

# The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 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.

## THE AMERICAN PROTEST.

Undoubtedly the British Government will make courteous and dignified reply to the protest from Washington as to alleged interference with American trade as the result of the blockade of German, Austrian and Turkish ports by the Entente Allies. The disposition of the general public, however, will be to regard Washington's complaint as trivial despite the fact that the United States government proclaims itself the champion of integrity of neutral rights. It is peculiar that its rights in this high office did not occur to Washington when Belgium, a neutral nation, was violated. It is also not on record that the United States decided to take action to enforce its ideas in connection with the massacre of the Armenians or even the murder of its own citizens in the Lusitania case. In the last named tragedy it received a sweet apology but little more.

In the circumstances it will appear that the United States is doing extremely well out of this war, if supplies sold to the Allied Powers can be safely delivered as the result of the inability of the Kaiser's navy to protect German commerce places the Teutons at a disadvantage in that respect, surely that is not a point on which Great Britain can be blamed. Imagine, for a minute, that conditions were reversed; that the United States was at war, say with Chile or Argentina and that the American navy was able to prevent supplies sold by British firms from reaching the enemy, while assuring safe and prompt delivery for all orders sold to America. How would Washington be inclined to receive a demand from Britain that because British merchants could not deliver goods to Chilean or Argentine ports, America must withdraw her warships from these waters and permit the British exporter to wax wealthy? Would it not unofficially laugh at Britain?

The greater part of the war orders from the Allied Powers has been placed with American concerns. The added business has meant more to the United States than all they are liable to lose from the fact that the German market has been closed to them. Surely there is little cause for complaint. As to the contention that the blockade is "ineffective," the very fact that Washington claims American export business has been injured to the point where a protest is necessary, proves the efficiency of the measures taken to prevent Germany from receiving supplies from the outside world.

But there is another side to the situation which should appeal to the people of the United States as strongly as to those of the British Empire. It is decidedly to the interest of the United States that the German powers should be defeated. The defeat of the British Empire would mean the removal of the strongest friend America possesses. German domination over Britain would, eventually, mean similar domination over the United States, so even from selfish motives it is to the interest of Washington to see the British Empire triumphant.

Great Britain and her allies in this war face conditions entirely without precedent. Every canon of civilization, every principle of humanity has been violated by the monsters who wear the uniform of the Central Powers. British defeat would spell retrogression for the world. British victory would mean triumph for the principles of liberty and justice and honor. The United States as the professed champion of those principles should place no obstacle in the way of achieving that result.

## THE BRITISH CENSORSHIP

Certain events of the past two or three days have again served to focus public attention upon the censorship system employed by the British government in connection with war news and comment. On Saturday the London Globe, the oldest afternoon newspaper in London, was suppressed by the authorities because of the refusal of its owners and editors to obey the instructions of the censors. Yesterday in the House of Lords, Viscount Milner, attacked the government for disseminating what he contended was "doctored" information, couched in a

more optimistic tone than the circumstances warranted. He also stated that the reports emanating from German sources were often more reliable than those issued under the sanction of the British government.

Viscount Milner, of course, spoke under the protection of his position. Had a newspaper made the same statement it might have rendered itself liable to the fate of the London Globe. Even admitting that, it is inconceivable that a British Peer would make such statements if he did not believe they had foundation in fact and if Viscount Milner correctly represents the case it would certainly seem that an investigation would be in order.

In considering censors and censorship it is well to remember that the office can never be bigger than the man who fills it. Possessed of common sense and ordinary knowledge and equipped with the regulations governing the office it should not be difficult to satisfactorily discharge the censor's duties. There have been occasions when the censors seemed devoid of some necessary qualifications such, for instance, as the reported case of an English censor who, upon reading a newspaper dispatch containing these lines—"The shouting and the tumult dies, the capitulation and the kings depart"—carefully deleted the latter portion of the quotation. Called to account for his action he made the unique defence that the statement was misleading; that neither "captains" nor "kings" figured in the occurrence with which the dispatch purported to deal and, consequently, as they were not there, it would be wrong for him to pass words in any way having to do with their movements. Had that censor possessed even a rudimentary knowledge of his Kipling he would have saved himself from the humiliation of an egregious blunder. This case was the subject of comment in the British Parliament and the unfortunate censor came in for more than a little chaffing.

Generally speaking, however, the duties of the censors appear to be well discharged. It is of the utmost importance that information should be suppressed if its publication, by any chance, would be of value to the enemy. It is equally important that the people should be told the truth. Far better to refuse to issue any statement than circulate a misleading one.

