

The St. John Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 51 Prince William street,
St. John, N. B., Canada.

H. V. MacKINNON, Managing Editor.
ALFRED E. MCINLEIGH, Editor.

United States Representative:
Henry DeClerque, Chicago, Ill.
Louis Klebahn, New York.

British Representative:
Frederick A. Smyth, London.

Advertising rates on application.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 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.

GERMANY DOOMED

If the present war has been remarkable for any one feature aside from the recurring victories of the Allies, that feature has been supplied by the many failures of Germany. From the time diplomatic relations with other European powers were broken off up to the present her plans have miscarried. Faced by foes on all sides, the position in which she found herself when the war opened, it was the obvious policy to inflict a decisive defeat on one before turning to the other. Undoubtedly this policy was responsible for the swift dash upon Paris early in August, a dash which might have succeeded had it not been that the gallant Belgians held back the oncoming Germans just a few days too long. Failure to reach Paris also meant failure of the plan to crush the French army at one blow and, in the meantime, Russian mobilization was proceeding much more quickly than German observers, who, it is safe to say, had been busy in Russia for at least six months before the war, had believed possible. Before the Germans were brought to a halt in the western war area the Russian Bear had already scratched his way into East Prussia and was making himself active on the lines in the direction of Posen.

By the failure of her first stroke Germany was robbed of much of her force. Compelled to divide her forces to meet first one foe and then another, the German Empire has fought a losing battle, and there is not the slightest doubt as to the nature of its ending. While her armies were sorely beset by Britain, France and Russia, the activity of the greatest navy in the world effectually isolated her and prevented the importation of many articles of which she stood in dire necessity. German commerce has been swept from the seas. Much needed supplies she must provide for herself or do without. Already the pinch of hunger is being felt by her industrial population. Absolute proof of this is found in the creation of a government monopoly in wheat and flour, which, if it means anything, assuredly means that the German government intends to see that the army is fed and supplied no matter what the effect upon non-combatants.

And the coming year offers no prospect of relief. The German harvest fields cannot be tilled while the men who ordinarily cultivated them are at the front. With untilled fields there must come a crop shortage. Especially is this the case in the great eastern provinces of the German Empire, the lands which, for grain, bear the same relation to the German people that the western wheat fields do to Canada. Farmers in Posen, East and West Prussia and Silesia will hardly pursue their accustomed industry while Russian armies stand all about ready for invasion.

The industrial centres of Germany are commencing to feel a food shortage and the agricultural districts can afford no relief. When facts such as these are considered there can be no doubt of the eventual result of this war. Germany failed in her original war plan. She failed in her revised plans and she seems destined to fail throughout. Never since the outbreak of war has there been doubt of the ability of the Allies to win their way to victory, but today the indications are that the end of the mighty struggle is much nearer than the ferocity of the fighting would indicate. Germany is putting up a brave show, but she is being rapidly consumed by a fatal internal illness.

DISPOSING OF A DYNAMITER.

The case of Van Horn, the self-styled "German officer" who dynamited the C. P. R. bridge at Vancorbo, has served to draw much editorial comment from the newspapers of the United States. One of the most sane utterances on the subject is found in the editorial columns of the Boston Transcript. The Transcript says:

"The German, Van Horn, who tried to blow up the Vancorbo bridge, may have offended against two governments at once. The bridge is jointly owned by the Maine Central and the Canadian Pacific railroads, which makes half of it American property. Canadian Pacific trains reach the bridge from this side only by 'running rights' over the Maine Central from Mattawamkeag. Its preservation was not essential to the operation of Canadian Pacific trains from Montreal to St. John, for the latter city can be reached from Maine by two other routes. Moreover, Canada has a railroad of its own, the Intercolonial, entirely on Canadian soil, which affords connection between Ontario and Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Canada has applied for Van Horn's extradition under the treaty clause which makes willful destruction of

