

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 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.

A NATIONAL STOCK TAKING.

The task before the Commission appointed at Ottawa on Saturday, that of a national stock taking of Canadian resources, and the outlining of schemes for their development, is so vast and so comprehensive as to demand ability of the highest standard. At the same time no more useful undertaking was ever attempted in this country and it is evident that in its selection of Commissioners the Government has been guided, primarily, by the importance of the duties to be discharged.

The order-in-council authorizing the appointment of the Commission emphasizes the importance of stimulating production in Canada. While the term is not restricted to effort along agricultural lines it is natural that agriculture should receive much attention and in connection with opportunities in that sphere the warrant of appointment suggests that investigation be made of the following:

- (a) Improved methods of production with a view to a better return to the producer;
- (b) Assisting this purpose by proper instruction and demonstration;
- (c) Increasing the acreage under production;
- (d) Attracting immigration of a type which would aid in ensuring a large and permanent agricultural population;
- (e) Stimulating and encouraging co-operation among the producers; and,
- (f) Providing cold storage and abattoir facilities.

It is also pointed out that the great area of territory embraced within the Dominion creates unusual problems which affect:—
(a) Distribution of products in our home markets and the trade thus created between the several provinces and their various communities;

(b) The transport of products to our national ports from which they shall eventually reach their destination abroad; and,
(c) Their transport to the market of destination abroad.

Another question suggested for the study of the commission is the marketing of food products, including consideration of the time at which, and the methods by which, this is accomplished. The commission is asked not to overlook the value of co-operative efforts among the producers and the importance of reducing the present great discrepancy between the price received by the producer and the price paid by the consumer.

Incidental to agricultural matters, the questions of unemployment and of caring for surplus population of the cities will also be considered and in investigating both, the "back to the land" suggestions will receive attention. The commission is asked particularly to study conditions expected to arise out of the war, such as locations and employment for soldiers desiring to come to this country at the conclusion of hostilities in Europe.

Business and manufacturing, transportation problems on land and water, improved highways and public facilities of every description, and, in fact, all questions having any relation to national development come within the scope of the commission's activities so it can be seen that they have sufficient subjects to keep them engaged for many months.

The death of Sir William VanHorne deprived the government of the services of a chairman of outstanding ability. The great railway executive had already promised to undertake the work and had that been possible he undoubtedly would have brought a monumental intellect to the solution of great questions. Senator Loughheed, the chairman named, has, however, devoted much attention to the consideration of questions of national importance and as his associates are men of established position in their respective walks in life the body should be one of the most competent ever named by any Canadian Government.

The fact that the Government has committed to recognized experts the duty of bringing about a scientific policy of all-round national development is a striking illustration of an honest desire to work for the welfare of all Canadians and for their action Premier Borden and his colleagues are entitled to hearty commendation.

THE CAMPAIGN IN GALLIOLI

Reports from German sources are to the effect that the Allies are about ready to abandon the campaign in Gallipoli and the Dardanelles. Germany, considerably, assigns two reasons for this alleged decision, one is that the operation has proven so difficult and costly that the British and French generals are convinced of the impossibility of reaching a decisive result there in a short time, and the other the need for additional troops in Serbia.

That the abandonment of the campaign has been considered by both British and French military authorities has not been denied. Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords, answered an interrogation on that point by saying it was "impossible for any member of the government to give any assurance whatever that the operations at the Dardanelles will either be continued or abandoned." Lord Lansdowne's reply is easily understandable for any announcement of the government's policy would be military information of the highest value to the enemy and, consequently, he could not divulge it. Whatever the government may do will be done before it becomes generally known, but the fact remains that German agents may have secured some information.

The war situation has materially changed since the attack on the Dardanelles was first undertaken. At that time there was no other avenue through which the Turks could be reached. The original attack, made by the navy, unsupported, is now admitted to have been a mistake. Subsequently troops were landed in Gallipoli with the idea of conducting simultaneous land and water campaigns. This course has been one of great difficulty and the casualty lists have been particularly heavy from that area of fighting. Should the campaign now be abandoned it would not necessarily follow that the attack on the Turks had ceased. It would be merely a shifting of operations from one field to another, where the chance of British and French success would be much greater.

Turkey is as much concerned with the campaign against Bulgaria as the operations in the Dardanelles, or in Gallipoli, and if the Allies should decide to concentrate all efforts on overcoming the Turks and Bulgarians in the Balkans the result would, in the end, be the same. If the British fleet should succeed in forcing the Dardanelles it does not appear that it would be impossible for the Turks to continue their land operations in Gallipoli. On the contrary Turkish troops would still have to be subdued and if this can be accomplished by a campaign in Bulgaria, instead of Gallipoli, the gain to the Allies will not be lessened.

It was at the wish of Russia that the movement on the Dardanelles was originally undertaken. Russian troops were then operating in the Caucasus and desired something to divert the Turks from that theatre so the Czar's forces could concentrate on the German and Austrian fronts. The Dardanelles attack caused the Turks to mass troops to defend their famous waterway and, to that extent, the Russians were relieved.

