

The St. John Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 82 Prince William street,
St. John, N. B., Canada.

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Managing Editor.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS
By Carrier \$5.00
By Mail 3.00
Semi-Weekly, by mail 1.00
Invariably in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 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.

LIMITING WAR ORDER PROFITS.

Some of the powers sought by Mr. Lloyd George in the Munitions Bill, introduced by him in the British Commons on Wednesday, are so far reaching in their effect that reaction upon them by the British people is likely to do more than anything else to arouse the nation to a sense of the seriousness of a situation rendering such a measure necessary. Chief among these powers is that which will limit the profits of manufacturers of war materials. For a nation that has ever stood for the absolute freedom of the individual this is a remarkable step and one that may mark a course, the effects of which may remain long after the war has ended.

Mr. Lloyd George, in his time, has introduced and fathered in the British Parliament some legislation of remarkably advanced type, legislation which, if their spirits could return to scenes of their earthly activities, would cause some of the former great statesmen of Britain to wonder if this was really the land they once knew and ruled. But nothing he has done is comparable with the clause of the latest measure that vests in the government the power to say to the war contractor "this much and no more shall be your gains."

There will be general agreement that the provision is just for the brain that evolved the idea of compelling a fair deal for the nation from the men who seek to profit from the public funds will also prove big enough to see to it that there is no injustice on the other side but that the manufacturers will receive a fair profit for their work. That Mr. Lloyd George has not neglected to give attention to this phase of the question is instanced by the reported basis for limitation of profits. It is said that the intention is to strike an average of profits for the last three years of peace times and to add one-fifth of that average and an allowance for depreciation of plant. Thus the manufacturers will be allowed a profit of twenty per cent more than their average in consideration of abnormal conditions surrounding the work they are called upon to do.

It is but right that British capitalism should bear its share of the burdens of this war. British Trades Unionism, by the same measure, is shorn of certain of its rights, such as fixed hours, overtime payments, strikes, etc. The provision to limit profits of employers will have a good effect with the workmen as it will dispel the idea that they are being urged to extra efforts in order that employers may pile up wealth. Also, the restriction of profits should bring the workmen to the point where they will be willing to endure the more or less higher prices of food-stuffs and the general increased cost of living. The plea has been made by Trades Unionists, and with much reason, that if the manufacturers were to be allowed to reap huge profits as the result of the nation's necessity, they, in turn, had equal rights to proportionately increased wages. With profit limitations it is likely the workmen of Britain will more contentedly labor to increase the output of munitions. Limited profits will mean lower prices for the articles the government must have at any cost and this also will serve to keep in the country money that may be needed for other branches of war financing. On the whole this provision of Mr. Lloyd George's bill will strike most people as being eminently sane and in the interests of the entire nation.

ON THE EASTERN WAR FRONT.

If the darkest cloud in the war zones hangs over Galicia there are numerous bright spots to be discerned even in it. The Russians have been forced to abandon the great Austrian province and to reform their lines within a few miles of their own boundaries. Germany, of course, contends this is a great victory, while Petrograd declares it is no more than a development of the campaign, not unexpected, but prepared for and effected with little loss save that of sentiment. Russia, in her statement, makes light of the loss of Lemberg. She takes the ground that even if the Germans have succeeded in driving the

Russian armies back almost to their own borders they still have "one thousand miles" of territory which can be used as "a manoeuvring ground" over which the Czar's armies can move before they reach any important positions, and meanwhile the campaign will go on. It is not advisable to attach too much importance to the German success. The Toronto Mail and Empire apropos of the expected fall of Lemberg says:

"The object of a military campaign is not to gain this city or that. It is to destroy or compel the surrender of the opposing armies and until this is done, the occupying of territory is relatively unimportant, unless it should be the means of achieving the great end. Lemberg is relatively unimportant from a military point of view, of far less importance to either the Russians or the German allies than Perekop. If the Russians have fought hard to hold the city, and if they evacuate it reluctantly, the reason is a political one. They may fear that their failure to hold the capital of Galicia will intimidate such neutrals as Roumania and Bulgaria from declaring against Germany at a moment when they hear of nothing but German triumphs. Italy, however, entered the war when the alleged German triumphs were not less vehemently insisted upon."

