

UNARD
ANCHOR
DONALDSON

Passenger and Cargo Services
REAL, HALIFAX, NEW YORK,
BOSTON, to
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW,
BRISTOL.

By mail or cable to
St. John, N. B., or to
Halifax, N. S., or to
London, England, or to
Paris, France, or to
Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Further information apply to
Mr. J. H. O'NEILL, Manager.

DEBERT REFORM CO., Limited,
Agents, Canadian Service,
Office William St., St. John, N. B.

Mr. Champlain

and after Tuesday, Sept. 3rd,
Champlain will leave St. John
on Thursday and Saturday at
for Upper James and inter-
landings; returning on alter-
days in St. John at 1.30 p. m.
R. S. O'NEILL, Manager.

Maritime Steamship Co.

Limited.
TIME TABLE

and after June 1st, 1918, a steam-
ship company leaves St. John
on Saturday, 7.30 a. m., for Black's
Harbor, and on Saturday at
for Upper James and inter-
landings; returning on alter-
days in St. John at 1.30 p. m.
R. S. O'NEILL, Manager.

Black's Harbor Monday, two
high water, for St. Andrews,
and Lord's Cove, Richardson, Le-
Back Bay.

St. Andrews Monday evening
day morning, according to the
St. George, Back Bay and
Harbor.

Black's Harbor Wednesday
for Dipper Harbor, calling
at Harbor.

Dipper Harbor for St. John,
Thursday.

Thorne Wharf and Ware-
Co., Ltd., Phone 2581. Man-
via Connors.

company will not be respon-
sible for debts contracted after this
written order from the
or captain of the steamer.

ND MANAN S.S. CO.

CHANGE OF TIME.

notice October 1st and until
October, steamer will sail as

Grand Manan Mondays, 7.30
St. John via Eastport, Cam-
and Wilson's Beach.

ing, leave Turnbull's Wharf,
Wednesdays, 7.30 a. m., for
Manan via Wilson's Beach.

Grand Manan Thursdays at
for St. Stephen, via Campo-
Cummings, Cummings's Cove and
St. John.

Grand Manan Saturdays at
for St. Andrews, via Campo-
Cummings and Cummings's Cove,
same day at 1.00 p. m. for
that via same ports.

SCOTT D. GILLILL,
Manager.

CASTINGS

in a favorable position
mpt deliveries on cast-

IRON

OR

emi-Steel

30,000 lbs. in weight.

HESON & Co. Ltd.

BOILERMAKERS
Glasgow, Nova Scotia

MINION

AL COMPANY

BITUMINOUS
STEAM
AND
COAL
SALES OFFICE
MONTREAL

W. F. STARR, LIMITED
Agents at St. John.

COAL

QUALITY
DONABLE PRICE

olesale and Retail.

W. F. STARR, LTD.
Street—159 Union Street

LANDING

HEY SOFT COAL

ES S. McGIVEN
8 MILL STREET

F. Blanchet

tered Accountant
PHONE CONNECTION

ohn and Rothsay

THE NEWS
THE
WILSON PEACE PLATFORM

Published Summaries of Address By President of
United States Convey But Imperfect Idea of
Real Conditions Upon Which Germany May
Obtain Opportunity To Negotiate Peace, Says
Well Known Authority on International Law.

In response to a request from The Standard, H. A. Powell, K.C., this morning furnished this newspaper with a review of President Wilson's peace platform. Mr. Powell informs his office that summaries of the proposals, as already published, give an incorrect idea of the views of the President of the United States as, in the process of consideration in the Associated Press offices in New York or Washington, some of the most important paragraphs of the Wilson speech of January 8th were omitted.

Mr. Powell said: "As the situation of the world is today centered on the peace proposals made by President Wilson, and as Germany has announced her readiness to accept some of these proposals, namely the fourteenth proposition stated by the President in his address to Congress on the 8th of January, 1918, and as the statement of these fourteen propositions which has appeared in the press omits several important features, I will endeavor to set before your readers as briefly as possible the position taken by the President with respect to peace."

The President's Utterances.

"The President's statements regarding peace are to be found in the following official utterances:

"1. His address to Congress on April 2nd, 1917, when the special session was called to consider the declaration of war against Germany."

"2. His message to the Provisional government of Russia on the 26th of May, 1917."

"3. The reply to the communication of His Holiness Pope Benedict XV, the 19th of December, 1917."

"4. His address to Congress on the 8th of January, 1918."

"5. His address to Congress on the 11th day of February, 1918."

"6. His address to Congress on the 11th day of February, 1918."

"7. His address to Congress on the 11th day of February, 1918."

"8. His address to Congress on the 11th day of February, 1918."

"9. His address to Congress on the 11th day of February, 1918."

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"37. His address to Congress on the 11th day of February, 1918."

"38. His address to Congress on the 11th day of February, 1918."

"39. His address to Congress on the 11th day of February, 1918."

"40. His address to Congress on the 11th day of February, 1918."

policy, and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing, and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The President accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the best test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

7. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure of international law is forever impaired.

8. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

9. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

10. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

11. Rumania, Serbia, and the Mon-

tenegro should be evacuated, occupied territories restored, Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea, and the relations of the several Balkan States to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality, and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan States should be entered into.

12. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule, should be assured an absolute unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

13. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

14. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike."

