskin.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 21, 1915.

## What Thin Folks Should Do To Gain Weight

Physician's Advice For Thin, Underdeveloped Men and Women.

Thousands of people suffer from excessive thinness, weak nerves and feeble stomachs who, having tried advertised "flesh-makers," foodstuffs, physical culture stunts and rub-on creams, resist themselves to life-long skinniness and think nothing will make them fat. Yet their case is not hopeless. A recently discovered regenerative force makes fat grow after years of thinness, and is also unequalled for repairing the waste of sickness or faulty digestion and for strengthening the nerves. This remarkable discovery is called Sargol. Six strength-giving, fat-producing elements of acknowledged merit have been combined in this peerless preparation, which is endorsed by eminent physicians and used by prominent people everywhere. It is absolutely harmless, inexpensive and efficient.

A month's systematic use of Sargol should produce flesh and strength by correcting faults of digestion and by supplying highly concentrated fats to the blood. Increased nourishment is obtained from the food eaten, and the additional fats that thin people need are provided. Leading druggists supply Sargol and say that there is a large demand for it.

While this new preparation has given splendid results as a nerve-tonic and vitalizer, it should not be used by nervous people unless they wish to gain at least ten pounds of flesh.

## Little Benny's Note Book.

BY LEE PAPE.

'Us fellows was wawking alawing today and we calm to the church, and heer there was a rope awl around the pavement so nobody coud get past without wawking in the street unless they wuntid to clime undir the rope, and there was a sine awn the rope saying, Danger, and us fellos stood thare a wile looking for the danger, but I don't call this danger, sed Puds Simkins.

Neethir do I, sed Skinny Martin.

Thares no danger about this, I sed.

Maybe they expect a earthquake to happen undir the pavement any minute, sed Sid Hunt.

Maybe they think thares snakes in thare, sed Puds Simkins.

Maybe they think the pavemints made out of gold or sumthing, I sed.

Its a funny kind of danger, I dare enyboddy to clime undir the rope and wawk past, sed Reddy Merfy.

Ill follow enyboddy, I sed.

Ill follow enyboddy, sed Sam Krawas.

And awl the fellows sed they woud follow enyboddy, and Reddy Merfy got undirneath the rope and wawked rite past the church as slow as enything as if he didnt care weathir thare was danger or not, and then got undirneath the rope awn the uthir side and then we awl followed him wun at a time, me heing the last, and jest wen I got half way past, wawking sio as if I didnt care much for danger, the fellows yelled and thare was a feare crack behind me and I ran the rest of the way as if I cared a hole lot for danger and wen I got on the uthir side of the church I looked around and wat had fel awl of the rooftop a big brick.

G wizz, thare was danger, awl rite, I sed.

Thats wat the sine must of ment, sed Puds Simkins.

Wich it properly must of.

ATTRACTING NEW SETTLERS FROM THE UNITED STATES

Owing to the difficulty of getting immigration from Great Britain during the war the Provincial Department of Immigration has turned its attention to the United States, and inquiries about farming conditions are beginning to be received every day.

Yesterday a Swede who has spent some years in Australia and who recently arrived in New York with the intention of going to the west came to St. John stating that he had seen an advertisement in a Danish paper published in New York setting forth the opportunities in this province. The local superintendent of immigration was able to secure him a job on a farm without delay and he accepted it, saying that after he had studied conditions here he would take up a farm if he found things satisfactory.

The provincial government, recently published in New York and as a result a large number of enquiries about the province have been received.

There is no possibility of any firm continuing in business and selling tea of the quality of "Salada" for less money. You can get "Salada" brown Label from your grocer at 35c, a pound; Blue Label at 45c, and Red Label at 55c, a pound, and these teas are from the choicest gardens in the island of Ceylon. All "Salada" teas are clean, pure and free from dust, which so many other teas are loaded with to reduce their cost.

Wanted in Moncton  
Yesterday afternoon George Tower, aged twenty-one years, was arrested by Detective Kilgus as the result of a telegram from Chief of Police Rideout of Moncton asking that Tower be held as he was wanted in Moncton on the charge of stealing.

The Best Quality at a Reasonable Price.

Opifex Bifocals are Perfect Two-Range Glasses.

The upper part of the lens is used for far sight—the lower part is for near sight. This two-range lens takes the place of two pairs of one-range glasses. You save one pair of glasses and the inconvenience of having to have two pairs, with you constantly.

At the age of about 40 many people who have needed only single range glasses, find they need two pairs of glasses, or one pair of Opifex Bifocals, because the eye can no longer make the accommodations required for near sight.

We'll be glad to demonstrate Opifex Bifocals to you at any time. Step in and have a talk with our optometrists.

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Francis & Vaughan  
19 King Street

ANNUAL Clearance Sale  
OF  
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Rubbers.

The goods in this sale are made up of all broken lots, special pairs, and lines that we are not re-ordering. These have been marked very low to ensure a speedy clearance.

COME AND GET GOOD SHOES AT BARGAIN PRICES

Men's \$5.00 Patent Leather Butcher Bals, sizes 7 to 7 1/2 only, Reduced to \$3.50  
Women's \$5.00 Tan Button Boots, nearly all sizes Reduced to \$1.75

Women's \$4.50 Tan Colonial Pumps, sizes 3 and 4 only Reduced to \$3.00  
Women's 70c Rubber, sizes 2 1/2, 3, 5, 5 1/2, 6 1/2, 7, Reduced to 55c.

These and many other bargains await your inspection. ALL SALE GOODS CASH NO APPROVAL.

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Go carefully over your present supply, making note of what forms are required, then phone us and have your order quickly filled.

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One Car of Clear Walls just arrived.

Clear Walls make a nice side wall and are only \$2.50 a thousand.

Send for our new Price List NOW.

Christie Woodworking Co.  
Limited  
Erin Street

THE CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—The following casualties among members of the Canadian expeditionary force were announced tonight by the Militia Department:

Unofficially Reported Killed,  
(Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.)  
Lance Corporal Norman Fry. Next of kin, John Norman, North Street, Wilton, Wilts, Eng.  
Death.

Private A. H. Morris, Seventh Battalion, from motor car accident at Shrewsbury. Next of kin, Mrs. H. Morris, 3524 Twenty-Fifth Avenue, East, Vancouver, B. C.  
Lance Corporal Norman Fry enlisted at Netherhill, Sask.

Apple and Celery Salad.  
Polish red or green apples of uniform size, cut a thick slice from the stem end of each and scoop out the pulp with a potato-ball scoop. Cut the pulp into small matchlike pieces and mix with an equal amount of celery cut into small pieces. Moisten with mayonnaise dressing and fill apple shells, replace tops and arrange on lettuce leaves.

There is Nothing Like OVERSHOES  
To make your feet Comfortable When the Snow Comes.

Fine Light, Beautiful Fitting Overshoes, or the Heavier Styles, as you wish.  
One, Two or Four Buckles for Men, \$1.65, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.75, \$3.25.  
Jersey Storm Overshoes for Men, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.40, \$1.50.  
Button or Buckle Overshoes for Ladies, \$1.85, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50.  
Cuban Heels or Low Heels.  
Button or Buckle Overshoes for Girls and Children, \$1.40, \$1.50, \$1.65.

## Children Cry for Fletcher's

# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Bears the Signature of

*Dr. J. C. Fletcher*

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P. Campbell

CAPTAIN D. McARTHUR

RECEIVES PRES

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A large muster of the

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Capt. Douglas McAr

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