

## 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., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1917.

"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 THIS EMPIRE—Every fighting unit we can send to the front means one step nearer peace.

### THE REAL ISSUE AT STAKE.

Partisan politics have lost their appeal for Dr. Michael Clark, the stalwart Liberal member for Red Deer, Alberta, described by parliamentarians as the ablest Liberal west of the Great Lakes. On the question of conscription he does not hesitate to break with his leader and his party and the reason for his stand he announces in his own words as follows:

"I have a little toddling grandchild on my farm out west today. His father was stricken two weeks ago while fighting in France. I say to you on my conscience that I support this bill because it will save that child from ever going through what his father and uncle are suffering now. If we do not finish this business now, and finish it thoroughly, we shall have to do it over again when the next generation of men comes round."

There are thousands of other grandfathers in Canada who can truthfully make the same statement as reflecting conditions in their own families. If this war is not won now it will have to be fought again by our children or our children's children and the sacrifice and the pain of today must be endured once more, the blood and tears of today will flow afresh after the present generation has passed to its reward leaving behind a record of work not finished.

That is the whole story. That is the whole case for Liberals like Dr. Clark and Hugh Guthrie, and F. F. Pardee and W. A. Buchanan and A. K. MacLean and others who, in this time of testing have chosen to do their duty even at the cost of sundering political ties. It is on that action they shall be judged and acclaimed. It is the record they make today that will establish their place in history. Likewise it is on the failure of today that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, William Pugsley and Frank Oliver will be condemned. They lacked the courage to take a manly stand when the most vital interest of their country demanded it.

There can be no question of politics in this debate. The issue is sharp and clearly defined. To a certain point the leaders of both political parties are at one. They agree that having entered into the war Canada must see it through. But the Government has had the courage to grapple effectively with the situation, to adopt the one measure that will fill our armies, repair the wastage of war and afford much needed assistance to the men in khaki who are fighting our battles in France and Flanders. The opposition wishes to parley, to consult, to slacken Canada's war effort while the opinions of the people are being sought on a subject concerning which patriotic Canadians can have but one mind.

All the speeches it is possible to deliver from now until the war is over cannot change that fact or take one jot from the responsibility devolving upon Canadians. To their everlasting credit be it said that Dr. Clark and the men with him who have cut free from party at the call of duty have chosen the more excellent way. Canadians now and in the future will remember them with pride and gratitude.

And just as surely will the same Canadians recall with shame and sorrow that the Pugsleys, Lemieuxs, Olivers and Lauriers were unwilling to take the step called for by the duty of the hour. As the Ottawa debate proceeds it becomes more and more apparent that the old days of political divisions and discords are passing. Today there are but two classes in our Parliament, the men willing to do their complete duty to their country no matter how grave and serious may be the party sacrifice involved, and those who prefer to adhere to the old party ties and allow Canada's cause to fail and Canada's sons overseas to strain their eyes in vain for the help which selfish partisans would withhold. For the good name of Canada, for the cause of our country and the security of our fighting sons and brothers it is providential that in the Canadian Parliament at this history-making period the quitters and shirkers are in the minority. Men like Dr. Michael Clark and the patriots who think as he does have pointed the way. There will be many to follow the lead.

### PARTY MAD.

Party-mad Grit editors like those in St. John and Moncton must be doing some real hard thinking these days. It indeed they ever exert themselves to that extent. It must be especially galling to a narrow, little mind like that of the Sinn Féiner of Moncton, to read the broad-minded sentiments expressed in Parliament yesterday by that stalwart Liberal, Dr. Michael Clark of Red Deer, who, like the Transcript ranters, was born in England. Dr. Clark is not afraid to speak out regarding both parties and he tells plainly where Sir Wilfrid Laurier blundered. He does not descend to the cheap abuse and Billingsgate of a fish-wife in lieu of sound argument as do some of these rattled and disappointed party-mad writers.

The Moncton swashbuckler raises a cloud of dust every day or two to obscure the real issue, that is country before politics, and then proceeds to make all sorts of charges he could not prove in a court of law, including one that the Conservatives have raised the religious cry.

As if to emphasize the truth, namely, that no one made any reference to religious sentiments except the rabid Laurier demagogues and their press, the Moncton Transcript mixes in religious references throughout the buncombe that is served up.

It is quite evident that all this tom-tom beating up in Moncton is designed to pave the way for an anti-conscription stand by A. B. Copp, M. P.

### LAURIER'S FOLLOWERS.

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier came out against conscription he simply made a demagogic bid for the anti-British vote in Canada. He is seeking the support of fanatical racists like Henri Bourassa and Armand Lavergne; of pacifist cranks and liberals on patriotic labor like the Watters, the Riggs and the Simpsons; of the precious Quebec crew like the Lanctots, the Cannons, the Gauthiers, the Choquettes; of all who think we have "done enough for England;" of the pro-German naturalized alien vote in the west; of the politicians who are hiding their precious skins behind the rampart of our noble dead; of the genteel funkies; of every chicken-hearted coward and hater of Britain and things British who pollutes the soil of this country. And yet Hon. William Pugsley opposes the Government's plan to

send men to aid our brave countrymen who are now fighting for Lens.