railroad property extraditable. To this he would probably plead that what he did was an 'act of war,' a political offence. His status seems doubtful, and if he is not a German officer he is simply an alien who, within the jurisdiction of the United States, formed a plan for injuring a nation with which the United States is at peace. During our Civil War several Confederates, one at least an officer, undertook raids in the North very similar to Van Horn's exploit. Before court-martials they pleaded the immunity of 'acts of war,' but their pleas were disallowed and the death penalty was imposed. Court-martials held that tampering with railroad tracks near Buffalo and setting fire to hotels in New York were not 'acts of war.' 'If the Washington Government has a mind to sidestep the intricacies of the law, however, and to dispose of this dynamiter without cost and with every assurance that swift justice will be his reward, there is good precedent in the fate which Thaw met when he crossed the northern border. Canada returned him to the American side and in so doing saved the Dominion Government much trouble and large expense and manifested a friendly unwillingness to meddle in any way with the internal affairs of the United States. Van Horn's lawless act was aimed at Canada as the colony of Germany's enemy. Now he asks the United States to afford him refuge and protect him from paying at the hands of the Canadian Government the penalty he richly deserves. To treat him as Canada treated Thaw is not only to save ourselves trouble and expense, but to insure the Vancorbo 'dynamiter' immediate contact with Canadian justice, which we have no doubt would result in a sentence, promptly handed down and commensurate with his just deserts."

THE GOSPEL OF FORCE.

Germany has already broken so many of the rules of international law that further infractions must be regarded as inevitable whenever these appear advantageous to the war lords, says the Toronto World. They have openly adopted the principle that might makes right and evidently regard treaties, agreements and conventions of all kinds as absolutely negligible quantities in the conduct of war. Indeed, all civilized nations are today confronted with an organized good to bring back in the twentieth century the unmentionable horrors of the dark ages, when the rights and liberties of men were dependent on the whims and caprices of the lawless commander of a troop of freebooters.

But the menace today is infinitely greater, because lawlessness has been organized and is accompanied by all the resources of modern science and equipment. It is not an uncertain quantity, but a force deliberately formed and used for a definite and constant purpose. This system of terrorism that holds Belgium and the occupied districts of northern France in its iron grasp is no occasional or transient exhibition on the part of individuals. It has been deliberately conceived and is being deliberately carried out by believers in the gospel of force, who admit no moral obligations and accept no moral restraints.

Apologetists for German crimes against moral and international laws advance the specious plea that the teaching of men like Bernhardt has never been accepted by the German people. But in the conduct of this war Germans have put the precepts of Bernhardt in force and are being justified by other professors and writers who are of his cult. Take, for example, one of the most recent exponents, Karl Scheffler, a well-known German writer, who states in so many words that "all international laws are agreements which at once become illusory in war time." In his view the higher morality is "the ethics of force and of national expansion." In waging war against this doctrine the Allies are fighting for the basic principles of Christian civilization.

Reports from Ottawa are to the effect that the Liberals will seek to introduce controversial subjects at the present session of Parliament. And yet the newspaper organs of these same Grits a few weeks ago used much space and ink to tell the people that "in times such as these all political differences should be forgotten." If the reports prove correct the question might well be asked "When is a truce not a truce?"

"Remember Attila" was the battle cry which the Emperor of Germany originally used to spur on his troops. He has no need of that cry today. The sackers of Antwerp, Louvain and Malines, the baby-killers of Scarborough and the men who opened fire on a hospital ship have already made the

notorious leader of the Hun barbarians appear gentle by contrast.

The Canadian troops are in France. Already the Germans have had in Princess Patricia's Pals a taste of Canadian quality, but in the 35,000 men who left Vancorbo for the front they are likely to get a whole mouthful.

Much more of the present brand of weather will cause people to incline to the opinion that the "wisdom of Providence" was never more plainly illustrated than in the giving to February of but twenty-eight days.

The report is that farmers everywhere are taking kindly to the government's campaign to increase crop production for next year. Another indication that it pays to advertise.