"So long as the Russian armies are not routed or destroyed, the Germans will be unable to detach any large forces from the eastern battle line to make one more desperate plunge toward Calais. The losses sustained by the Germans in forcing back the Russian defenders of Lemberg must have been enormous. Even if they were not half as great as the Russian losses, they would be relatively more weakening for Germany than such reserves of strength to call upon as the Slav. The necessity of preparing for the next offensive of the Russians, of detaching troops to meet the invasion of Austria by Italy, and of maintaining her present strength in France and Flanders is the problem that faces Germany. It is not going to be one step nearer solution by the occupation of Lemberg."

The Russian authorities contend that the fall of Lemberg will not interfere with their plans, and that they will be able to continue the campaign indefinitely. As the Russians have time and again shown ability to come back there will be general belief that their statement fits the case.

CONCERNING MR. BLONDIN.

From time to time the esteemed Telegraph has seen fit to publish certain statements which it alleges were made some time ago by Mr. (now Hon. orable) P. E. Blondin, formerly deputy speaker of the House of Commons, now Minister of Inland Revenue. If the Telegraph reports were true Mr. Blondin is said, at one time, to have remarked on the advisability of puncturing the British flag with a few bullets. The date of the alleged speech is not recalled just now, but, possibly, the Telegraph can inform its readers whether it ante-dated Sir Wilfrid Laurier's scornful references to the "Highbrows of Downing Street," or Mr. Carvell's libels on the Canadian soldiers and on Sir John French.

However, Hon. Mr. Blondin made a speech in Montreal on Tuesday evening, which we have not yet seen reported in the Telegraph. We are informed by the Montreal Gazette that in the course of that speech he "asked the old Province of Quebec, in this, the most crucial hour in the Empire's history, to forget the past, which can never return, and unite as one man in the great fight for humanity and justice which is now being carried on in Europe."

The occasion of the oration was the banquet of the Liberal-Conservative Association, and it is interesting to note that the chairman and toastmaster was Mr. Huntley R. Drummond, a member of a distinguished family which has already given of its blood in the cause of Empire. Hon. Mr. Blondin, after extending to Mr. Drummond sympathy in the death of his brother, Lieutenant Guy Drummond, killed in action, continued as follows: "Everything is well when honor is assured, and to those who fear the consequences of our glorious participation in this holy war we have but one reply: Let us do our duty; let us take

care of Canada's honor before our conscience and before the nations of the world and the future will look after our material interests."

Even the Telegraph can hardly contend that such sentiments are those of a man who has not the real interests of the Empire at heart, or who is not desirous that the men of French-Canadian ancestry shall willingly bear their share of the national burden. Hon. Mr. Blondin has been active in his native province in the work of recruiting and has brought his acknowledged eloquence successfully to bear on the task of securing volunteers for the Empire's forces. His conduct is decidedly worthy of emulation by some members of the Liberal party who could be mentioned.

The Socialists of Germany and the Present War

(Official Staff Correspondent of The Standard.)

London, June 2.—There has been a disposition in some quarters to believe that after German militarism was shown to be impotent in the face of the strengthening lines of the allies German socialism would play a considerable part in inducing the war lords to sue for peace. From the outset prominent German and Austrian set prominent German and Austrian socialist dailies appear to be enjoying a freedom of expression formerly denied them.

Reports of a recent debate in the Reichstag show that even the official socialists are not giving the Berlin government the support, which, by various acts, it was formerly able to command. Herr Ebert, spokesman of the Social Democrats, declared that war must not end for Germany as a war of conquest. Whereupon Count Westarp, a Conservative leader said: "To utter such a thought is anything but useful at this grave hour. We must not shrink from acquisitions of territory necessary." * * * to the empire's military and political interests.

Herr Schiffer, spokesman of the National Liberal party, said: "The German nation has made, and will continue to make, all the sacrifices necessary for the attainment of its object." Dr. Liebknecht interrupted, "What object?"

Herr Schiffer—"The object we must obtain. If military necessity requires that our frontiers be developed in order to be better armed." * * * And then we regard it as a moral duty to insist on such extension." * * * Now that it has come out I must confess that in this respect a breach has broken out between us and the Social Democratic party."

