

The St. John Standard

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

By Carrier.....\$5.00 Do not enclose cash in an unregistered letter. Use postal notes, money orders, or express orders when remitting.
Semi-Weekly by Mail.....\$10.00
Semi-Weekly to United States.....\$15.00

ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, MAY 6, 1918.

"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 NEW SPIRIT.

Because he showed a moving picture dealing with the American War of Independence, in which the conduct of British troops was pictured in a manner reflecting upon them, a Los Angeles man has been sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary and fined \$10,000. The incident is a striking example of the goldardity of the Allies and the new spirit that marks the relations of Great Britain and the United States. The whole world is plunged in a conflagration of terrible war and by its lurid light Uncle Sam and John Bull have come to see each other as they really are, each recognizing in the other not only a kinsman but an ally and a partner in the greatest undertaking ever launched by a league of nations.

In no other country has the fact been so swiftly and surely grasped as in the United States that an attack upon one ally is an attack upon all, and that the effect of a sneer at the expense of Great Britain is exactly the same as a sneer at the United States. This realization was made complete on those critical days of the great German drive when the British were fighting with their backs to the wall. As a prominent American said then, one of the boundaries of the United States was that line of British soldiers in Picardy.

There never was any good reason for the reserve that so long characterized the relations between Great Britain and the United States. It was more marked in the attitude of our neighbor than in that of the Old Country, and was perhaps stiffer here than in the British Isles. It had its origin, of course, in the War of Independence, was stimulated by the War of 1812, was aggravated by some incidents of the American Civil War, and not made better by the Fenian raids. The Venezuelan affair helped to keep the two peoples asunder, and the school textbooks of the United States served to make succeeding generations of Americans believe that the English people were stupid, bullying, and bent on exploiting weaker nations. The professional agitators thrived on this sentiment and did much to keep it alive. The Hearst newspapers did all that their malignity and ingenuity could do to breed misunderstanding and make bad blood between the two nations. They have not yet abandoned their efforts, but the late of the Los Angeles man, in a city where there is a Hearst newspaper, will have the effect of making them cautious about running counter to the overwhelming sentiment of the American people.

THE CASE OF SUGAR.

There should be a thorough understanding of the fact that the recent order of the Canadian Food Board limiting the use of sugar in baking and candy manufacture is purely a conservation order and that there is no shortage of sugar at the sources of its supply. What shortage there is in Canada is due to the difficulty in securing transportation facilities to bring the sugar to this country. Because of this we will be running for some time on a hand to mouth basis and the order conserving what supplies there are on hand will probably prove to be absolutely necessary.

Canada, like the United States, depends chiefly on the Cuban cane crop for its sugar supply. This crop is one of the largest on record, being about 3,500,000 tons, compared with 2,500,000 in 1915-16. Cuba has no scarcity of sugar cane, but the difficulty, as already stated, is to get the bottoms to transport the sugar from the island of its growth and manufacture to the waiting markets of the world. Ordinarily the sugar crop from Cuba is moved before the last of August, but this year it will probably take several months longer than that—hence the scarcity.

The people of the American continent have always been excessive consumers of sugar. Our average has been from eighty to ninety pounds compared with thirty-five to fifty-five in Europe under normal conditions. At present the European consumption is much less than that figure, while in Britain it is below the lowest former level. And at that Britain and France are experiencing such a sugar shortage that it is almost a certainty that a portion of the Cuban crop will have to be diverted there. At present all available tonnage is being used to transport cereals, so no more sugar will be moved than may be absolutely necessary. It is well for Canadians to use less sugar. We could cut our supply in half and still have much more than the people of Europe. The conservation of sugar is a war-time necessity and it is expected that all regulations adopted with this end in view will be cheerfully obeyed.

AUSTRIA'S TROUBLES.

Ever since the outbreak of war there has existed more or less disaffection among the Czech and Rumanian soldiers in the Austrian army. Admissions have even been officially made in the Austrian Parliament that on several occasions Czech and Slovak battalions have gone over en-masse to the Russians. Apparently authentic reports have also been received of mutinies, attempted desertions and a sullen unwillingness to fight on the part of the non-Teutonic elements of the Austrian army and the only really reliable troops the Dual Monarchy has seen to be the Germanic and Magyar soldiers and the Poles and Slovenes when used against Italy.

