

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, JUNE 26, 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.

WHY?

Frank B. Carvell, Member of Parliament for the County of Carleton, N. B., and George W. Kite, Member of Parliament for the County of Richmond, N. S., have made serious allegations against a responsible minister of the Canadian Government and responsible Canadian officials.

These allegations and comments upon them by the men named and the Liberal press have had the effect of defaming Canada and of arousing throughout the world a contempt and prejudice against this country.

Free and full investigation of the allegations made by Carvell and Kite has shown there was no corruption or dishonesty on the part of the Minister of the Canadian Government or the Canadian officials referred to.

Why should Frank B. Carvell, Member of Parliament for the County of Carleton, N. B., and George W. Kite, Member of Parliament for the County of Richmond, N. S., be permitted to remain in Canadian public life?

THE CHILDREN AND PATRIOTISM.

There is no more important problem today confronting the world than that of the best methods for caring for the health of the children, and then, as closely connected with that, their proper education and culture.

On Saturday last, in the city of Berlin, a new organization was formed of national scope, whose sole and only purpose is the combating of infant mortality, by which it is confidently hoped to save to the state the lives of some 200,000 children annually.

In the new era, however, upon which we are entering, in which the problem of the human race has been accentuated by the effects of the war, the great desideratum will be not merely more children but better children. Quality as well as quantity will in the future, as in the past, largely determine the racial type which shall dominate in the world's large world shop.

Representative statesmen agree with the leading ecclesiastical authorities that no system of education is adequate which ignores the spiritual nature of the child. While chemistry and biology are important to humanity, yet the nation that builds up its educational system upon the physical sciences alone to the exclusion of idealism in thought and in life is certain, like Germany of today, to come to grief, for the result of this overlooking of the ideal in order to gain physical efficiency is the utter moral breakdown of the nation.

It is not necessary to choose between these two classes of influences in the training of the child, but it should be, then, as has been said, by all means give our children Homer and Shakespeare and Milton and the Bible, for whatever the present demands of this war clamor for, we are going to get through it in time, and we are not, as a nation, going to spend the future of our national life in making powder factories.

True education always must recognize the spiritual nature of the child, for as President Hyde has cogently declared: "To give the child six or eight years of mental discipline in the symbols of knowledge without opening his mind and heart to the apprehension of the real substance of the natural and spiritual world, is simply to sharpen his wits and throw him back on sensual passions, on vile images and low ambitions, for the actual material to exercise his sharpened wits upon."

Hence it is that acknowledging these principles as necessary in any system of education that is worthy while, and by which the child will be enabled to make good in the work of life, the various Christian churches have all devoted increasing attention during the past years to the matter of the spiritual culture of the child. This indeed is felt by many to be the greatest problem of the modern church, and right nobly are all the churches endeavoring to solve it.

While all the churches are doing splendid work in this line, the place of the Presbyterians, under which a special patriotic service has been prepared for use in all the Sunday schools through the Dominion of Canada, seems to be particularly worthy of mention. The service, which is simple, has for its purpose the prom-

tion of love for Canada, the honoring of Canadian leaders and heroes, and the teaching of loyalty to the Christian ideal. It provides every child with something to do and to learn the greatest factors in all educational work among children.

The ravages of this great war have made it more than ever apparent that if Canada is to take the place in the world to which she is entitled, there must be increasing care in the education and culture of the children. And the home and Sunday school are the proper places for that training to take its most important form. Consequently any movement with that for its aim is worthy of the most general and conscientious support.

WHO IS TO CARE?

The Toronto Weekly Sun, discussing the Ypres salient, pertinently asks the question: "Who is to care for the Canadian soldiers and exercise the vigilance of the Canadian electorate, if not the Canadian Minister of Militia?" The same independent newspaper remarks that Sir Sam Hughes' right to keep a watchful eye on the Canadian army at the front "merits serious consideration."

Those who have sought to turn the fact that the chief of the Canadian forces called the attention of the British Secretary of War to the dangerous Ypres salient into an accusation that Major-General Hughes was "telling Kitchener how to run the war," have either failed to grasp the serious facts of the situation or else are actuated by partisan motives.

The sentiment voiced by the Weekly Sun seems to have awakened a responsive chord elsewhere, for, commenting on the Sun's article, the London, Ont., Free Press says: "The British Secretary of War is responsible to the British electorate. But he is not responsible to the Canadian electorate. Apparently no one is responsible to him. Unless it be the Canadian Secretary of War, who is the Minister of Militia. Must the Canadian electorate have no voice or court of appeal, though he is doing his full share otherwise?"

"Kitchener, had he lived, would have been the last to question the propriety and the right of Sir Sam Hughes to ask concerning the Ypres salient. As it developed, the question was answered. The British Government informed Canada that the salient was important and must be held. This was satisfactory. Canada held it. At the cost of several thousand casualties, she did her whole duty."