### A STATESMAN'S ATTITUDE.

With his influence at the height of its power, a people solid at his back, Sir Robert Borden refused to plunge the country into the distractions of a election in the midst of war. The Premier, at that time, accepted the wishes of the Liberal party in the matter, knowing well, that with the vast expenditures of war involved, the inevitable upheaval of all the established order of things in trade, labor, agriculture and all other internal matters, that he stood due to receive overwhelming criticism, no matter how worthy he and his ministers conducted affairs.

He must have thought, if he thought at all, that for his record as regards contemporary sources, leaving praise to posterity.

The politician's attitude is "Posterity be damned; posterity does not win an election." The statesman proves his claims to greatness through posterity.

Sighs the St. John Times: "The debate at Ottawa is not getting us anywhere." We sympathize with the Times in a way. Its party was split by its own leaders and newspapers who are afraid of the Quebec votes. With the Times favoring conscription, Dr. Pugsley rampantly contra and the Telegraph undecided where to land, the situation in the local Liberal camp is indeed delicate.

Copenhagen, June 25.—The disclosures of the retiring Austrian minister of defence, F. Von George, before a Reichsrath committee that three Bohemian regiments had during the war gone over to the enemy in a body, and his statement that Czech prisoners of war had volunteered for service against Austria-Hungary in considerable numbers, constituted only a part of the anti-Austrian demonstrations of Bohemian troops, who through long continued conflicts with the Germans for dominance in Bohemia have felt in a way more closely allied with the Russians than with the Teuton-directed Austria.

### SHOOTING IN CRIMEA.

Petrograd June 25.—During a round-up of deserters last night at Simferopol, in the Crimea, shooting occurred and men on both sides were wounded. There was a large number of arrests. Increasing numbers of deserters are returning daily to the colors.

## G. E. BARBOUR ELECTED Y. M. C. A. PRESIDENT

Board of Directors Chose Officers Last Night—John N. Jordan is Assistant Boys' Secretary—New Heating Apparatus to Be Installed.

The board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. met last evening at the association building to elect officers for the year. The meeting was largely attended and several important matters were taken up. The following list of officers were elected: G. E. Barbour, president; W. H. White, vice-president; W. E. Anderson, secretary; H. W. Rising, treasurer; F. A. Dykeman, the retiring president, made a fitting speech and then turned the chair over to the incoming president, G. E. Barbour, who also spoke briefly. During Mr. Dykeman's address, he mentioned two years, the association has made wonderful progress and the board heartily commended him for his part in the work. G. E. Barbour, the incoming president, has been greatly interested in the local association work for a number of years and the honor accorded him last evening was a fitting culmination to his past work in the association.

John N. Jordan was appointed as assistant boys' secretary. His duties to commence the first of August. Mr. Jordan is a St. John man and is the son of W. C. Jordan of the Globe Publishing Company. He has been a member of the boys' department for a good many years and has taken a keen interest in the work of the department. He graduates this year from the high school with the distinction of having the highest standing in his class. His appointment was felt necessary on account of the increased membership in the boys' department and the extension of the work in that department in the future.

It was announced at the meeting that there would be a new heating apparatus installed during the summer as the old apparatus has proved inadequate.

The dormitory is to be gone over and renovated this summer and a special committee was appointed to investigate the needs of this department.

The Y. M. C. A. was opened on November 28, 1867, and it was decided at the meeting that the 50th anniversary be suitably celebrated next November.

Wounded—Not Killed.

Private Grover C. Beasley was reported in the casualty list published Monday as being killed, but from inquiries made in Ottawa yesterday by a Standard representative, it was learned that a mistake had been made and no such official report had been received in the Canadian record office. He should have been mentioned as wounded. The father of the brave young soldier, resides at Holderville and has three sons at the front. On June 20th he received a telegram from Ottawa stating that his son had been admitted to hospital in Le Treport, June 16th, and was not in a dangerous condition. No other information was received. At the request of The Standard the records were gone over in the Ottawa office yesterday and no mention other than wounded was found. The report sent out by the press from Ottawa was a mistake, and it is believed that the young soldier is not even on the dangerous list in France. Before enlisting for overseas, Private Beasley was employed with F. S. Thomas in the North End and has a host of friends in this city.

### GEN. MAUDE'S CAREER.

Gen. Sir Stanley Maude, the captor of Baghdad, whose name is on every body's lips, is a commander who retrieved the British disaster in Mesopotamia who drove the Turks from the valley of the Tigris and the Euphrates and raised the British flag over the city of Baghdad. He is married with a wife and five children. He is a son of a well-known Portland family, his brother-in-law, the late Lord Tennyson, having married an American, a daughter of the late Gen. Osgood and a niece of Mrs. James Hopkins Smith of Portland and New York. Gen. Maude, who is himself six feet and three inches in height, has a son of 19, who has just joined the Royal Artillery as lieutenant, who is six feet and nine inches, the tallest man in the British army. Lady Maude, who is related to many great houses in England, is a daughter of Gen. Tennyson, who was in Lord Beaconsfield's cabinet and who five times declined a peerage in Queen Victoria's reign. An ancestor of Gen. Maude was a companion-in-arms of William the Conqueror, and the name appears in the old records as having received land in the reign of William Rufus, and the name also appears in the records of hereditary knights under Edward IV. and Henry VIII. The name has been connected with the reign of Queen Victoria, one of the family having been a great favorite and one of Queen Victoria's lords in waiting.—Portland Telegram.

