

The Summer Shoe Season Is Drawing to a Close



And we shall soon be opening and placing in stock our fall goods. It is always our rule to try and clean out our shelves of all summer goods, so that at the opening of a season we shall only have brand new styles to offer our customers.

At our Three Stores we are offering undoubted bargains in Canvas, Suede, Buck, Gun Metal and Patent Pumps. Colonials and Oxfords for men, women and children.

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See our Blue Flame Wickless Oil Cooker. It is unequalled. Perfectly reliable.

Ice Cream Freezers and Refrigerators
at low prices.

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Competitions For Boys and Girls

On Saturday I published a picture of Jumbo which I want all boys and girls who are not over 15 years of age to color with either water colors or chalk.

To the young artist who does it the best I will give a first prize of a valuable Art Book.

It's a simple competition, no hard rules, no entrance fees, just cut the picture out, paint or color it the way you think best, save Three coupons the same as the one shown on this page, cut from The Standard, fill them up, pin them to the painting and send them all addressed to

UNCLE DICK,
THE STANDARD, St. John, N. B.

This Contest Closes July 29th

Coupon to be Used in Both Contests

STANDARD COMPETITION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Full Name

Address

Age Last Birthday

July 26, 1915.

The Prize winner's name will appear in the Children's Corner of The Standard on July 31st.

Special Knitting Contest

In Aid of The Red Cross Society (St. John Branch)

I am publishing particulars of a fresh contest and I want you all to enter for the prize, as the work you send in will be given to the above society, and the poor wounded soldiers will be greatly comforted by your efforts. Here are the particulars: Make a knitted face measuring 7 1/2 inches square, using No. 6 knitting cotton, and knit plain, crocheted a loop on one corner to hang up by. Then pin the above coupon to same and forward not later than Thursday, July 29th, 1915 to

UNCLE DICK,

Standard,

St. John, N. B.

This contest is open to both girls and boys not over 18 years of age, as I want you to make as many face cloths as possible, knowing that they are to be used for the wounded soldiers.

To the girl or boy who makes the best I shall award a valuable story book. I shall also give a special book prize to the one who sends in the most.

Coal Mines Busy.

The coal mines at the Joggins and at River Hebert are now working at almost their full capacity. At the Joggins mines they were working five days a week and at River Hebert they are working from five to six days a week. The companies at both River

Hebert and the Joggins Mines had recently received instructions from the I. C. R. that they would take all the coal they possibly could mine for some time to come. As a result the Joggins Mines is shipping about eighteen hundred tons of coal a week to the I. C. R. and River Hebert is shipping about fourteen hundred tons.

R.K.Y.C. MEMBERS HEARD PATRIOTIC APPEAL AT ANNUAL DIVINE SERVICE

Rev. Dr. Campbell addressed Yachtmen at Crystal Beach yesterday afternoon—Closed one of the best Cruises ever conducted by the Club.

The annual cruise of the Royal Kennebec Yacht Club was brought to a close yesterday afternoon with a stirring sermon by Rev. G. M. Campbell, D. D., the chaplain of the club, at Crystal Beach. Speaking of the cruise, Vice-Commodore Walter Logan, who was in charge, said the outing was one of the most enjoyable ever held by the club. There was not a mishap during the entire time that the yachtmen were away. Pretty good weather was experienced during the time and the sail along the river and into the Grand Lake was most pleasant for all. Every night the yachtmen enjoyed themselves on the shore or visited each other on the yachts. They left Millidgeville on Saturday 17th and it was a vacation they will never forget. The yachts all arrived at Crystal Beach and came to anchor Saturday afternoon and the boys certainly made things lively about the anchorage. Yesterday morning the yachtmen were around early. The yachts were decorated with flags and when the guests arrived from the city everything was looking in the very best of order. The club gave to the yachtmen and visitors a nicely arranged pamphlet with the offer of service printed on it. On the first page was placed the names of three of the club's most prominent officials, who have passed away since last December as follows:

Robert Thomson, hon. commodore, died October 30th, 1914.
Horace C. Wetmore, commodore, died June 16th, 1915.
Rev. Lindsay Parker, hon. chaplain, died July 17th, 1915.

When the large crowd of yachtmen and friends was grouped on the beautiful grounds at Crystal Beach yesterday afternoon the annual service opened with the singing of a hymn, "O God, our help in ages past." This was followed with the exhortation, and the general confession of sins. The Lord's Prayer had been repeated by those present the hymn, "Jesus, Savior, Pilot Me," was sung. A passage read responsively, was followed by the singing of the hymn "Lead, Kindly Light." The Scripture lesson was read by the chaplain, which was followed by an other hymn and a prayer by the chaplain. "Rock of Ages, Cleft for Me," was then sung.