A writer who has closely followed the course of the Austrian troops has this to say:

"What has been needed, more than anything else, as a measure of strategy against the 'ramshackle Empire' has been a union between Italy and the Slav elements of Austria. For a long time Rome followed a policy of hostility to Serbia and its aspirations to an outlet on the Adriatic. Italy aimed at obtaining Dalmatia, dominating Albania, and dreamed of blocking Austrian and Serbian Slav movement westward. The mistake in that policy now is evident in the German domination of mid-Europe. Italians and Jugo-Slavs have common interests. The Czechs have common interests with the Slavs of Serbia, of Croatia, and with the Poles. Recent conferences in Rome have led to an agreement, the grand old man of Serbia, Premier Paschitch, having obtained Italian support for the new Jugo-Slav kingdom to be erected on the foundations of the old Serbia. The result of this is seen in a larger understanding by the Austrian Slavs regarding the future of the Italian-Rumanian, Czech-Jugo-Slav alliance, which would provide 75,000,000 people dominating the whole region."

Evidently the alliance hinted at by the writer quoted is bearing fruit, if we are to credit the stories of Bohemian soldiers coming out from the Austrian ranks to fight on the side of Italy. Apparently Austria is speedily disintegrating, the Czech and Pole disturbances being near to the point of actual rebellion. If defeat should come to Germany on the western front it might have the effect of loosening the Prussian influence over the Austrians, and in that event the Hapsburg dynasty might soon go the way of the Romanoffs. If the ground of an Italian agreement and support proves sufficiently fertile to promote the growth of the anti-Teutonic movement in the Hapsburg dominions the crisis in Vienna may prove to be more serious than a political development. Properly promoted it might serve to remove Austria from the war, which would be an end much to be desired.

GERMANY'S DEBT.

In a recent discussion in the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies, Prince Fugger estimated that if the war were to end now the German debt would amount to \$33,340,000,000, with annual interest charges of \$4,900,000,000. The figures are so large as to be almost meaningless to the ordinary reader. Possibly they will be more intelligible if scaled down to the Canadian standard. Taking the estimated population of Canada compared with that of the Central Empires and computing the debt on a population basis we find that if Canada were in the same plight her debt would be approximately \$4,300,000,000, with annual charges of \$600,000,000, involving an annual burden on every man, woman and child in the country of \$75.

There is a constant suggestion that Germany will rid herself of this burden by the simple expedient of repudiating the debt owed within her boundaries. This would not do away with the burden, however. It would merely shift it from the country at large to each individual German. Not a German institution of credit, not a bank, not a loan society could survive repudiation by the German state of the debt it owes to the people. Such a procedure would smash the whole commercial structure of the empire and consequently is not to be thought of. More likely it is that after the war is over Germany will emerge from the conflict saddled with a debt so huge that not for generations will she recover her former status in the world.

U. S. Reserves to Smother the Huns.

Whether the Germans prevail in their great offensive or not the contribution of the United States to the support of its Allies in France will

have to be more than the force already authorized by Congress. If the Germans should succeed in driving the British Army in the north back toward the Channel ports, or in breaking through the French Army in the south and taking Amiens and its supply railroads for both armies the war would go on, even if complete disaster befall either wing of the Allied Army. The French and British might lose hundreds of thousands of men, but hundreds of thousands probably not less than two millions, would remain to carry on the defensive campaign against the time when the United States could disembark great relieving armies at the port in France which has been taken over and which would be protected and held by the Allied forces on shore and by the sea power of Great Britain, France and the United States.

On the other hand, if Germany should be worsted in the great battle now raging and should lose the initiative, the war would still go on, for the Germans cannot afford to quit the field while they have the ability to wage war. An eminent French General has predicted that if the Germans are defeated in their offensive they will die in and fight on for a deadlock. This could be broken only by a great counter-offensive, but it would not be launched by the Allies until American reinforcements assured the success of a forward movement. It might be necessary to wait until the summer of 1919 to strike the blow.

Concerning Separation

Sir Frederick Smith, British attorney-general, who has been writing for publication a series of articles about his recent political mission to the United States, says in one of them that Cobden and Bright would have welcomed the news that the self-governing colonies had declared their independence. This statement the Toronto Globe describes as "slush and slander."

Yet it is strictly true. Smith is not so ignorant on the subject as the Globe is. Everyone who has read Norley's Life of Cobden knows that the chief exponent of the Manchester school of political-economics looked with favor upon the separation of the self-governing colonies from the empire and believed that, so long as Britain could continue her trade relations with them, she would suffer no real loss by the separation, and might even benefit from it. Bright thought, like wise and both he and his friend believed that the political independence of the colonies was in the line of "manifest destiny."

A BIT OF VERSE

AN APRIL ADORATION.
(C. D. G. Roberts.)
Sang the sunrise on an amber morn—
"Earth be glad An April day is born,
Winter's done, and April's in the skies,
Earth, look up with laughter in your eyes!"
Putting off her dumb dismay of snow,
Earth bade all her unsexen children
grope
Then the sound of growing in the air
Rose to God a liturgy of prayer;
And through succession of the days
Laughed the running furries of warm
rain,
Laughed the tingling cells of bud and shoot,
God in all the concord of their mirth
Heard the adorable-song of Earth.

