

# The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1916.

"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.

## OUR DEBT TO THE BRITISH NAVY

At the present time Canadian wheat is worth about \$1.85 per bushel and is said to be headed toward the \$2 mark. In Russia wheat is worth about 50 cents a bushel, yet the Russian wheat is of high quality and has competed with the Canadian output for the markets of the world. A very large part of the difference in price between the product of the Canadian wheat fields and that of the great wheat areas of our ally is directly due to the fact that the sea lanes to the world markets have been kept open for Canadian and American wheat by the absolute supremacy of the British navy.

The necessity for this supremacy is obviously apparent. Suppose that one of the attempts of the German navy to break through Jellicoe's cordon in the North Sea had been even partially successful, and half a dozen of their cruisers had escaped into the Atlantic. They might have paralyzed trade and commerce between this continent and the old world and have prevented the landing of troops and supplies for the motherland. Today, however, and uninterrupted since the commencement of the war, the Atlantic has been an open road to be traversed in safety. True there have been isolated cases when through piratical and unrecognized methods the enemy has succeeded in sending to the bottom of the ocean commerce carrying ships, yet such losses are infinitesimal when compared with the volume of traffic daily carried from this continent to the Motherland.

Canada has benefitted from the protection of the British navy. Canada should be represented in that navy. We had an opportunity for that representation to take the form of ships of a class and character that would have been found in the front rank of the Empire's naval forces. Through the ill-advised action of the parliamentary and Senatorial representatives of the Liberal party that honor was denied to us but there is now an opportunity to be represented by our men.

This country has done well in the supply of soldiers to the Empire's armies and those soldiers have won undying fame by their valor and ability. Through arrangements which have been perfected by the Naval Department of the Canadian Government we can now have our own fleet and blood fighting for the Empire in the navy as they have done in the army. It is the duty of Canadians to encourage recruiting in the navy, and we can do so most heartily for the scheme outlined by Hon. Mr. Hazen's department makes the most liberal provisions in the way of maintenance, pay and separation allowances. Men who join the Canadian contingent in the British navy will receive the same pay and allowances as men in the army and will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are "doing their bit" for the Empire in a most effective manner.

## THE PREMIER'S APPEAL.

Sir Robert Borden, in one of the most notable utterances Canadians have ever heard, has appealed to the manhood of this country to contribute still more largely to the Empire's arms, and to the women of Canada not to stay their hands in the worthy efforts they have so successfully prosecuted since the commencement of the war.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when asked to join in a work of Empire-wide importance, refused—because he was not pleased with the action of the Government in the matter of an appointment to a clerkship.

On every side the Premier's statesmanlike appeal has been received with warmest approval. Also, on every side, can be found nothing but the bitterest sort of condemnation for the action of Laurier, the partizan.

Sir Robert Borden, in his public career, has done many things which prove his high patriotism and strong devotion to the cause of Empire, but no action in his whole life will win for him more hearty endorsement or more certain commendation to remembrance as a great Imperial statesman than his clear-cut call to the men and women of Canada to rally to the service of the Empire, in this, the hour of need.

The Allied troops have made much

progress in the battle against Prussian militarism. Canadians have won signal honors as participants in the history-making events of the past two years, but the battle is not yet won; opportunities for laurel-winning and, more important than that honor, for faithful, patriotic service, are awaiting Canadians who don the khaki.

To quote the Premier: "The climax of the war is rapidly approaching. The last hundred thousand men that Canada will place in the fighting line may be the deciding factor in a struggle the issue of which will determine the destiny of this Dominion, and of our Empire and of the whole world." Sir Robert does not mince words. He plainly tells us that if we Canadians, are unprepared to support the splendid men who have already gone to fight our battles on land, on sea, or in the air, if we are not willing to reinforce that incomparable army to the last man and the last cent the humiliation of defeat may yet be our portion.

There is an imperative call to sacrifice, a call in which all parties and all divisions of thought should have joined. If Canadians fail to respond the shame and the responsibility for what may come will rest upon them.

And what a dreadful responsibility must be borne by the men or group of men who, forgetting honor, forgetting that the nation stands pledged to participate in this conflict until the desired victory comes, will willingly place party ahead of Empire, politics before patriotism, and who having the ability to help, fail to do so. It is not a question of politics except for those prejudice-blinded ones who, through unworthy motives, make it so, and who have refused to do their part in the most important work Canada has ever faced.

Sir Robert Borden's appeal merits and demands the co-operation of all Canadians without division. With nothing less can the desired results be achieved, with nothing less will Canadians be satisfied.

## THOSE "PATRIOTIC SPEECHES."

The Telegraph complains of The Standard's failure to publish the "loyal and patriotic recruiting speeches" delivered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the province of Quebec. Why does the Telegraph, itself, not publish them? In fact The Standard challenges the Telegraph to publish the full text of Sir Wilfrid's speech in Montreal when he spoke from the same platform as Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux—and also publish the Lemieux speech, which Laurier heard and applauded. Such publication will give the people an opportunity to see for themselves that Sir Wilfrid's "patriotic" and "loyal" speeches contain very little patriotism and a great deal of partizan politics.

## AN OUTSIDE VIEW.

To the earnest attention of those Liberal newspaper editors who have taken objection to the statement that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's refusal to join in a recruiting appeal would create adverse criticisms outside of this Dominion we submit the following from the Buffalo Express, a newspaper which has no interest in Canadian affairs, except a news interest, and which cannot be accused of trying to arouse opposition against Sir Wilfrid for political purposes. The Express says:

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier, former premier of Canada, and now leader of the opposition, is not an Imperialist. While professing the greatest loyalty to the British flag, there is no doubt that as a French-Canadian his nationalism overshadows his Imperialism. His politics from 1896, when he first took office, until his reciprocity proposal defeated him in 1911, have all been national rather than Imperial. He apparently does not sympathize with the anti-British utterances of that Quebec Nationalist, Henri Bourassa, and his lieutenant, Armand Lavergne, but there are indications that he believes that Canada's destiny should be along the lines laid down by those two and others who would leave the Dominion a nation with as little to do with London as possible, short of actual severance of the traditional nominal allegiance to that monarchy which holds the sceptre but does not rule.

"Specific acts of Sir Wilfrid's which indicate this policy include his reluctance to send an expeditionary force to South Africa in the Boer war until

public sentiment compelled him to take some action, his opposition in the Imperial conferences held in London during his regime to anything which would tend toward closer relations, trade and otherwise, between England and the colonies, and his opposition to the contribution of three battleships to the British navy four years ago.

"At London, Ont., last week Sir Wilfrid made a partizan speech in which he declared that he is a pacifist, and warned his hearers against the danger of militarism, in such language that the Conservative papers declare that Britain's present state of militarism is the worst kind of militarism in Sir Wilfrid's estimation. One wonders if Sir Wilfrid would have a peace party in Canada and how much of a following he would have."

## COST OF CHURCH UNION.

To the Editor of The Standard.  
Dear Sir:—Misleading statements have been given wide circulation through the public press this week regarding the cost of the Union Committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, as to the personnel of the committee, the cost of its administrative work, and the legality of the expenditure incurred.

The committee was appointed in St. John, N. B., in 1904. It consisted of sixty members, thirty of whom were pastors, twenty were elders, and the remainder represented the great missionary, educational and benevolent departments of the church. When the committee was appointed the assembly resolved: "That the expenses of the committee be paid, and that they be levied pro rata upon the various schemes of the church according to the receipts of the year 1903-4, east and west."

The committee was appointed with absolute unanimity, and the resolution regarding the payment of expenses also. From that day to this no man on the floor of the assembly has ever challenged the legality of the payment of the committee's expenses as they were reported from year to year by the treasurers, east and west. The audited accounts show that no expenses incurred by either majority or minority of the Union Committee in their propaganda were ever paid out of Mission Funds.

The total amount paid from the inception of the work in 1904 until the present time has been \$17,519.43. The men on the committee represented the church from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The travelling expenses of all the members—both of those who voted in the majority of the committee and those in the minority, were paid. During those years 1904 to 1916 two votes of the whole church were taken. This involved the printing of ballots and sending out the Basis of Union, a pamphlet of thirty-two pages, to every family, communicant and adherent of the church. The last vote taken required sixteen tons of paper to print the document. . . . When statements are made that the cost was \$40,000.00, and even more, and that the majority of the committee used the mission funds of the church illegally, they are therefore not only misleading, but false. It was the general assembly, which represents the whole church, and acting for the whole church, which incurred the expenditure, and not the majority in the Union committee. The minority was a party to this expenditure just as surely as was the majority.