The newspapers quoted have the right idea. Canada is willing and ready to send men to fight the Empire's battles—which, after all are her own battles—just as long as they are needed. But, having sent them, it is reasonable to expect that she will still exercise a paternal interest in them and their welfare. It was with an eye to the welfare of Canada's fighting men that Sir Sam Hughes asked the question he did, and while he may be condemned for it by Grit party heelers and others who would rejoice in his downfall, the mothers of Canadian boys already at the front, or preparing to go there, will agree that his solicitude was not improper. On the contrary it is just what was expected of him.

THE REWARD OF WEAKNESS.

A most interesting view of the situation existing between the United States and Mexico is that taken by the New York Sun, which newspaper traces the whole of Mexico's warlike preparations back to what it calls President Wilson's "mistake" policy of watch and wait. Says the Sun: "The Mexican people, in behalf of whose right to slaughter and pillage the President of the United States spoke eloquently a few months ago, hold us in contempt. They believe that they are our superiors in courage, in devotion to country, in all the virtues that appeal to men not too proud to fight. In this lies the explanation of the humiliating occurrences that have compelled the war department to put our entire mobile army in Mexico or on the border to strip our coast defenses of men and finally to mobilize the National Guards of all the States."

The Sun says that in endeavoring to keep the United States out of war with Mexico President Wilson has seemingly obtained the opposite result. This must be most discouraging

to the President, but at the same time the paper's opinion warrants more than passing attention. Was it wise for the head of a nation so great as the United States to go so far in the prosecution of his pacifist desires that he succeeded in spreading the impression that he dared not fight? A sterner policy with Germany would have meant increased respect for Washington in Berlin. A sterner policy with Mexico would have engendered a wholesome fear of Washington in the Mexican capital. As it is that fear may have to be inculcated by force of arms and the operation is likely to prove tedious, costly and painful for surgeon as well as subject.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY OF PRE-HISTORIC INDIAN URN

To the Editor of The Standard:—

Sir,—A short time ago, in my ramblings about the city during convalescent period, it was my rare good fortune to stumble across a most interesting discovery of pre-historic pottery of New Brunswick. In watching the operations of workmen engaged in a very deep excavation, pieces of the material attracted my attention by their symmetrical form and seasoned coloring. Exciting my attention sufficiently to induce further examination, and thereby discovering the pieces to form part of a very clearly defined whole. Upon reaching the Parks' Convalescent Home with my treasures I immediately set diligently to work cleaning and arranging to indicate his high rank. He spent a few days in walking about and chatting with officers and men, and until his staff arrived nobody knew his importance.

With his staff came his wife, who was allowed, like the wives of other officers, to visit her husband for a fortnight once in three months. At the end of that period she had made herself so popular that it was suggested to the general that her stay should be prolonged, a privilege it was quite within his power to grant. He refused, however, on the ground that his wife was entitled to no more privilege than other officers' wives. He also refused the courteous suggestion that she be permitted to enter the trenches at some safe point, an act she would surely have won for her a decoration from the War. But he sent his wife home, and with her the corps of newspaper correspondents who had been permitted to visit the front. Important events were pending. He smiled at their meditations. At the time of the Russo-Japanese War he was kept in Europe instead of being sent to the front because it was feared that there might be other foes besides Japan to grapple with. He has long been recognized as a strategist, as an "organizer of victory." His moves are

BRUSILOFF NOW A MAN OF DESTINY

Seems to Fit Prediction Made by Tolstoi—None of His Movements Left to Chance.

Many Russians who hold that Tolstoi was a prophet as well as a philosopher say that he foretold this war, and indicated General Brusiloff as the great man who was to emerge from it. Not being partial to Grand Dukes, it was not to have been expected that Tolstoi would have referred to Nicholas, although from military achievement the Czar's uncle would appear to have accomplished all that was desired up to the present time. But Brusiloff—the accent being on the second syllable—seems to fit the prediction made by the Russian novelist. If he is not to be the great outstanding man of the war he is at least an outstanding military leader of the present. He has had more important successes in a shorter time than any other leader on either side since the war began, and from what we can learn of his character he is likely to continue. He is not the sort of leader who can profit only when the enemy is temporarily demoralized. He is of the Molke type. His moves are planned long in advance. They are made along mathematical lines. They are not to be resisted, except when an abler general with better troops opposes him, and so far the war has developed in the direction of the Russian troops.

Until a month ago the name of Alexievich Brusiloff was absolutely unknown in this country. Now it is famous, and newspaper readers are not pronouncing it. Yet the name is a small place, and General Brusiloff has a sister-in-law in Brooklyn. Mrs. Charles Johnston, whose husband has written for the New York Times on several occasions. Naturally he writes now of his illustrious relative, and the enterprising Brooklyn Eagle has secured an interview with Mrs. Johnston. From these accounts we are able to get a pretty clear idea of the kind of man that General Brusiloff is.