A BIT OF FUN

Awful Language.
"This English language I cannot understand," wailed the poor French soldier to his English friend. "Now see 'ear, I look in my little book an' see 'ay that if I go queer I go fast, and I am tied up in a fact, if I spend see money too much I am fast."
"An' zen I find zis in zee English newspaper: 'Ze first one won one pound prize.' Ouz! Zee English language, It is awful!"—London Ideas.

Superfluous.
Would you paint the lily?
Senseless question, the poor French soldier asked the English soldier.
And to rouse the two-lips,
That is foolish, too.

Righteous indignation.
Mrs. Jones ponder what makes baby so wakeful?
Jones (savagely)—Why, it's hereditary, of course. That's what comes of your sitting up nights waiting for me.—Boston Transcript.

In the Army.
"Don't be too hard on poor Khaki-boy, lieutenant."
"Why not?"
"Well, he's just a raw recruit."
"Sure—that's why I roasted him."—Florida Times-Union.

Coming True.
"I gave my wife a pearl necklace for her birthday."
"Why, my dear fellow, pearls mean tears."
"I know they do. She cried till she got it."—Baltimore American.

A Set Rule.
"I wonder how they can afford an auto."
"Have they an auto?"
"They have an auto."
"Well, anybody can afford an auto that can get possession of an auto."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Glory.
He shall have glory when is past
The battle's cry and hue,
If he can answer at the last
That he was true.

Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE.
Mr. Parkins came to see my sister Gladis after supper last night, laying his case on the hall rack and putting a box of candy on top of the piano, being a box with red ribbon around it and looking at it as if it were to be some special kind with all that ribbon, and I looked at it a while and then I said, Geez wat I herd some lady say about you and Gladis, Mr. Parkins.
Well, well, that commences interestingly, sed Mr. Parkins, but I am a very poor sewer and I probably coudent guess if I gessed all nite, and besides, there are at least 5,000 things that some lady coud of sed, so it wud take a nexter good gesser anyway. In fact, it seems to me theres only one way out of it, and thats good old fashioned bribery. Now heers a thin but perfectly good dime, perhaps it will save me hours of nerve racking gessing.
And he gave me a dime and I put it in my pocket, saying, She sed you and Gladis sertyn make a nice looking couple.
Fine, cheap at half the bribe, and heers another one to thank you in advance for telling your sister wen she comes down. And he gave me another dime, and I put it in my pocket with the first one, saying, O, is there more to it, well, the more the merrier, let us hope, sed Mr. Parkins, and I sed, The rest of it is, she sed she didnt see how Gladis coud ever stand that little mushtash.
O, sed Mr. Parkins, on 2nd thawits perhaps we had better let the state quo continue to quo jest the way it is, in other words, consider your douds.
O well, I sed, I gess I dont make much differents, because I told Gladis at breakfast this morning enyhow.
Which I did.

CAMPOBELLO.

Campobello, May 3.—The quarterly meeting in connection with the Baptist churches of the seventh district were held in the churches here, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The following members were in attendance, Rev. J. H. Jenner, Rev. W. Amos and Rev. W. R. Robinson, also Delegate Gamble, Rev. J. H. Jenner opened the meetings, assisted by Rev. W. Amos. An address in preparation was given by Rev. W. R. Robinson. Rev. J. N. Jenner gave the address on Evangelism. At an open conference session Rev. W. Amos presided. The reports from the different churches were read, namely Fairville, Ludlow street, of St. John, St. George, St. Andrews, Bay Side, Wilson's Beach, North Roads, etc.

The evening session was opened by Rev. J. H. Jenner, who delivered an address on obligation. There were also addresses by Rev. W. Amos and Messrs. Newman and Rev. W. R. Robinson.

On Sunday the church in the Wilson's Beach district was presided over by Rev. J. H. Jenner, Rev. W. Amos, and Rev. W. R. Robinson.

At North Roads Rev. W. R. Robinson gave in the morning an illustration of life in a ship on the ocean and its final destination.

During the convention the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society was reorganized with a membership of thirty members, which will convene Tuesday weekly.

The report of the churches for the year was very satisfactory, and reported an increase of membership, viz: Charlotte street, 37; Ludlow, 68; 15; St. Stephen, 24, etc.

The Young People's Society by an unanimous vote decided to support a native missionary. The weather throughout the session was fine and the meeting were well attended.

APOHAQUI

Mrs. W. T. Little and children have arrived here from Truro, are moving into a cottage on River street, and will in the future make their home here.

Mrs. J. B. Doherty has returned to St. John, after a few weeks visit at her former home here.

Rev. Jabez Rice, B. A. of Sussex, will preach in the Methodist church on Sunday next, in exchange with Rev. Leon H. Jewett.