While Viscount Milner may have special facts upon which he bases his attack, it will be difficult for any Briton to believe that the home government would knowingly permit untrue information to be spread broadcast through the newspapers, and if there is the shadow of foundation for the charge the fullest enquiry cannot but be beneficial.

As to the suppression of the London Globe, there was probably ample warrant for what at first might appear to be a drastic measure. That newspaper was controlled by Cecil Harmsworth, brother of Lord Northcliffe, and undoubtedly took its inspiration from the same source as other publications under the same control. If the British authorities should decide to suppress all of them there would be little room for complaint except from those directly concerned, for their whole influence has been directed against certain ministers of the British government. Even Lord Kitchener has not been immune from the attacks and, undoubtedly, not a little harm has been done to recruiting as the result of the pernicious activity of the Northcliffe press. Possibly the fate of the London Globe may serve as a warning to the greater of fenders.

In Canada there is little cause for complaint. The newspapers are playing the game and playing it fairly, but there will certainly be general agreement in the thought that the Milner charges should be investigated. If the noble lord has spoken without knowledge that fact should be made abundantly clear. If, on the other hand, his charges are well grounded, the condition which makes such a complaint possible should be forever removed. Generally, the public will be very loath to believe his allegations but will await with keenest in-

terest the pronouncement of the British government on the points he has raised.

## RECRUITING RESULTS.

Whatever might have been said earlier in the war, no fault can now be found with the response being made by the men of New Brunswick to the call for recruits. And it should be remembered that this is after the "hectic flush" stage of the war has worn off.

All honor to the men who formed the first Canadian contingent. On the field of battle they comported themselves in a manner to reflect the highest credit upon themselves and their country. The story of Langemark, St. Julien and Festubert will be told and retold wherever deeds of red-blooded men are talked of. But, in spite of this, the fact remains that the general impression in Canada at the time the first contingent was formed was that those who did not enlist then would miss the chance of being in the war.

With the second contingent it was a different matter. It had already been shown that the conflict in which the Empire was engaged would tax all her resources and there would be hard fighting aplenty before the victory was won. Yet the men responded.

When the names of men of the second division made their appearance in the casualty lists Canadians realized more than ever the seriousness of the struggle, and the fact that every available man would be required to carry Canada's cause to a successful issue. The glamor had departed, nothing but the grim seriousness of war remained. Yet, today, we find young men, ready and willing to step forward and offer themselves on the shrine of duty, undeterred by stories of suffering and danger, seeing only their plain duty to prove themselves men in this hour of world crisis. The recruiting results are eminently satisfactory and there is little doubt that men will continue to come as long as they are needed. Canada so far has felt the effect of this war, but very slightly in comparison with other nations. But the metal of the Canadian manhood is being tested. And it has proven solid.

## In Memoriam

Sir Charles Tipper, Baronet.  
By Dr. A. H. Chandler.

In Albion's Isle, the Pride of Cumberland,  
And Canada, has calmly passed away.  
The Hero of a hundred fights, to sway  
In the wide field of Politics, command  
Bold patriot—troops of followers, with a grand  
Persuasive voice of eloquence; all obey  
The leading Father of Confederation; eye  
Flook to his side, and firmly—faithful stand.  
Across the Alps and Plains, from main to main  
Of this fair land, his name shall never fade,  
Close-treasured in his country's memory:  
Mourn not; for, passed Death's portal, we await  
May greet our loved ones; ever,  
Unsevered, throughout eternity.  
Cocaine, Nov. 5th, 1915.

## From Nelson to Jellicoe

(London Daily Express, Oct. 21)  
A hundred and ten years ago today Nelson, at Trafalgar, secured for Great Britain the mastery of the seas. To Nelson's victory we owe a century's security, and the consequent social and economic progress, but he heroically repaid where generations of British seamen had sown—Drake and the Elizabethan adventurers, Blake and his Cromwells, Hawke, Anson, Rodney, and the other great eighteenth century captains. From Trafalgar to August, 1914, Great Britain's sea power was unchallenged. The history of this war shows that it is still unchallengeable. Our navy holds the seas today even more completely than it did on the day after Nelson had defeated Villeneuve. No ship can cross the oceans except by our consent. The enemy's flag has practically disappeared from neutral harbors, and his sea-borne trade has come to an end. Admiral Mahan's estimate of the super-value of sea power has been justified by experience, and we are safe in asserting that all the German successes on land are as nothing compared to the ceaseless sapping of her strength by the mighty, silent, ever watchful British fleet in the North Sea. A German publicist recently declared that this was a struggle between Moltkeism and Mahanism. We recognize that our liberties must be in jeopardy unless the German military machine is destroyed, but, even if the Kaiser ruled from Antwerp to the Persian Gulf, he could still have but a flimsy world-empire while the British navy held the highways of the seas. Well may we be thankful on Trafalgar Day that the crazy fanatics who would have surrendered all that Nelson won did not have their way.