New Brunswick's Responsibility To the Empire.

(Continued.)

The war has compelled people to do some serious thinking. Perhaps there is no line along which more serious thought is being given than in the industrial line. The European supply—the old world supply—having been, in respect to many articles, either cut off or seriously interrupted, the responsibility of providing materials to take their place has been thrust upon the new world.

The United States, having no war on its hands, has eagerly grasped the opportunity, and is working along a thousand and one new lines of industrial effort. One American publication, in dealing with the subject, outlines some lines that are receiving attention now that were formerly ignored. It mentions the raising of plants for medicinal purposes, many of which grow wild in the country meadows, also plants that possess a value for perfume manufacturing. There are many allied industries that the old world carried on, that the United States will try to supply in the future.

Canada, with the opportunities that she has at her disposal, is also doing what she can towards supplying present and future need. The larger and more important the share of countries receiving first attention, but they should not be allowed to shut out the possibilities which exist along lesser, perhaps, equally profitable lines. If the United States can do a most profitable business in the collection or growth of flowers or plants that serve an industrial purpose, Canada can do the same. The thought is one that might be carried along to our local botanists and naturalists. The Natural History Society would be doing the country good service if it prepared a report on native plants that possess an industrial value.

Following along this line of thought, there are doubtless many forms of plant life that have an enlarged value now that they have been taken up by farmers if they were made acquainted with them. If we had a beet root sugar factory in New Brunswick, there would be great opportunities for our farmers along this line. A gentleman from Ontario, who is familiar with the sugar beet localities in that province, told the secretary of the St. John Board of Trade the other day that the raising of sugar beets is one of the most profitable that the farmer can engage in, if he has a factory near at hand to take his product. Besides the opportunities that exist for expansion in the old agricultural lines, there are many by-products that might be manufactured from them. Germany has followed out this idea in a most scientific manner with results that should be stimulating to Canadians.

New Brunswick, as has frequently been pointed out, has great latent possibilities in her forest products. Our lumber, the greater part of which is shipped in the rough, might be manufactured to a much greater extent than it is, while in our stands of white birch and other hardwoods we possess an asset of more value than we at present dream of.

We have a variety of minerals in New Brunswick which might be turned to greater account. The United States is endeavoring to manufacture potash out of felspar. In the adjoining County of Charlotte there are thousands of tons of granite waste from which felspar might be obtained. In other parts of the province there are gypsum, limestone, oil and shale, manganese, antimony, graphite, iron, etc., the economic value of which is worth careful enquiry. The bituminous coal beds of Queens County contain untold possibilities in the manufacture by distillation of such by-products as coal tar, creosote, aniline dyes, ammonia, and the like.

New Brunswick, being a maritime province, has a most valuable asset in its marine products, particularly in its fish. Not only is there a possibility of greater development for purposes of food, but there are also possibilities of extension along industrial lines. There are certain kinds of fish that possess medicinal value; there are opportunities in fish for fertilizer manufacture, and some day a use will be found for the now valueless clam and mussel shells which are so plentiful along our shores. Sea weed, recognized by our farmers as a valuable manure, is capable of being turned into potash; and so with other marine products. Marine biologists have been at work in New Brunswick waters for many years; now is the time when their scientific research might be turned to practical account.

A canvas of varied natural assets of mine, forest, soil and sea, must convince the most thoughtless that so far as the development of these assets is concerned we are only in the kindergarten stage, and that beyond there are possibilities scarcely dreamed of. The wastage alone in these four departments would be sufficient if handled scientifically, to maintain a very much larger population than we now have, and would add untold wealth to our province.

The time has arrived when the heads of our government and the men of thought and intelligence who are engaged in the industries above named, must give consideration to the high development that is within our reach. What was formerly a visionary a few years ago has become intensely practical in these days. Moreover, behind it all there is the imperative demand that Canada shall rise to her full stature, not alone in providing men and armaments to maintain

Little Benny's Note Book.