Mrs. Ora Keith and baby Olive, are leaving on Friday for their home in Berlin, New Hampshire, after an extended visit with Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Taylor. Mrs. Taylor will accompany Mrs. Keith to enjoy a month's visit with relatives in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, also spending a short time in Portland en route.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarke Moore will occupy one of Jones Brothers cottages on George street for the summer.

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, May 3.—Murray McAuley of Fall River, Mass., is visiting his mother, Mrs. J. D. McAuley, and other relatives here for a few days before he enters the United States army.

Misses Edith and May MacMillan of Jaquet river spent the week-end with their cousin, Miss Delphine Clarke.

The "Ever-Ready" Club in connection with Canadian girls in training met Friday evening at the home of Mrs. T. A. Clarke. Two new members were admitted. Miss Edna Menzies recited and Mrs. (Dr.) D. R. Moore gave the second of a series of lectures on fire.

Mrs. James Livingstone of Harcourt returned home last week after several months' visit to her daughter, Mrs. James Lyon of Millerton.

Mrs. Howard Cassidy is visiting her sister, Mrs. Ernest Ryan, of Fredericton.

Miss Florence Bird, returned missionary from Japan, who has been visiting relatives in Chatham and Newcastle, went to her home in Marysville on Saturday.

To Arrive—30 Tons Linseed Oil Cake MEAL Old Process

C. H. PETERS SONS, LIMITED
St. John, N. B.

The Comfort Two Point Gasoline Iron



Readily adjusted. Always to be trusted. Capacity 3/4 pint. Weight 6 1/2 pounds. Operates five hours on one filling. 18 1/2 square inches of ironing surface. Two Points: Both Ends Arc Front Ends

Price - - \$5.00

T. McAVITY & SONS, E.

Boy Scout Wrist Watches

Promptness—a keen sense of the value of time—is a vital principle in training the Boy Scout, and it encourages by providing the lad with a Thoroughly Dependable Wrist Watch which can be readily selected from our large collection gathered from the most reliable makers.

Call—Bring the Boy Along.

FERGUSON & PAGE

Diamond Importers and Jewelers, 41 King St.

Wire Door Mats for Public Buildings or Private Residences.

Express Wagon Top Bows, Express Wagon Top Covering, Axle Grease,

M. E. AGAR, - - - 51-53 Union Street
Phone 818. St. John, N. B.

THE STRONGEST BELT For Damp Situations

—AND—
GENERAL MILL PURPOSES

ENGLISH BALATA BELTING

ALSO EXC. LEATHER BELTING

Manufactured by
D. K. McLAREN, LIMITED, Box 702
Main 1121 90 GERMAIN ST., St. John, N. B.

FIRE ESCAPES

Structural Steel, Bolts and Rods

WM. LEWIS & SON, St. John

The Union Foundry and Machine Works, Ltd.

Engineers and Machinists
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS

West St. John. Phone West 15
G. H. WARING, Manager.

KEEP YOUR HOUSE IN REPAIR

It will be several years before prices recede. Do your repair work now when you have the money. Those who put off will find the cost much larger in the long run.

Phone your carpenter to-day.

The Christie Wood-working Co., Ltd.

186 Erin Street.

A Splendid Optical Service

Every detail that makes for greatest efficiency in testing eyes, grinding lenses and fitting glasses is provided for at Sharpe's.

Our optometrists have had many years' experience. Our testing room is equipped with the best scientific apparatus. Our prescriptions are filled in our own grinding plant by skilled workmen.

It is an optical service guaranteed to be satisfactory.

L. L. SHARPE & SON,

JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS,
21 King Street, St. John, N. B.

BUSINESS MEN

Are just as anxious to discover and employ well trained and talented help as young people are to secure good positions.

No better time for beginning preparation than just now. Catalogues containing Tuition Rates and full information mailed to any address.

S. Kerr,

Principal

FLEWELLING PRESS

3 Water St.

BRASS TABLETS FOR MEMORIALS
BRASS SIGNS, DOOR PLATES, NUMBERS.
STENCILS IN BRASS & PAPER

PURE Government

You Western Ca

MARITIME

Enjoy life while it lasts with one that is come to us and your hood and your face will

PEER

FULL SET

\$8.00

PAINLESS Guaranteed BROKE

Filling of all kind tendance.

PHONE M. 278. Hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Loos

LEDGERS

BARNES & CO

GRAND

Lake S

At the C

The Ideal Tour Hotel
Good golf course, fish dancing, fine motoring rent. Write for circuit River and Rockledge

NEW ENGLI

Fine Spring an

EDG

THE U

Corona Portable 2 Machines Repair

UNITED T

ELEC

HIRAM W

91 Germain S

Wanted to bu

alon

R. G. & F. W.

CRUTO

S

THE ROYAL