Athens, June 25.—M. Jonnart, diplomatic representative of the Allies in Greece, has been called on to act as arbitrator of the differences between the Zaimis ministry and the government of former Premier Venizelos at Saloniki. Whether the Zaimis cabinet will resign depends upon M. Jonnart's decision. In case of its resignation it is probable the Venizelos party will assume power immediately in order to nip in the bud any reactionary movement.

## Little Benny's Note Book.

Last night after supper I was sitting at papa's desk in the sitting room pretending to be a blinzie man, writing on pieces of paper and saying, "Come in, come in, have a seat, wait the name, please?" And after a while pop looked up from his paper, saying, Benny, is there a deer behind all this, or are you just improvising?

I'm a blinzie man in a office, I said, do you want me to read you some of my blinzie letters that I just rote?

Why yes, I'm sure any blinzie letter by you would be very instructive, said pop. And I red him one, being this as follows:

Dear Sir, In reply to your offer of 3 million dollars for my services, it is not anuff. Yours truly, Benny Potts.

Very good, said pop, its short and to the point, and at the same time you do not commit yourself as to any definite salary, thus giving a opportunity to offer you a larger figure than you, from a sense of modesty, mite care to name yourself.

Yes sir, how do you like this one? I said. And I red him another one, being, Dear Mr. Jones, I received your letter a month ago, and wish to state that if you dont like our proposition you can lump it. Respectfully yours, Benny Potts.

I think it shows even more intelligents than the first one, said pop, in the first place, you have only allowed a month to go by before replying, which shows that you appreciate the value of promptness, and in the 2nd place you combine formeness, as shown in the expression you can lump it, with dignified politeness, as shown by the expression Respectfully yours, in a most masterly manner.

Yes sir, do you want to hear another one? I said.

Not just now, thank you, said pop, youd better go out and see who that is wiseling for you.

Which I did.

### TELEPHONE MANNERS.

A careless man was Jules M. Snook. He never looked in the telephone book. He got wrong parties most of the time. And swore at the service and called it a crime.

A silly thing was Lizzie Zedd. She held the 'phone behind her head. When people cried, "We cannot hear," she always answered, "Huh! That's queer!"

A busy chap was Jasper Jupp. He called a number then hung up. "Hello—" the other folks would call And get no answer back at all.

Extremely prone was Maisie Miggle to give the hook a frantic jiggle. She drove a dozen Centralas crazy. But that was nothing much to Maisie.

A slothful man was Giles G. Goff. He used to take his time to get ready. Repair gangs traveled miles and miles To hang receivers up for Giles.

But worst of all was J. Neill Blough. He answered every ring with "Yaugh!" It made every very blood congeal To have to telephone J. Neill.

—Art in Buttons.

You've forgotten to mention Louisa Ford. Who used the telephone when she is bored. She has not the sense to know when to stop. And when she hangs up you are ready to drop.

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, June 25.—(By Stewart Lyon, special correspondent of the Canadian Press).—It is a difficult advance towards Lens, and amid a confused tangle of wrecked mines, partially destroyed miners houses, railway embankments and the flooded ground in the Souches Valley, a valuable bit of the enemy's front line trench, extending over four hundred yards, north of the river and east of the Bois de Ramont, was captured during the night by the Canadians and was firmly incorporated.

The task set for the Canadians was to capture the enemy outposts to the southwest of Reservoir Hill. The attack on the outpost was evidently expected. The enemy scattered, abandoning ground upon which machine gun fire was immediately turned by Germans located on the hill. This was speedily followed by heavy artillery fire, which continued during the night, and was especially severe in the vicinity of the Lens electric station.

The enemy's dugouts were searched, but found to be empty.

"The enemy on this front appears no longer to have confidence in the ability of his infantry to oppose direct attacks stoutly. Several raids last night in the region between Lens and La Bassée showed that the German trenches were so lightly held that little resistance could be offered to the raiders."

In one case British troops remained half an hour in the enemy's positions destroying defences.

In a recent cable on the part taken by the Canadians in the work preparatory to the capture of Messines Ridge mention should have been made of the work of the tunnelling companies, from the Dominion. During many weary months, while Canadians above ground in the Ypres salient bore with fortitude the constant fire from the enemy guns defending the ridge the Canadian miners, far underground, were driving mine shafts for the enemy's destruction.

After our troops went to the Somme the work was continued. It is not permitted to write in detail the work of the miners, but Canadians will learn with satisfaction that no small part of the mining operations that made possible the blowing up of the German lines on Messines Ridge stand to the credit of Canada.

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