The President proceeds: "In regard to these essential rectifications of wrong and assertions of right, we feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the governments and peoples associated together against the Imperial-



MARLEY 2½ IN.
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ists. We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end.

We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world—the new world in which we now live—instead of a place of mastery."

In his address to Congress on February 11th, 1918, the President lays down four principles:

"First, that each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent."

"Second, that peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty, as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a

game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of power; but that

"Third, every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned, and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims amongst rival states, and

"Fourth, that all well-defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world."

The fourteen propositions as given to the public by the press were very disappointing to many people, especially the seventh, dealing with Belgium. The seventh as published is to the effect that Belgium must be evacuated, but no mention whatever is made of a restoration. The German Government playing the role of a "Smart Aleck," makes no reference whatever to the strong declarations of the President in his previous addresses and communications, and accepts the fourteen propositions and the four principles set forth in the addresses of January 8th and February 11th, 1918, which were regarded by the most of the people as being of too milk and water a character. These previous declarations are strong and statesmanlike. They do not demand punitive measures or the payment of vindictive damages, but running

HOW TO GET RID
OF RHEUMATISM

"Fruit-a-tives" Point the Way to Quick Relief

Verona, Ont.

"I suffered for a number of years with Rheumatism and severe Pains in my Side and Back, caused by strain and heavy lifting."

"When I had given up hope of ever being well again, a friend recommended 'Fruit-a-tives' to me and after using the first box I felt so much better that I continued to take them; and now I am enjoying the best of health, thanks to your wonderful fruit medicine."

W. M. LAMPSON.

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.—or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

through them all is one plain, unmistakable purpose, that justice must be done by Germany and her allies to a wronged world.

BETTER IN MONCTON.

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, Oct. 14.—Influenza situation is improved. There has been only one death since yesterday.

What last year's
Victory Loan achieved

LAST year the people of Canada lent the nation \$425,000,000, by buying Victory Bonds.

And because Canada now needs more money and will presently ask the people to lend it, the people have a right to know what was accomplished by last year's loan.

Every dollar of it was spent in Canada.

Not only was it spent in Canada—it was circulated—it became the working capital of the nation.

IT financed millions of dollars worth of munitions for Great Britain through which great sums of money were passed along to the workers in a hundred cities and towns and to the coal and iron miners of Nova Scotia and New Ontario.

It financed the purchase of thousands of aeroplanes for Great Britain through which again, millions of dollars were passed along to scores of lumber camps in British Columbia and to thousands of workers in the cities.

It financed the export of millions of dollars worth of copper, lead and zinc and that again gave employment to an army of miners and metal workers all over Canada.

It financed the building of 112 steel and wooden ships in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia through which many more millions were passed along to the artisans, miners, steel workers and lumbermen of Canada.

It financed the purchase of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of foodstuffs as a result of which the money passed along to the farmers all over Canada.

And the farmers and the workers of Canada deposited their savings in the banks and the banks in turn loaned it to more producers who circulated it again and yet again, until every individual in Canada felt the benefit.

THE money from the Victory Loan, like any other working capital, was "turned over" several times. It kept working, over and over again, until it built up a tremendous commerce—it developed the greatest export trade Canada ever had, greater by several times, than the amount of the loan itself.

And this trade furnished the market for Canada's products of the field, the mine, the forest and the shop.

Thus was Canada's prosperity, upon which her war efficiency depends, kept at a high level.

And by reason of this prosperity, Canada has maintained and equipped an army of over 400,000 men—an army which has brought glory to Canada by its courage and prowess in the field, and by its heroic spirit of sacrifice.

So when Canada asks us to lend our money to carry on we have an opportunity to contribute again to the nation's prosperity and to the fighting efficiency of her noble sons on the battle line.

How Canada's Exports
have Grown

What Canada's war activities and financing have actually achieved for the nation's export business may be seen at a glance by comparing certain items for the year ending March 31st, 1918, with the average volume of trade in the same items for three years previous to the war.

From the Farms:	Average for 1915-17	For 1918
Dairy.....	\$21,064,893	\$40,175,270
Grain.....	97,061,983	403,985,868
Flour.....	18,861,944	95,896,492
Meat.....	6,146,554	76,729,060
Vegetables.....	1,205,709	19,034,528

From the Mines:		
Iron and Steel (1914 only).....	11,374,981	45,810,367
Copper, Nickel, Zinc, and Aluminum.....	15,323,513	46,271,848

From the Industries:		
Munitions.....		450,000,000
Leather.....	2,162,662	10,986,281
Clothing.....	337,047	9,702,207
Vehicles.....	2,871,163	22,776,590

From the Forests:		
Pulp and Paper.....	12,446,523	59,599,339

Canada's fisheries will yield, in addition to the above, during the present year about \$9,000,000 worth of export.

In addition to the forest items 248 million feet of aeroplane spruce timber averaging over \$20 per thousand is contracted for in British Columbia as the result of Canada's financial assistance to Great Britain.

Not ranking as exports, but nevertheless directly financed by the Victory Loan 1917, is 446,000 tonnage of ships valued at \$70,000,000 which will be completed by the end of this year. These ships use millions of dollars worth of lumber and steel which again circulates vast sums among the workers of Canada.

Be ready when the call comes
to lend your money

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada