

# The St. John Standard

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H. V. MACKINNON, Managing Editor. ALFRED E. MCGINLEY, Editor. Register Your Letters. Do not enclose cash in an unregistered letter. Use postal notes, money orders, or express orders when remitting.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 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.

### TO AVOID WAR-TIME ELECTION.

Hon. A. E. Kemp, returning from Ottawa, told a Toronto audience on Friday night that it was the intention of the Government to appeal to the British Parliament for an extension of the life of the Canadian Parliament in order to avoid a general election during war-time. Such an appeal must go to the Imperial authorities as the unanimous request of both parties at Ottawa. If, when the matter comes before the Canadian Parliament, the Liberals follow the line that recent happenings seem to have marked out for them, and oppose the request, it will, of course, become necessary to divide the people of the country on political issues, but it is to be hoped that the better counsels of the Liberal party will prevail and a contest will be avoided.

Canada wants no election during war no matter what is the opinion of some Grit politicians who would place party above their country's welfare and in this time of blood and tears seek to force political questions on the public mind. The war measures of the Canadian Government have been undertaken with a single purpose in view and that the triumph of the Empire. Already there is in force an agreement which will prolong the life of the present parliament until October of next year. This agreement has been studiously adhered to by the Premier and the members of his cabinet. So punctilious have they been in this regard, that the silence of the heads of the Conservative party in Canada, in the face of the open political propaganda carried on by the opposition, has been tacitly accepted by some of the less thoughtful of the Liberal party as an indication of Government weakness. The Liberals themselves, having repeatedly violated the so-called political truce, have been unable to understand the Premier's rigid adherence to it.

Hon. Mr. Kemp's statement comes as a further illustration of the Premier's mind. To Sir Robert Borden and his advisors the one important question is the winning of the war, and he regards it as most necessary that the people of the country shall be united and of one mind in all matters pertaining to the administration of Canada as long as there is danger at the front.

This view was also expressed by Liberal leaders who, if they now refuse the Premier's request in this matter will find themselves faced with past utterances in which they did not hesitate to express the opinion that a war-time election would be little short of a catastrophe. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is already on record to this effect; while, in an interview given to the Manitoba Free Press in Winnipeg, Hon. William Pugsley, Minister of Public Works in the Laurier cabinet, expressed himself in no uncertain terms. Mr. Pugsley said, among other things:

"The present circumstances are so grave from the standpoint of Canada and the Empire that it would be deplorable in my opinion to have the people divided upon party questions. Another of the reasons why I favor putting off an election until after the war is because I think it would be a great pity to hold one just when the energies of all the people of Canada, and especially the members of the Government who are primarily charged with the duty of attending to the recruiting and equipping of the soldiers should be devoted to this one end."

The St. John Times went quite as far as Mr. Pugsley when it said on September 11, 1915, "All that Sir Robert Borden needs to do is to announce that there will be no election until after the war."

Holding the views they did at that time it is not too much to expect that the Liberal leaders and Liberal newspapers, as soon as the request is made in Parliament, will at once agree that there should be no election during the war, and will support the appeal to the mother country. The country will then be spared the dissension and party warfare a general election would bring. After the conflict has been fought and won and the Canadians in khaki, released from their Empire duties, return to resume their places in our civil life it will be time enough

to settle questions of purely domestic concern. In the meantime it is Canada's first business to strain every effort in the direction of winning the war.

### GERMANY CANNOT CHOOSE.

As illustrating Germany's tenacity of purpose some American papers have given considerable attention to the statement of Von Hindenburg that his country is determined to continue the war to a finality and they express the opinion that the determination indicates a high quality of patriotism as well as many more months of hard fighting. As to the duration of the war, that is to be decided in the future, but Canadians will be inclined to ascribe to necessity rather than patriotism the pronouncement of the German general.