The Sermon.

Dr. Campbell selected as the subject of his discourse the fourteenth verse in the first chapter of the book of the Prophet Isaiah. After making general reference to the conditions in which the message of the prophet was delivered, and remarking upon the necessity of arousing the people to a sense of their responsibility and privilege, he proceeded to apply the lesson of the passage to the conditions in the Empire at the present time. Dr. Campbell said as subjects of the great Empire we do not fully realize the significance of this war. "As a people we are influenced by a long standing tradition and our minds have grasped as a truth never to be changed that the British Empire is to remain forever as the greatest world power; a nation to whom no other nation shall say 'What doest thou?' and so strongly has this idea dominated that we are oblivious to the serious truth that our status as a world power is being seriously and emphatically challenged," he said.

Not for Territory.

"For Great Britain and her overseas dominions this war is altogether of a defensive character. We are not in this conflict for territory; we own as much territory as we can properly control; we are not anxious to secure supremacy of the sea for already our track is over the mountain wave, our home is on the deep; neither are we anxious to obtain greater political power; the parliament of nations for at no time was the influence of Britain greater than the day before the declaration of war. The political liberty that as a nation we possess and the necessity to preserve the heritage of our fathers send us not into an aggressive but a purely defensive campaign.

"Of course British South Africa would look much better if German East Africa should be added to our original possessions and recently acquired Botha Land, thus completing the all red route through which the shining parallels shall one day pass from the Lion's Head to the Delta of the Nile." But the territory is not worth the expenditure, consequently it is not for the purpose of adding an other section of the African continent over the mountain wave, and France spending billions of money and sacrificing millions of precious lives. Our people are too enlightened and our statesmen are too sane to carry out any such ration of war. Not for territory; not for ambition has the old land entered the war. We fight to defend weaker peoples, safeguard the Empire, and to make treaties sacred.

Germany Wants More Land.

"With Germany it is entirely different. As an empire she is everything to gain; new territory in Europe, new territory over the seas and this she regards as essential to her national welfare and evolution. The ambitious and aggressive sons of Germany must have greater space for development. The attainment of this she regards as perfect justified. It is well also that we should keep in mind that Germany does not study Britain and her people from our viewpoint and angle. To us the great Empire is the result of hon-

orable aggression of perseverance and heroism, but Germany rather attributes the progress of British to good luck combined with a large degree of sharp practice. We have neither time nor inclination to answer these criticisms. We are ready to admit Britain's faults and Britain's failures in the past and voice our regret for the stains and the blot that may be seen upon our banner; but it has been nevertheless true that the British nation has ever been the leader of the nations for human welfare and freedom.

Our Ancestors.

"In the older days our ancestors were the product of their environment; they were pirates upon the seas and robbers upon the land; they followed largely the principle that he shall take who has the power and he shall keep who can. They bought and sold the human slave in the market place and withdrew many times support from the rights of the individual and of the nation. This cannot be justified, but admitting all this we also emphatically declare that the British nation was the first to recognize individual rights and liberties, and at enormous expenditure, to give freedom to the African slave and to become the leader in all the great endeavors for the amelioration of humanity; until wherever the old flag flies, wherever the imperial parliament holds sway there is the recognition of equality, fraternity, and the announcement that the propitious hour of history comes equally near to every son of man. As students of history you will realize that the way has been wonderfully opened for us. Our fathers in laying the foundations and promoting the earlier development of the nation had great advantages.

Supreme On The Sea.

For more than eighty years Great Britain has had no competition upon the high seas. Consequently she has been able to take possession of islands and sections of great continents with out rivalry, and with little of opposition. But it must be remembered that she had to win the battle of Trafalgar to gain this supremacy. The other circumstances enabled her navigators and colonizers to reach east and to travel west, and to travel south with but little hindrance. France was too deeply engrossed with her plans to dominate Europe. The expansion of the republic westward, and the power of the United States and other powers were not factors of sufficient strength to merit much attention. The United States of America was entering upon her great task, the occupation of vast territories and the expansion of the republic westward. Therefore, with but little fighting and but little expenditure of money or of blood Australia, New Zealand, South African possessions, and other colonies became part of the great Empire.

Britain's Responsibility.

Britain seemed to take it as a matter of course that in the future as in the past they would exercise authority over subject peoples, and continue to paint over the world's map the name of Britain. They fully realize their responsibility to the people of the countries they dominated; responsibility arising out of their assumed leadership, as well as out of the occupation of the land. No attempt was made to send a stream of British emigration toward the British colonies, and as late as the year 1880 more than twice as many people of British blood found their way in the United States than entered Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada.