His sister-in-law says: "He is a good man, a kind man, a modest man. Personal triumphs have no lure for him. He could not have had them by the bushel. He is deeply religious in a mystical way. Whatever may befall him he considers himself

Little Benny's Note Book

Pude Simkins' story cousin Perry had his name in the paper yesterday on account of being in a rolodrome accident but not getting hurt, and his fellows was all talking about it, saying to everybody, Did you hear about Perry, did you hear about Perry?

Lets go around and see him, maybe he got hurt somehow and the book didn't find it out, and Sam Crawshaw. And we all went around to Pude Simkins' house and Perry was rite out on the front steps reading all about the accident in the paper, properly not having stopped reading it since the paper came out.

Hello, Perry, we all sed. And we stood there looking at him a while, and Sid Hunt sed, I saw your name in the paper, Perry.

I goes everybody did, sed Perry, and Ed Wernick sed, I saw it, it sed. Among the others in the masheen were Mrs. Samuel Simkins and her seffew Persill Weaver.

How does it feel to be in a accident, Perry, I sed.

Wy dont you get in one and find out, sed Perry.

Dident you get hurt or wounded or anything, Perry, sed my cousin Artie.

You want to see my npe, its all scratched, sed Perry.

Lets see it, will you please, Perry, sed Sid Hunt. Wich at first Perry sed he woodent, and then we all asked him to please let us see it, and he took down one stocking a little ways and there was a little red mark on his npe, and we all got around and looked at it and sed, G.

We are getting up a game of primers base, Perry, do you want to get in it, sed Reddy Merfy. Wich jennelly we get up games without letting him in even if he asks us, and Perry sed, No I dont want to get in it. And he got up to go in the house and Reddy Merfy ran up the steps after him and pulled his hat down over his eyes, and the rest of us ran up and got hold of him and tread on his feet and different things, and Perry started to yell and his mother looked out of the 2nd story window and we all ran down the street like the dickins.

Proving it dont take much to make a person stop being a hero.

The holder of a sacred trust. God has given him gifts above the ordinary, and Russia has granted him the opportunity to make use of these gifts for her cause, which is knit up with the cause of humanity. He has ability, he has faith, and he has a will to fulfill his obligations." Of his modesty there is abundant evidence. When he arrived at Kopylov a short time before he took up his command he travelled simply as A. A. Brusiloff, with nothing to indicate his high rank. He spent a few days in walking about and chatting with officers and men, and until his staff arrived nobody knew his importance.

With his staff came his wife, who was allowed, like the wives of other officers, to visit her husband for a fortnight once in three months. At the end of that period she had made herself so popular that it was suggested to the general that her stay should be prolonged, a privilege it was quite within his power to grant. He refused, however, on the ground that his wife was entitled to no more privilege than other officers' wives. He also refused the courteous suggestion that she be permitted to enter the trenches at some safe point, an act she would surely have won for her a decoration from the War. But he sent his wife home, and with her the corps of newspaper correspondents who had been permitted to visit the front. Important events were pending. He smiled at their meditations. At the time of the Russo-Japanese War he was kept in Europe instead of being sent to the front because it was feared that there might be other foes besides Japan to grapple with. He has long been recognized as a strategist, as an "organizer of victory." His moves are

planned in advance, and he has had years instead of months to plan a part of this war, because when Austria seized Bosnia-Herzegovina he was one of those who concluded that war with Austria was inevitable, and since that time he has been studying the ground over which he calculated that many of the battles would be fought.

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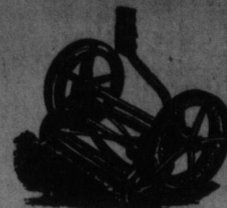
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OBITUARY.

Mrs. John C. Lloyd.

The death of Mrs. Louise Lloyd, wife

of John C. Lloyd occurred Saturday

morning after a long illness. Besides

her husband, she is survived by two

small sons, Francis and Edward, and

three sisters, Mrs. Nash of Sydney, C.

B. Mrs. McKenna, of Waterville,

Mass., and Sister DeSales of the Sis-

ters of Charity, St. John. Mrs. Lloyd

was a daughter of the late John Har-

ington of the North End. The funeral

place at 8.45 o'clock this morning

from her late home, 125 Douglas Ave.,

to St. Peter's church.

Mrs. John Hargrove.

The death of Mrs. Hargrove, widow

of the late John W. Hargrove, took

place in the General Public Hospital

on Saturday. She is survived by one

sister, Mrs. Sunday of Kingston, is St.

King.

The funeral will take place talior