The fact of the matter is that Germany has passed the period when she could choose whether she would continue fighting or make terms. Weeks ago Lloyd George, the British Minister of War, declared that the struggle "is to be to a finish." This forced upon Germany a situation from which there was no escape except on terms and conditions to be dictated by the Allies. There is no doubt that if some avenue of escape was open to her Germany would be very glad to quit, but while her enemies hang grimly on to every tank and show as much willingness and ability to fight as at any time during the past two years there is nothing left for her to do but make the best of it.

Beyond all question Von Hindenburg is right. The war will be continued to a finality, until the last vestige of Prussian despotism has been ground under foot and the world is forever freed from the tyranny of Berlin. The war will not be continued by Germany's desire or because Germany hopes to win. It has passed that stage. Germany today is in the position of a criminal, an enemy of society for whom a punishment has been set and must be administered. It is no longer a war of one country against another but a campaign of society against a murderer and there can be no doubt of the issue.

The war may be protracted for one two or five years, but no matter how much time is consumed in the process of punishment it will be continued until the principles in defense of which it was undertaken are vindicated and a criminal has been amply punished for his misdeeds. It does not rest with Germany to say when or how that punishment shall be administered.

### THE MOVIES FOR RECRUITS.

The Toronto Mail and Empire urges on the National Service Board the advisability of utilizing the motion picture as an incentive to recruiting. It suggests that the Board should get good moving pictures of Canadian troops at the front. Scenes and events to fire the imagination, to stir patriotic impulses, and impress the need of more men, ought to be portrayed.

Containing the Mail and Empire says: "The pictures taken should be taken as close to the firing line and should be as vivid in representation of what Canadian troops have to face as those taken of British troops in 'The Battle of the Somme.' These pictures should be displayed in every city and hamlet of Canada, not as a commercial enterprise, but in conjunction with recruiting efforts. The expense should be part of the Government's outlay on military organization. In the next six months there must be an earnest endeavor in this country to bring up the rate of recruiting. There is need of something new to stir Canada's blood, to arouse eligible men who might go if sufficiently awakened. The effect of the 'Battle of the Somme' pictures upon audiences was deep. But those pictures were shown as a commercial venture, they had no outward relation to recruiting, and people viewed them merely as a revelation of war. If those had been pictures of Canadians, showing men of our own flesh and blood leaving their trenches to charge, gathering in prisoners, and bringing in the wounded—would they have not stirred fire in the veins of stay-at-homes? The pictures might be painful to many, they might frighten others, but of their stimulating influence upon the better type of young men there is no doubt. In particular, why could not pictures of Quebec battalions be specially prepared for exhibition in Quebec, arousing the provincials, and showing them the need

of co-operation. If with the pictures suitable appeals and comments were interwoven, would they not have an effect far greater than numberless orations?"

"The moving picture reaches a class of people whose deepest feelings are not always reached by newspaper articles, speeches or ordinary canvassing. It has a field peculiarly its own. Where there would be such popular interest as in pictures of Canadian battalions at the front, the opportunity for effective propaganda is most inviting. The National Service Directors should give the subject most careful consideration."

A private view of the "Battle of the Somme" film referred to was recently given in this city at which several citizens were privileged to be present. While the effect of the pictures was painful to some who had dear ones at the front, yet their realism could not be questioned, nor could it be denied that similar views of Canadians in action would have an appeal more powerful than the most stirring recruiting speech or the strongest newspaper article.

### ENGLISH AS TEA DRINKERS.

Why The Custom Has Grown in a Few Years.

One remarkable feature of English domestic life has been the increase in tea-drinking. In 1878 the consumption of tea per head of the population in the United Kingdom was four and a half pounds. In 1913 it was six and three-quarter pounds. The increase has been all to the good from the point of view of the nation's sobriety. It represents a real change in habit.

The great increase in the consumption of tea is very largely due to the efforts of British planters in India. Formerly all tea came from China. Fortunately, however, it was discovered that the tea shrub is a native of Assam, one of the Indian provinces. Energetic Britons started planting in Assam. The present-day Indian planter is a very different individual from the luxurious gentleman of "Tom Cringle's Log," and the romances of Marryat. His life is one of assiduous toil, sweetened by all too brief furloughs.