This is interesting. But it may be doubted whether the Social Democrats will have much influence in the way of checking the designs of the war lords and promoting an early peace. The Social Democratic party has a large following of voters, but its voting strength is no more than the intellgence of its following. Politically it has attracted to itself many elements that in a constitutional country would be merely liberal—I use the word in its philosophical sense, for in England or Canada the Conservative party is often more liberal than the official Liberal party. Besides, the Social Democratic party has had the defects of the German character; it has made a fetish of organization; it has been ruled by a few men who have run more on military than democratic lines. Its leaders have been intellectuals rather than members of the working class proper; hence it is has been outcast.

At the outset its parliamentarians conditioned the action of the war lords by voting for the war budget. But it should be remembered that that vote did not represent the sentiment of the really great socialist leaders like Liebknecht, Kautsky and others. It had long been a tactical rule of the party that its parliamentary vote should be cast en bloc. The majority of the caucus determined how the vote would be cast. The government rushed matters; there was no opportunity to consult the rank and file of the party, and anyway the rank and file had been taught to look to their leaders, after the German fashion. Possibly the majority of the leaders were betrayed into the belief that Germany was defending itself against an impudent assault by Russia; more likely, being opportunists, interested in retaining the support of merely radical elements, they betrayed the real Socialists.

At the outset the German authorities took control of the socialist press. They continued to publish the academic articles dear to German socialists, but used the editorial columns to convey the impression that Germany was defending herself against assault. Whatever blunders the German government made in the diplomatic field, it evidently understood the German character and hypnotized its people into the belief that it was waging a defensive war. Now, however, that the German Chancellor arrogantly proclaims the intention of annexing new territory, even the deluded among the socialists begin to feel that it is time to protest. Austrian socialist papers join with the Germans in insisting the lunacy of war. Just before Italy came in the Arbeiter Zeitung, of Vienna, the leading organ of the Austrian socialists, published a remarkable article. Ironically contrasting the advice given by German and Austrian papers to Italy to avoid the horrors of war with their articles telling of the glorious and ennobling effects of war upon the Germanic peoples. "Italy," it says, "is confined to the horrors of war, and what it will escape if it remains neutral; to think of ruined cities, desolated homes and sorrow and anguish. On the other hand these same papers speak of their own war in language absolutely contradictory to their warning to

Little Benny's Note Book.

By LEE PAPE
THE ELEPHANT

If you see a animal with 2 tales,
Don't think that you are drunk,
Because the animal is a elephant,
And the trunk tale is its trunk.

It mite be called a trunk because
It carries stuff to eat and drink of,
But they properly called it a trunk because
Its the only naim they oood think of.

Elefants skins is tuff and thick
And are sumtimes called thare hides,
Maybe because thare used to hide
The elefants insides.

An elefants disposishin
Is loving, kind and gentle,
But an elefants eers is so verry large
They must be partly ornamental.

An elefants natcheral nature
Is affeckshin and sweet,
But it nevvr takes prizes at bewty shows,
Deeing to big around the feast.

You can clime awp its back and take a ride
And go in any directshin,
Wich must be lots of fun, perviding
The elefant has no objeckshin.

Id like to have a elefant
And be kind to it and pet it,
But it woodent fit in our house
So ill properly nevvr get it.

Italy. One reads of the blessings of war, the august times which the war has brought, of the magnificent experiences of war, of glorious things of which humanity never before had any conception.

The Socialist organ lashes out in a column of bitter sarcasm as the philosophers and pastors and writers who have landed war in prose and verse as "The great original power which elevates mankind over the level of sordid every day life of the world, and bears it into the glories of mysterious spheres."

"It is absurd," adds this journal, "to contend that Germany and Austria are waging a war of necessity, whereas Italy would be waging one of aggression. Italy will not be conscious of the difference. In the minds of people who have been spared its horrors, it is an absurdity of which only German intellectuals are capable."

That is a sign of the times. Even amidst Germanic idealism we made some glimmerings of sanity begin to appear. But I doubt if intellectual sanity will have much influence in deciding the course of the Germanic empires. The war lords in their lofty

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