The British government actually realized a special responsibility for India, and actively met its obligations toward that great section of the Empire; but the balance of her great dominion "over him and pine" did not seem to impress her with special sense of duty or obligation. It did not seem to occur to our people that the very holding of the land; the very possession of the country placed upon the holder the obligation to use in the interest of himself and in the interest of the people of these newly acquired colonies over whom he exercised authority. Neither did it occur to our fathers that the day might come when the rights to the ownership and question our rights to the ownership of one-seventh of the surface of the globe and rule over one-quarter of its population.

An Opponent.

In the fullness of the times that nation came, ambitious and powerful, civilized and having "a culture," it wished to extend to other places a nation rapidly growing in skill and energy; and it could not be expected that such a nation hampered, and hindered would remain quietly looking upon our highly favored possessions secured under unique world conditions of the past. And for more than fifty years that nation has made here preparations to challenge our rights and purposes, and in your day and mine Germany has delivered the challenge; and the Empire's attitude is only our response to that challenge.

Everything to Lose.

Germany as an Empire has everything to gain by victory, and we have everything to lose in defeat. Defeat for the king's forces would mean the

passing of the British Empire, reducing the first power of the world to a vassal of the German throne. Our political power, our very supremacy of the ocean would go—all that has been wrought in the centuries by the daring and sacrifice of our fathers would pass to the limbo of the things forgotten; but that would not be all. Victorious Germany would mean the passing of the Anglo-Saxon race—the world's dominant race, for it is the Anglo-Saxon language that is becoming the language of literature and art; it is Anglo-Saxon commerce that with ships as its medium, leaves today the commercial fabric of the nations; it is Anglo-Saxon thought of home and liberty, and definition of law that animates and shapes the life of the world. The passing of the Anglo-Saxon would mean the extinguishing of the light of civilization kindled for the benefit of all peoples, by this great race, upon the continent of Europe. The great shrines would be darkened in Europe, and the flickering tapers upon this continent, kindled at these luminous shrines by our fathers would go out and there would come the heartless, the oppression and the soulless administration of military power. If we win, I do not say that no other test shall come to us, that the future our rights and claims may not be challenged; but I do say that a long lease of power will be given us in which to consolidate Empire, strengthen it in righteousness, and qualify the people for their exalted services to the King of Kings.

Two Mottos

There are two mottos I would strongly emphasize, "What we have we'll hold," and "Britain's guard upon our own;" and if these lessons were intelligently apprehended there would be no question about the ultimate issue of this great world war. There fore I have come to say to you that your country needs you. That saying is always true although many of us in the time of peace and prosperity fail to appreciate its application—an application terribly emphasized in these stern and awful days. That is the beginning to come home to the people and many are rising to meet the call regardless of the privations and sacrifice.

Canadians, by birth and adoption, thousands of them have responded to the call and have joined the King's forces in the trenches and fields of France and Belgium, proving themselves to be almost peerless among their fellow countrymen. Demonstrating that in our people there is the bravest, the patriot, and the honor to respond to the nation's call. And yet it must be admitted that the call waits for larger and more far-reaching response.

Shall She Call in Vain

Shall the Empire, in its crisis hour, call in vain at your door and mine? The answer is in the words of the Lord's ambassador bearing the message given him to the Governor, the High Priest, and all the people. I claim no special right to declare what your duty is, or point out what the nature of the response to your country's call should be. But I am justified in this statement that if in these days we persist to live thoughtlessly, selfishly, thinking only of our own pleasure, and reading the scriptures to make the greatest sacrifice for the Empire we profess to love in the hour of her direct need, then the God in heaven have mercy upon us for we are traitors to some of the loftiest and holiest things in life. Our country's call is God's call, and if we do not hearken and respond we are guilty of disobedience and of treason towards the God of nations and the King of saints. We shall not be saved by arguments showing the righteousness of our cause—our own strength, our own will, and our own sacrifice alone can save us.

Banish the delusion that by a miracle Britain shall conquer. So long as an unbroken and conquering Germany menaces Europe, so long will life on this planet be intolerable not only for us, and our allies, but for all humanity. Many have made the great surrender, separating themselves from home and loved ones to serve their country, and the greatest thing a man can do for his nation is to die that the nation might live. Mothers and wives all over the world with tears and heart pains have sent their sons and husbands at the nation's call. But the end is not yet in sight. Many more must do as thousands have done before the battle flags are furled.

Many More Months.

"If I read correctly the despatches from the war office, if I interpret with any accuracy the writing between the lines great expenditure in blood and treasure must yet be made through long and terrible months ere the end shall come. Whether you ought, or not, to go to the front I do not assume to say; but if you are excused from doing one duty there is something else you can and ought to do, for each must pay the price. Here the brave man chooses and the coward stands aside. Your country needs you; God needs you; God and country call you. "The Son of God goes forth to war a kingly crown to gain; His blood red banner streams afar who follows in his train." The writer in the Round-Table is right in the statement that when the final and supreme crisis is reached every thing will depend upon whether the great British dominions over the seas have responded to the call as they ought to have responded.

To Men of Canada.

"Men of Canada the dire need of the Motherland, of virtue and liberty

MISSIONARY CONFERENCES

Will be conducted in different parts of the Maritime Provinces during summer.

A series of inter-denominational missionary summer conferences, or schools, is to be conducted in the Maritime Provinces within the next few weeks and will be attended by prominent clergymen and others. The first one will be held at Wolfville in connection with Acadia College during the whole of next week, continuing over the Sunday. There are three St. John men connected with this school, Rev. W. H. Barracough of Centenary, Rev. M. E. Fletcher, Baptist field secretary, and Rev. Gilbert Earle of Fairville, who was for some years a missionary in the West Indies and South America. In addition to these speakers there will be quite a group from St. John but the names today are not available.

Besides the Wolfville conference, others will be held at Presb. P. E. I. and in New Campbellton, Bras d'Or Lakes. The Rev. J. C. Spencer, M. D. of British Columbia, a noted medical missionary, will attend the Prince Edward Island school.

call to you. Forward in that self-respect that stoops to nothing mean and low, with that loyalty and sincerity that makes every act a sacrament. Forward under the Empire flag—the meteor flag—but brothers as you go, be sure and nail it just below the cross of Jesus Christ. That place is high enough for it, and neither Austrian, nor Prussian, nor German, nor Hun, shall make us haul it down. The nations call, home and virtue call and God is sounding on a trumpet that has never called retreat. He is marshaling now the sons of men around his judgment seat, he swifts his soul to answer him, be jubilant my deed, for God is marching on.

"In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea, with a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me; as He died to make men holy, let us die to keep men free, for God is marching on." The Empire is in death grips with a powerful enemy, and it will require every resource to bring it through to victory. Some of these resources are in our keeping, and it is for us to hand them over as they may be required—whether it be our lives, our time, our money, or our property. The response already made shows that as a province we have the vision and consecration.

There are here as elsewhere men who have not been "stirred," and have not responded to duty's call; and to whom the word Empire has no great significance. "Native land" as yet is only so many acres to be cultivated, and the proceeds hoarded for personal use. They are not true citizens and I am sure this class is not represented here today. The nation in her struggle needs every man.

The Empire's Call.

"The Empire's call for help is to every physically fit man, with blood in his veins and courage in his heart. The call is especially to you. The call is for men and munitions — men first. To the critics who say, why gather men before you have the arms and equipment for them. Kipling answers you can use equipment the moment you get it, but you can't use a man until he has been trained. Therefore the need is for a steady unbroken flow of men—young, physically fit, without domestic ties—always coming into training—always going out to the battle and the victory. Will you be one of them?

"Who's for the trench—
Are you laddie?
Who'll follow French—
Will you, my laddie?
Who's fretting to begin—
Who's going out to win?
And who wants to save his skin—
Do you, my laddie?
Who's for the khaki suit—
Are you, my laddie?
Who longs to charge and shoot—
Do you, my laddie?
Who's keen on getting fit,
Who means to show his grit—
And who'd rather wait a bit—
Would you, my laddie?"

Following the sermon there was the singing of the hymn "The Son of God Goes Forth to War." This was followed by a prayer and an address by Vice-Commodore Walter Logan. The National Anthem was sung and the benediction said. The annual cruise of 1915 was brought to a close.

Rev. Craig Nichols assisted in the service and in a brief address made reference to the loss sustained by the club in the death of Hon. Commodore Thomson, Commodore Wetmore, and Hon. Chaplain Rev. Lindsay Parker.

There was an excellent choir and orchestra present conducted by Dr. Arnold Fox.

Police Court

William Larsen, a convict on license, charged with failing to report, was remanded to jail.

Hendrick L. Hedricksen, charged with deserting from the S. S. Samaria, lying in Carleton, was ordered to be sent back to his ship.

Richard Evans, a city teamster, reported for driving on the wrong side of the street, was allowed to go on suspended sentence of \$10 or twenty days in jail. Officer McNamee made the report.

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To every one that has been unable to receive correct glasses, have your eyesight examined by the Rand Special System, without the use of letters and lines and without trying on lenses and asking you. Can you see with this lens and with that lens until your eyes are so confused you can't say what you can see with. All glasses fitted at very reasonable rates.

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The Minister of Railways.
Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways and Canals, is expected to reach St. John this morning. He has been in the Maritime Provinces for several days making an inspection of the railways. He will view the terminals here today.