Of course the opening of the Straits would have aided Russia in getting her grain out and her supplies in, but this problem has also been well solved by other means, and there is little real necessity of fighting the Turk on a separate field. If he can be crushed by the operation against Bulgaria the desired end will be wholly attained and, at the moment, the latter area seems to offer the better opportunity. If, therefore, the German report should prove to be well founded it does not at all mean that the Turk is to be fought less vigorously, or that his ultimate defeat is less certain.

Couzens vs. Ford

(New York Herald) Detroit, Oct. 12.—James Couzens, first financial backer of Henry Ford, resigned this afternoon as vice-president and general manager of the Ford Motor Company, because he could no longer "agree with Mr. Ford's public utterances on peace, the Allies' war loan and national unpreparedness."

In a brief statement issued at his office, just after the split had come, Couzens said today: "I could not agree with Mr. Ford's public utterances on peace, the Allies' war loan and national unpreparedness. This has been brewing for more than a week. For some time I have disapproved of the manner in which Mr. Ford has been giving statements to the press. His statements on these and other matters disgusted me. I told him so and we had it out. Couzens was a coal salesman when Ford confided to him that he had a gasoline engine that would drive a carriage. Couzens had \$400 in a bank, and this, with \$100 borrowed from a sister and \$500 borrowed from a friend, started the Ford Motor Company, to which Ford contributed his patents. It is believed here, though no one knows exactly, that Couzens and Ford together have amassed fortunes aggregating \$150,000,000 since 1902.

The Peril of Serbia

(Toronto Globe) The report from Serbia that the people have risen en masse to resist the Austro-German invasion is reasonably certain to prove true. The Serbian noncombatants know from horrible experience last year that their fate will be no worse if they resist to the death than if they surrender. There is in existence a report by Professor Reiss of the University of Lausanne on the Austrian atrocities in Serbia which proves that neither age nor sex was a shield from the Austrian soldiery, and that devils were committed in Serbia far more dreadful than anything recorded in Belgium. Professor Reiss is a Swiss scientist of repute, specializing in criminology. He was a witness of the execution of the Government, with liberty to disinter the remains of victims to photograph the bodies, to interrogate Austrian prisoners, and to carry out in general all the duties of a reporter. He reports nothing but facts recorded or verified by himself. Here are some of the gruesome incidents related by him, many of them supported by the evidence of photographs: "Near the Schipliane River the Austrians took prisoners about ten wounded men of the Third Supernumerary Regiment. The wounds of these men were dressed. When the Austrians found themselves obliged to leave their positions they shot the wounded men in order not to let them be retaken alive by the Serbs. The wounded men were found with their wounds dressed, but dead."

"Corporal D. X. of the 25th Regiment of Landwehr deposes: At Chabaty the Austrians killed near the church more than sixty civilians, who had been previously shut up there. They were massacred with the bayonet to economize ammunition. The work was done by eight Hungarian soldiers. D. X. could not bear to see this sight, and left the spot. The corpses remained on the spot for two days before being buried. Among the victims were old men and children. The order of the massacre was given by the General and the officers."

"The Hungarian Captain Bosnal, of the 6th Regiment of Infantry, gave orders before crossing the frontier that everything living should be killed, from children of five to the oldest men. When the frontier had been crossed and the troops arrived at the first Serbian village the Captain gave orders that the two houses should be burned and everyone killed, even the children in the cradle. About thirty women, children, and old men were taken prisoners and driven before the troops during the fight. The Austrian soldier who gave evidence saw these civilians being killed and wounded by the bullets of the two opposing forces."

"At Dobrich, on the 16th and 17th of August, K. X. saw soldiers of the 57th Hungarian Regiment kill eleven or twelve children from six to twelve years of age with their bayonets. The order for the massacre was given by First Lieutenant Nagl. K. X. was fifty or forty yards from the soldiers who were carrying out the massacre. Lieut. Colonel Piskor of the 18th Regiment passed by at this moment and said to Nagl: 'How can you be such a swine?' The latter replied: 'You can give orders to your own detachment, but not to mine. I have orders from my superiors.'"

The pamphlet is full of similar sworn statements and of incidents far more horrible than any recorded above, in which Serbian women were the victims. The mutilation of both men and women before they were killed was a common form of torture. Prof. Reiss himself opened one pit in which 109 persons had been buried—many of them while still alive. There is no good purpose to be served by a further recital to these horrors. They explain why the whole Serbian people have risen in arms. They battle, not for victory, but for self-preservation, for the lives of their children and the honor of their women.

Armageddon.

Writing in the London Spectator nearly a year ago, Lieut.-Gen. F. H. Tyrrell makes some interesting remarks that are even more deserving of attention today. They are as follows: "The entrance of the Ottoman Empire into the great European war has made it also an Asiatic one, and possibly a Hittite as well as a metropolitan Armageddon. For to safeguard the Suez Canal and Egypt our correct plan of strategy should involve the occupation of Jaffa, Jerusalem, and

Little Benny's Note Book

By LEE PAPE, REDDY MERRY. Reddy Merry is a friend of mine. He comes around quite often. I remember when he had the hoopla hawk. It was fierce to hear him hawk.

