

The St. John Standard

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 H. V. MACKINNON, Managing Editor.
 ALFRED E. MCGINLEY, Editor.
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ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1918.

"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.

A GERMAN CONVERSION.

The Staats Zeitung, of New York, probably the most influential German newspaper published in the United States has seen a great light. That newspaper, formerly owned and edited by the late Hermann Ridder, was, when the war broke out strongly pro-German and even went to the length of defending the murderous policy that resulted in the sinking of the Lusitania. As outrage after outrage and indignity after indignity continued to be heaped upon the United States by the Kaiser's lustful war-hounds the Staats-Zeitung moderated its tones and when the American people finally decided to cast in their lot with the Entente Allies that newspaper, once the most powerful propagandist of Germany in America endorsed the action and called upon all German-Americans to take up arms for their adopted country against the land of their forefathers.

The most pronounced utterance the Staats Zeitung has yet made however is found in a recent edition in which it sums up what Germany has gained and lost and once more calls with all the power at its command for German-Americans to unite in an effort to overthrow Prussianism—the curse of Germany. That newspaper says: Germany has all of Belgium, a diminishing part of Northern France: rich booty, many prisoners; "enslaved the now helpless Russian people"; with Austria-Hungary, she has well-nigh destroyed Serbia and Montenegro and crippled Rumania; she has aided Bulgaria and Turkey to increase their territory; she has encouraged the Turkish military leaders to "massacre 1,000,000 Armenians and other Christian inhabitants of contiguous territory"; she has sunk millions of tons of shipping and destroyed property worth billions; "showing no regard for the lives of non-combatants and not even for those of women and children."

"Germany has sacrificed the lives and the health and the well-being of millions of her sons; she has lost her African colonies and put upon her people a burden of debt under which they will groan for decades to come; she has destroyed her foreign commerce and brought her people to want and hunger; the acts of her army and commanders and statesmen have brought the German name into disrepute in America."
 "For a long time German-Americans were unable to see the peril, and rude was their awakening. Their sense of duty showed them the right course to pursue. They point with pride to their sons and grandsons fighting for them under the Star-Spangled Banner. And they will fight on until every danger is removed and the world relieved of a burden which lies upon it like an incubus, for it is only through the overthrow of the present German government that the repetition of a similar world catastrophe can be prevented."

TROUBLES OF OUR OWN.

The modern newspaper is a machine-made product. Those engaged in the mechanical portion of its manufacture are not the old style printers who stood at the case and set type by hand. They are skilled operators on type-casting machines, and as a rule know very little about the science of the case. Thus it comes about that when any untoward circumstance interferes with the successful operation of the type-setting machinery, the newspaper of today faces a very difficult problem.

Such a difficulty confronted St. John offices yesterday when as a result of the ridiculous Power Company strike, the supply of gas used in the operation of newspaper machinery was cut off. It at once became necessary to set by hand such news as was of importance and this in offices where individual type is not in use and where there are but few employes capable of satisfactory accomplishment along this line of unaccustomed work.

By the interchange of men and material, all the city papers have managed to appear in some form or other, but under the gravest difficulty. The supply of gas which failed early on Thursday morning was not restored in time to be of any service last night and because of this, THE STANDARD has been compelled to omit much of its importance. At the same

time, considering the seriousness of the situation it is a matter for congratulation that the paper appears at all. And for this production this office is indebted to the staffs of other newspaper and job printing offices who very willingly lent their services for as long as required.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

The street railway strike was a short lived affair. Its principal result was inconvenience. For something more than half a day the cars stood still. At no time was light or power cut off. People walked, which undoubtedly did them good. They had no need for light and would never have missed it anyway, during the daylight hours. The shortage of gas was a different matter. Many have grown into the habit of depending on gas for their ranges; the same industrial establishments foolishly put their trust in the same unsatisfactory product. These suffered annoyance but no particular hardship, although in certain cases unnecessary expense has been involved.

By securing a loan from the city, the New Brunswick Power Co., a five million dollar corporation, was able to raise the ten or fifteen thousand dollars necessary to pay the wages asked by the men. This payment, covering the increase dating from the first of April, was the only point in dispute. Neither party to the transaction had the slightest share of public sympathy.

CANADA AND SIBERIA

Canadians should feel a distinct pride in the knowledge that Canadian troops as a separate and distinct unit, under command of a Canadian officer, are to participate in the struggle against German aggression in Siberia. The Allies have committed themselves to send military assistance to the Czechoslovaks, and it is gratifying to know that the formation of a Canadian force is one of the first steps taken. And this unit, it may be pardoned to think that the splendid record made by the Canadians wherever and whenever they have been called upon to do service for the Empire has something to do with the decision to give them an opportunity to participate in the Russian adventure. For it is an adventure calculated to stir the imagination of all peoples. There is something grand in the thought that Canada, which four years ago, had no thought of war, has been selected to send her men to stand beside the older nations with their greater populations and more important military resources.

That a new military front should be established against Germany in the east has been decided upon by the Allied council as an absolute necessity. Obviously such a decision will aid the Canadian lines in France as it will relieve the pressure the Germans are certain to exert in that area.