BY LEE PAPE.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins bawled their baby over to our house last night, the baby nailing being Winfield, and after a while, Mrs. Wilkins holding the baby and Mr. Wilkins watching her do it, Mr. Wilkins said, say Potts, wat do you no, the baby can talk now.

Wat, you dont meen exultly tawkn in the seats of speaking, do you, sed dop.

Seriously, wat gits sed Mr. Wilkins. Reel words? sed pop. Yes reel words, 3 of them, sed Mr. Wilkins, he nos 3 words awreddy, and I bet you anything that inside of 2 weeks he will no 10.

Do you meen he can axually open his mouth and pernameuts 3 different words, sed pop.

Absolutely, sed Mr. Wilkins. Isent it wonderfull, sed Mrs. Wilkins. English words? sed pop.

Willyum, you axerney do ask the silliest questhins, sed ma. O, make him wem Mr. Wilkins, do make him say them, wat words are they.

I bet he cant say sikological, sed pop.

Hes a baby, not a dickshinerry, sed Mr. Wilkins, he can say papa mam-ma and nersie, and he ses papa the plainest of awl.

No, deer, he ses mamma the plainest, sed Mrs. Wilkins.

Let them judge for themselves, sed Mr. Wilkins. And he went and leened over Winfield, saying, Will Winnydny say papa for papa, say papa, Winfield say papa.

Guggils de Winfield without any expresshin awn his face. And Mr. Wilkins started to lad like anything, saying, Thare, did you heer that, now say mamma, Will, say mamma.

Guggil, sed Winfield.

He sed papa agen, sed pop.

You must be hard of hearing, sed Mr. Wilkins, now say nersie, Winnydny, say nersie for nersie, say nersie, say nersie.

Guggil, sed Winfield without any expresshin awn his face yet.

Thare, isent that marvellous, sed Mr. Wilkins.

Isent it wonderfull, sed Mrs. Wilkins.

Moithir, did you heer that baby say 3 separate and distinekt English words, sed pop to ma, and ma sed, Wycertery I did.

Then so did I, sed pop. And he took out his handkerchiff and wiped his forehead as if it was summr insted of wintir, and startid to tawk about the war.

Britain's national supremacy, but in providing means by which the Empire's industrial supremacy may be maintained. This is a stimulating motive, at once practical and patriotic.

R. E. A.

SEMI ANNUAL SHOE SALE

NEW GOODS

All regular stock reduced for our February Sale.

NO OLD STYLES

NO OLD LIFELESS GOODS.

YOU SAVE ON EVERYTHING.

\$1.00 a pair off all \$6.00, \$5.50, and \$5.00 articles.

50c to \$1.00 a pair off all \$4.50, \$4.00 and \$3.50 articles.

25c to 50c a pair off all \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 articles.

15c to 40c a pair off all \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.75 articles.

Watch our bargain counters for snaps

Our High Grade Rubbers are all reduced.

SALE GOODS CASH

NO APPROBATION

OPEN SATURDAY NIGHTS

Francis & Vaughan

19 King Street

Why Use Wall Board?

DOUGLAS FIR SHEATHING, made of clear stock, with a beautiful grain, can be finished in the natural or stained mahogany or other colors.

Only \$27.00 a thousand feet, and makes a good, stiff permanent wall.

Write for Sample and New Price List.

Christie Woodworking Co. Limited, -- Erin Street. --

Take Advantage

—OF OUR—

Mid-Winter Clearance Sale

and supply yourself with good quality shoes.

At Bargain Prices.

Here are a few of the many shown:

Women's Tan Calf Tie Pumps, nearly all sizes, \$3.50 value, now \$2.00

Girls' Kid Strap Slippers, springheel, sizes 1 and 2, \$1.25 value, now 65c.