The navy remains all-powerful, and, what is equally important, the men of the navy retain the qualities of their great predecessors. Patient and tireless, they are equal to all emergencies.

## Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE.

Pop and ma was going to go out this afternoon, and ma was awl reddy and standing there watching pop trying to put awn his collar and not being abel to awn account of the back collar button.

I was reading something in the paper the other evening, sed ma. Blast the blinking blazes, wy do the stam blanked laundrys haif to go and amear starch awl over a collar so its impossible to get a collar button into it, sed pop.

And he kepp awn makking faces at himself in the mirror and trying to attach collar to the back of his neck, and the more he troyed the more the collar button wooden go in, and ma jest kepp awn standing there watching him.

Bash it awl to blinckreens, I've wasted 10 minits awn this blazin' thing now and Im further away than wen I started, sed pop. And he baged his collar down awn the floor and picked it up and started to try agen, saying, Slamdash it to dingbust, comars the bankbinger.

I was reading something in the paper the other evening, sed ma. How extraordinary, sed pop, sed ma, sed ma, sed ma.

It was an article explaining that back collar buttons are absolutely unnecessary, because the collar will stay awn just as well without them, and how men wait so many hours of there lives fusing with bako collar buttons, sed ma.

Wich pop troyed it, jest putting the collar awn with the front collar button, and it stayed awn awl rite, and pop sed, Well, wy in the name of wasted energy didnt you spring that awn me 10 minits ago insted of allowing me to tern a haif a dazsin more hares gray trying to throw that bako collar button.

I was reading another article in the paper, sed ma, it sed that a little swearing is good for a man now and then, being a natcherl outlet for his emotions, or sumthing, and that it lent wise to interrupt him awl the time.

Good nite and farewell, darn foolshines, thy name is woman, sed pop. And he put awn his vest and cote and him and ma went out.

close, undisturbed by difficulties, and able to improvise effective defences for novel assaults. The submarine attacks on unarmed merchantmen were not anticipated. Who could have expected that the successor of Frederick the Great would have yearned for the laurels of Captain Kidd? The navy, however, quickly met the new situation, and after a brief orgy of murder the submarine menace came to an end. The Zepplin problem is more difficult, but we may be sure that it will also be solved. The Englishman on land bugles and dawdles, and hopes to muddle it before the war begins. It saw civil war in Ireland, rebellion in South Africa, uprising in India, dissemination in Canada and indifference—or worse—in Australasia.

But the dreams vanished when the reality of war appeared. From every corner of the British Empire poured its stalwart sons to fight and die for it. These streams of life have never ceased. They flow today in ever increasing volume.

In South Africa, whose premier is to add to her contribution of men, Canada and Australia keep steadily on enlisting, training and transporting as brave soldiers as ever held a trench. Cabinets may rise and fall at Westminster—such is the manner of democracies; but there are no signs that the British Empire flinches in the task to which it has set its face from Calgary to Cape Town and from Dunedin to Dublin.

## An Unshaken Empire

(Chicago Evening News.)

The Wilhelmstrasse, we are solemnly informed by cable, regards the British cabinet crisis as serious. The Wilhelmstrasse is again indulging itself in dreams of a disintegrating British Empire. These dreams obsessed it before the war began. It saw civil war in Ireland, rebellion in South Africa, uprising in India, dissemination in Canada and indifference—or worse—in Australasia.

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## FUNERALS.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary J. McCarthy took place yesterday morning at half-past eight o'clock from her late residence, Harrison street, to St. Peter's church, where Requiem High Mass was celebrated at nine o'clock. P. O'Hare, C. S. R., was the celebrant, Rev. B. Borgman, C. S. R., deacon, and Rev. Father McDougall, C. S. R., sub-deacon. Relatives bore the pall. The service was largely attended and many floral tributes were received. The interment was in the old Catholic cemetery.

The funeral of Richard Walsh took place yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Boyle, 190 Union street, to the Cathedral, where services were read by Rev. Dr. Bourgeois. Interment was in the Golden Grove cemetery.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Campbell took place Monday afternoon at three o'clock from her late residence, 52 Forest street. Rev. J. H. A. Anderson conducted the services. The interment was in the Church of England burying ground.

The funeral of Miss Mary Evelyn Lynch took place Monday morning from her parents' residence, Mr. and Mrs. David Lynch, City Line, West St. John, to the Church of the Assumption, where Requiem High Mass was celebrated by Rev. J. J. O'Donovan. The remains were laid to rest in Holy

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