It is interesting now to note that a new spirit is sweeping over Russia. Six months ago it appeared as if the Bolsheviks would sweep that country into an abyss of anarchy and ruin. The affairs of the once great Empire were absolutely committed to the care of German puppets like Trotsky and Lenin. They reigned supreme, liberty was blasphemed by license and the ill-advised Bolsheviks with their tendency to excesses, robbery and crime, threatened the political destruction of a once great and powerful nation.

There are many signs today that the Russian people, aghast at the havoc wrought by mob license and perceiving the pro-German tendencies of the Bolsheviks, are awakening from their nightmare, and turning once more to the nations with whom, in the early days of the war, they struck gallant blows for liberty and freedom.

Lenin and Trotsky have been denounced even in Moscow and everywhere the power of the Bolsheviks is on the wane. Allied forces, supported by the local Russian population, have landed at Vladivostok and Arcangel, have occupied Murman coast and are stretched along the railway from that coast to the interior. A Japanese army of size and power, acting with the approval and co-operation of London, Paris and Washington, has already joined the Czechoslovak forces and is in a position to put up a resistance against aggression. These various activities are

THE GREAT QUEBEC BRIDGE



"In the annals of engineering triumphs of the world, the construction of the Quebec bridge, for its magnitude, uniqueness of design, excellence of detail and boldness of organization has rarely been equaled and never excelled."

These words are well worth weighing. They convey tersely and without undue emphasis a fitting tribute to a remarkable achievement. For, after years of propaganda and patience, unlimited faith in its ultimate success, and perseverance against disappointments and misfortunes amounting to national calamities, it stands there, this great bridge, completed at last as our greatest monument to the vision, the sagacity and constructive skill of Canada.

The Quebec bridge connects the Canadian Government lines on the south of the St. Lawrence with the Government lines on the north, and is the link which shortens the distance between Halifax and Winnipeg by two hundred miles. It is the connecting link also between two vast transcontinental systems, and the railways reaching the Atlantic seaboard.

Ten important railways are seeking interchange of traffic at Quebec—the bridge will be the means to that end. On the south side of the river are the two Government Railways, The Grand Trunk, the Quebec Central and the Delaware and Hudson railways. On the north side are the Government Railways, the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern, the Quebec and Lake St. John, and the Quebec and Saguenay Railways.

It gives the shortest connection between the immense pulp mills and pulp forests of Northern Quebec and the markets in the Eastern States.

So intense has become the traffic over the Victoria and Lacine bridges at Montreal, that in recent years both have had to be rebuilt and double-tracked.

Already approaching a thousand cars a week are crossing the bridge, and passenger trains via the Canadian Government Railways are using it between Quebec and Montreal. What then when the world turns from war to peace. With the development of Canada and the vast expansion of Canadian trade which is confidently expected, no very optimistic vision is necessary to foresee the important part the Quebec bridge will perform in the immense increase of traffic which must necessarily result.

One of the Engineering Triumphs in the World's History. The Connecting Links between the Canadian Government Railways North and South of the St. Lawrence.

POLITICAL AXE FALLS AGAIN

Fosterite Henchmen In Shediac, Restigouche and Elsewhere Rewarded In the Usual Tammany Hall Machine Style.

Foster-Veniot Axe Wielded In Albert.

Fredericton, Aug. 15.—The resignation of E. R. McDonald, as police for Shediac, has been accepted.

Edson E. Peck has been removed from the office of justice of the peace for Albert.

E. Rene Richard has been dismissed from the office of clerk of the peace for Restigouche.

The following appointments are made:

Albert—Henry H. Tingley, to be member of and chairman of the board of school trustees of Riverside consolidated school, in the place of S. C. Murray, M. D., whose term of office has expired.

Kings—George Dobbin of Rothesay, to be school trustee for consolidated school in place of George T. Saunders, whose term of office has expired.

Saint John—David R. Usher, Grand Bay, to be justice of the peace.

Victoria—Benjamin Caldwell, to be labor act commissioner for the parish of Perth, in room of David Curry, deceased.

Walter Wells and James Hitchcock to be justices of peace.

Westmoreland—Fred S. Inglis, to be chairman of Board of School Trustees for Shediac.

James McQueen, to be police magistrate for Shediac, and stipendiary magistrate for Westmoreland, resident in Shediac police district, in place of Edward R. McDonald, resigned.

Terrace T. Goodwin, Moncton, to be judge of probate, pro-hac-vice, for Albert, in matter of estate of Susan Woodworth, deceased.

York—Fred H. Peters, Fredericton, to be judge of probate for York, in matter of estate of Helena Hanson, deceased.

B. Bacon Dickson, Fredericton Michael White, Napaodogin, Chas. A. Gunter, Queensbury, and Dudley F. Dow, Canterbury, to be justices of peace.

Lemuel A. Cliff, of Parish of

Queensbury, to be commissioner for taking affidavits to be read in supreme court.

J. Bacon Dickson, to be sitting police magistrate for Fredericton. Madawaska—Joseph C. Audit, of Edmundston, to be auctioneer. Emile Michaud, of Edmundston, to be justice of peace.

Northumberland—G. T. Stothard, to be school trustee for town of Newcastle.

D. P. MacLachlan, to be school trustee for Chatham.

Restigouche—M. Alonzo Kelly, of Campbellton, to be clerk of peace for Restigouche.

Alex. E. McMillan, of Black Point, and J. W. Comeau of Campbellton, and John J. Bernier, of Campbellton to be commissioners for taking affidavits.

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