Men's Patent Leather Blucher Oxfords, pointed toe, sizes 7, 8, 8½ only, \$4.50 value, now \$1.25

Men's Patent Leather Blucher Oxfords, pointed toe, sizes 7, 8, 8½ only, \$4.50 value, now \$1.25

See our windows for Rubber Bargins. Sale Goods cash. No sale goods sent on approval.

McROBBIE

Foot Fitters - King Street.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Illustrations of any Subject. High Class Printing.

FLEWELLING PRESS

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS 85½ PRINCE WILLIAM STREET

When illness threatens a raid, reinforce your defences with Bovril

IT MUST BE BOVRIL

Of all Bovril, etc., 5-oz. 25¢ 6-oz. 30¢ 7-oz. 35¢ 8-oz. 40¢ 9-oz. 45¢ 10-oz. 50¢ 11-oz. 55¢ 12-oz. 60¢ 13-oz. 65¢ 14-oz. 70¢ 15-oz. 75¢ 16-oz. 80¢ 17-oz. 85¢ 18-oz. 90¢ 19-oz. 95¢ 20-oz. 1.00

Bovril Cardal, large, 81-oz. 9-oz. 10-oz. 11-oz. 12-oz. 13-oz. 14-oz. 15-oz. 16-oz. 17-oz. 18-oz. 19-oz. 20-oz.

A.S.A.

MODERN TIME PIECES

The accurate Time Keeping qualities of "The Modern Watch" are to be found in the Watch of Moderate and even Low Price, as Compared with those of our Grandfathers time.

Our large stock of Watches, are from "The Best" only of the "Modern Watch Factories"

You should consult us about Watch accuracy.

Ferguson & Page,

Diamond Importers and Jewellers—King Street.

IC Short Link Crane Chain

This is an extra high grade Chain at a slight advance in price over ordinary Chain.

3-16 to 1-1/4 inch carried in stock.

These sizes are suitable for Trace, Skidding and Landing Chains.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

T. McAVITY & SONS, LTD., 13 KING ST.

Filing Systems and Office Equipment

NOW is the time to change your Files. We carry all styles of Binding Cases, Vertical Filing Systems and Card Indexes.

Boxes, Shannon and other kinds of Files.

Barnes & Co. Ltd., 84 Prince Wm. Street.

D. K. McLAREN, LIMITED

Manufacturers of

Genuine English Oak Tanned Leather

Belting, Balata Belting

Lace Leather and Belt Fastenings of Every Description.

Complete Stock at

64 Prince Wm. St. Phone 1121. St. John, N. B.

PRINTING

We are here to do your printing.

We have a large assortment of type ready to serve you.

THE STANDARD JOB PRINTING CO.

STEAM BOILERS

We have on hand, and offer for sale the following new boilers built for a safe working pressure of one hundred and twenty-five pounds:—

One "Inclined" Type 60 H. P.

One Return Tubular Type 60 H. P.

One Locomotive Type 30 H. P.

Two Vertical Type 30 H. P.

Full particulars and prices will be mailed upon request.

I. MATHESON & Company, Ltd.

BOILER MAKERS

NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA.

CHOICE

Carleton Co. Hay,

Manitoba White Oats

All kinds of Mill Feeds

At lowest possible prices.

A. C. SMITH & CO.,

9 Union Street, West St. John, Telephone West 3-11 and West 3-12

Mond

Dun

the Slater Sh

marking the

store MUST

and the stock

ever Bought

these three

what the price

THEY MU

hand on W

o'clock and s

Cash Only.

Slater

Stu

Fu

col

P. CAMPBELL

Notice

50 to

To increas

the Electric Lig

from \$1.00 to 3

Lights and only

the best paying

CALL MAIN 873

Know

HIGHEST Q

RECRUITING AT

FREDERICTON

MOUNT

Fifteen picked

York County—

ton friends hea

for McKee now

Special to The Standard

Fredericton, N. B.

received here yesterday

information that Major

formerly of this city

Montreal, had arrived

with the Army Medic

first Canadian conting

is attached. Cables o

wife, who is in Englan