The pioneer planters had before them the task of reclaiming those jungle wastes; of replacing their futile extravagance of vegetation by well-ordered gardens; of repopulating those bare tracts supplementing the scanty and inert inhabitants by larger numbers of orderly and industrious workers from other provinces.

The planters are men conversant with modern science and use ingenious machinery well adapted to the purpose it serves. Large gardens, carefully planned, are cultivated by experts. After plucking the leaf undergoes many processes. It is withered to condense the sap. It is rolled to squeeze the juice out to the surface. It is oxidized to develop the flavor and aroma. It is fired to dry it. It is packed in clean, lead-lined, airtight chests.

All these processes are performed by clean automatic machinery. Thus the teas from India are pure and free from all contaminating admixture. Coming from healthy, well-matured plants, they contain all the essential elements in rich abundance.

The Standard received a bouquet of fresh flowers, yesterday that only a couple of days ago was picked by Mrs. Margaret Baxter in the garden of her residence on Lancaster street, West St. John. The bouquet consisted of dandelions, daisies, August flower and sweet peas and they were in splendid bloom. The sweet peas particularly holding the same fragrant odor as when picked during the summer. This is additional evidence of St. John's ability to classify as a winter resort.

## Little Benny's Note Book

Scene, the middle of the Atlantic ocean in a boat. Christopher Columbus: Waves, waves, nothing but waves. Waves to the right of us, waves to the left of us, volleyed and thundered. Waves, waves everywhere, and not a drop of land. Good it be that I have made a mistake? 1st Sallor: Captain Columbus, wat do you say we go back? Columbus: Die, dawg! 2nd Sallor: Captain Columbus, the world is level. Columbus: You lie, villain, its round. 2nd Sallor: No sir, its level. Columbus: On the level, its round. 3rd Sallor: Jokel! 1st Sallor: Wat do you say we go back? Columbus: Aint you ded yet, dawg? Do you want me to put you in irons? Wats going to become of America if we dont discover it? 2nd Sallor: We shood worry about America. How do we know there is eny such place? It aint in the joggriety books. Columbus: If you never go any place that aint in the joggriety books, youll never get to hevvin! Good nite, look at all the waves! 3rd Sallor: Thats all there is to look at. 1st Sallor: Wat do you say we go back? Columbus: Overboard, dawg! (He gives him such a hard kick in the pants he goes rite over the side of the boat into the Atlantic ocean.) 1st Sallor: Hurray, Im standing on the bottom! Land! Land! Land! Columbus: America! Everybody: Herry!

## PARJON WANTED FOR DR. DUDLEY

Movement to Have Former Houlton Athlete, Self-confessed Slayer of School Girl, Released from Prison.

Woodstock, Nov. 5.—A case of much interest on this side of the boundary line is that of Dr. Lionel E. Dudley, now serving a fifteen year sentence in the state prison for the slaying of fifteen year old Mildred Sullivan, a pretty school girl of Houlton. Dudley is reported to be a model prisoner and his many friends in Maine are endeavoring to have him pardoned. A petition will soon be sent to Augusta asking for his release. Miss Sullivan was operated upon illegally in Boston by Dr. Dudley, who his friends say, was under the influence of liquor at the time. Death was caused by blood-poisoning. He was convicted in the supreme court of Maine after pleading guilty following the sensational testimony of Kate Michaud, formerly of Madawaska. Dr. Dudley was widely known as an athlete when he attended Colby College at Waterville.

## The Cause of Appendicitis Now Definitely Known

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## Increased Cost of Efficiency

has compelled increased Rates of Tuition, beginning Nov. 1st. Those entering this month entitled to present rates. Rate Card mailed to any address.

S. Kerr, Principal

Red Cross Shipments. Among the visitors to the city on Saturday was Harry B. Milburn, late marine superintendent of the Canadian Northern Steamships, but now of the Canadian Red Cross Transport Service. Before leaving for Montreal on the night express, Mr. Milburn stated to "The Standard" that the shipments of cases for the Red Cross have been very large, the different societies are working hard, and he expects that the shipments this winter will be larger than ever.

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