Hee not extra good in langwidge, But in arismetick he takes grate delite, And you better be careful not to make him mad Awn akkount of the way he can fite.

O his hare it is red as fra, And maybe even redder, Ony noboddy menhans it to Reddy Because they no they harent better.

Theres a place in his mouth ware a tooth used to be But now its ony a space, You can see it wenevir he opens his mouth And it adds to the looks of his face.

Hes maneger of our football team And also wun of the players, And wenevir we give our football yell Hes wun of the loudest herryayers.

He wont take lip awy enbody, He dont care no matter whose, And he wares a cap way ovir wun eye And jenrelly russet shoos.

Acres, and the cutting of the Hejaz Railway line. In this case it might well happen that a battle would be fought on the very site of Har-Megiddo or Armageddon. Turkey's folly is Great Britain's opportunity, and Buserah, the chief emporium of the trade of the Persian Gulf, is already in our hands. Syria and Mesopotamia were the gardens and the granaries of the ancient world, but they have become deserts under the rule of the Turk, in whose footsteps, according to the Arabic proverb, no grass ever grows. Under British rule the wilderness would once more blossom as the rose, and at the conclusion of the war we might gratify our Jewish subjects and the Zionists throughout the world by making over to them the land for the restoration of which they have wished and waited for two thousand years without ever losing faith in the promises made to them by their ancient prophets."

The Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Company has handed to the President of the Red Cross Fund in Toronto a cheque for \$1,478.26, the entire gate and program receipts for "Dunlop Day" at Exhibition Park in Toronto, on Thanksgiving Day. All the expenses in connection with the meet were borne by the Dunlop Rubber Company, Champion riders in Canada and United States were brought together in motor cycle and bicycle racing. A well balanced list of amateur races were also provided and the event drew together the largest crowd assembling for wheel races in recent years. Receipts for former races, held under the auspices of the Dunlop Rubber Company, have been dedicated to such public spirited enterprises as good road building.

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GREECE BUYING GRAIN. Zurich, via London, Oct. 17.—A despatch from Budapest says that Greece is negotiating for the purchase of a large quantity of grain from Roumania, Bulgaria, the despatch adds has granted the request for its transport to the Greek frontier.



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HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Victoria Rev and Mrs F B Gaskin, Waterford, N. B.; Mrs J A Paul, Hampton, N. S.; Mrs Sweeney, Yarmouth, N. S.; Harriet A Chisholm, Newton Highlands; Daniel P Connelley, Bathurst; D T Lister, McAdam Jet; G S Macdonald, New Glasgow; D W MacGuire, McAdam Jet; E H Wall, Syracuse, N. Y.; H C Christie, Toronto; James Holland, Fredericton; E Crandall, Vancouver; W M Thurott, Fredericton; W A Robertson, Montreal; A R Mosher, Halifax; P W MacDonell, Pictou; C E Cole, Moncton; M MacLeod, C H Kinneer, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Alphonse McNeil, Sydney; Wm Allen, J W Siderbawite, Halifax; Geo Desnoyers, Charlottetown; A J. deau, Levis P. Q.; J H Monaghan, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Thos L Garland, Moncton; Geo T Ingram, Charlottetown; A C Norton, Fred Dunn, Halifax; J E Montgomery, W A Rhoads, Bridgewater; H N Wellington, Sussex, N. B.; J T Gibson, Fredericton; Melvin Patch, W C Osborn, Campbell; N N Spear, F E Rice, Boston, Royal.

C D Bleach, New York; J C Critten, Brads; C M Sommer, J Elliott, W A Sears, A McIntosh, Miss E Leavitt, J D Leavitt, R Dall S T Darios, G Rotsky, Montreal; R Holdes, J Wainwright, Toronto; A E White, Sussex; Mr and Mrs T E G Lynch, Digby; A Borenstein, New York; Mr and Mrs L F Newcombe, Woodstock; Mr and Mrs R S Murray, Schenectady; G D Richardson, C A Singer, W L Justason; H R Hewey, Boston; W E Farrell, Fredericton; F Jones, Halifax; C H Binks, Montreal; W E Austin, Toronto; H Green, Digby.

YOUR BRONCHIAL TUBES

When a cold settles in the bronchial tubes, with that weakening, tickling cough, immediate treatment is very important. The breath seems shorter, because of mucous obstructions; usually fever is present, your head aches with every cough and your chest may ache. This is no time for experimenting or delay—you must get Scott's Emulsion at once to drive out the cold which started the trouble, and it will check the cough by aiding the healing process of the enfeebled membranes. If you have any symptoms of bronchitis, or even a stubborn cold, always remember that Scott's Emulsion has been relieving this trouble for forty years. It is free from harmful drugs. Refuse substitutes. Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 15-25

WEDDINGS.

Calder-Thurber. Campbell, Char. Co., Oct. 19.—The wedding of Miss Kathleen B. Thurber, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John