Signed by JOHN SOMERVILLE,  
Joint Clerk of the General Assembly, and Agent of the church  
Toronto, Oct. 21, 1916.

## UNITED STATES NEWSPAPER HAS GOOD WORD FOR CANADA.

An American newspaper strongly praises the Canadian government and Canadians for the response which has been made to the call of the Empire to fight the foe. The Bangor Commercial says editorially:  
The Canadian government is making another strong appeal to its people to respond even more liberally to the call for troops and points out that while the enlistments from the first of the year until April were on an average of 1,000 a day, they have fallen off of late, which means that there must be renewed effort on the part of Canada.

It is not strange that the enlistments should be reduced, especially when one notes that there have already been 370,000 enlistments in Canada and that 270,000 Canadians are in the field. If one takes into consideration the population of Canada it is seen that the enlistment has been very large. And the Canadians have rendered a splendid account of themselves in the field. They have been given very severe service and have responded with the utmost gallantry leading many correspondents to say that the Canadian soldiers rank with the very best.

Canada has stood firmly by Eng-

## Shoes

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## Little Benny's Note Book

Me and Sid Hunt and Skinny Martin and Skinny quiet. Little cousin Joe was having a 4 handed catch out on the street, me and Skinny yelling. Heer you go, heer you go, and Skinny cousin jest catching without saying anything, and the ball broke a hole in Miss Winkels seller window and fell on top of the coal, which we cood see it down there, and we stood there looking at it, not wanting to ring the bell and ask, on account of having broke the window, and enhow Miss Winkels being skippy she properly woodent of gave it back to us weather we had broke the glass or not, and we jest stood there looking down the seller at it and wondering how to get it out agin without Miss Winkels finding out.

How about if one of us rings the door bell and the uther 2 go around to the gate and make sutch a noise Miss Winkels will leave the front door open to go back to see wats the matter, and then whoevers at the front door can run in and down the seller and back agin with the ball I sed.

I dont think much of that for an idee, sed Skinny, wats the matter with getting some fellow she doesnt know to ring the bell and say he came to inspect the foundations, and then go down the seller and get it for us. Nothing doing, that wood be obtaining things under false pretenses, you can get put in jale for that, sed Sid Hunt, wat do you say we get a rope and tie a noose on one end and put it down the hole and try to lasso the ball.

O, you must think you are some lasower, dont you? I sed. Wich jest the Skinny's quiet cousin Joe swag open the iron door and pushed the glass one with his foot, and heer it wasent even locked, and he jumped down on top of the coal and got the ball and came back with it.

Proving sumtimes theres more in ackshin than wat there is in tawk.

land in her hour of need and not only has sent of her best manhood but has dispatched across the ocean a constant stream of supplies. The service has not been grudgingly rendered but freely and cordially, with no question of bargaining, no bickering.

## IF MEALS WERE MUSIC.

(A professor in Chicago says that musical compositions all have distinctive food tastes. Beethoven's like a steak, Chopin's like luscious fruit, etc. —News Item.)

Walter, get a plate  
Of nice Tschalkowsky stew.  
Some hot Beethoven  
From the oven  
And pickled Verdi too—  
Some fried Rachmaninoff  
Encaseroles—that's fine!  
Then fricassee  
Claude Debussy  
With lots of Rubinstein.

Then—well, some Chopin, sharp,  
But not too sharp at that.  
A bit in G  
Will do for me  
But—mind it isn't flat!  
Then get a glass of Gluck  
And, from your Wagner, bake  
The Valkyr's whoop  
And—oh, well, soup  
And just a bit of steak.  
—Thomas R. Ydarr in the New York Times.

The 173rd in Sussex.  
The 173rd Battalion have arrived in Sussex and have taken up quarters in the building vacated by the 132nd Battalion, which is now in Halifax. Captain A. B. Corelli returned to the city yesterday from Sussex where he met the battalion officially. Speaking of the Ontario battalion, Captain Corelli said that the men presented a splendid appearance. There are three bands in the battalion—a brass, bugle and pipe band.  
The total strength of the 173rd Battalion is 979 men, and the battalion is under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Bruce.

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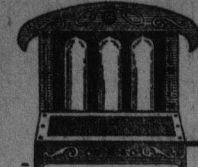
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