

The St. John Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 23 Prince William Street, St. John, N.B., Canada.

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Yearly Subscriptions: \$2.00. Do not enclose cash in an order, but please send money order, or express order when remitting to United States.

ST. JOHN, N.B., SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 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.

THE VOICE OF WISDOM.

Those of us who have been watching the trend of thought finding expression through the columns of that rather well edited daily, the Quebec Chronicle, were not surprised to read in this morning's despatches that there should appear today a scheme whereby the whole troublesome problem of racial difficulties which has been recognized as unfortunately present in our Dominion, might be amicably and finally solved. This programme submitted by the Chronicle proposes to have a commission appointed to be composed of representative men chosen from the religious, legal, and educational circles of the Dominion, whose duty should be to hold sittings in all the provincial capitals taking evidence and receiving complaints from representative organizations upon which to base a finding of absolute equity. Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier are each to be asked to nominate six members, three French and three English Canadians, and over the commission so constituted the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, would be appointed to preside.

This is a suggestion as we think that has very much to be said in its favor and at the present we fail to see in what way any evil effect could result therefrom. In the development of the future national life of our Dominion we must deal with things as are and not as some people think they ought to be. If we recollect aright it was that great psychologist, the late William James, who rather revolutionized his science in America by insisting that in every true psychology strict regard must be had to the brain and its functions. And he recommended his students before seeking to follow his argument to familiarize themselves with the general characteristics of the mammalian brain. If the student would discuss "thought" let him first of all familiarize himself with "the thinker."

If this theory is true and there is very much to be said for it surely it does not come to its limits in the individual but may also be adopted as a principle that is safe in dealing with the body politic. This then if we apprehend the purpose of the Chronicle correctly is what it is proposed to accomplish by means of and through the aforesaid commission. Canada is a great land, a "land of hope and glory," a land with all the essential potentialities of future greatness. Fortunately for her she has in Canada are a fact. They both have by right their own sphere and that sphere should not be denied to either and can not be denied to either without fostering most grave results. Towards the drawing together of these two races the "Bon Entente movement" was not without use and value and that largely we think owing to the fact that by it these two races through their representatives were made a bit better acquainted with each other. And that is what is wanted and once that mutual acquaintance with each other has been attained there will speedily follow such a flood of mutual respect and appreciation as will shame out of face the demagogue whoever he may be who would delight in scattering the seeds of alienation and strife.

What we believe is wanted is that this whole problem be approached from the standpoint of calm common sense, and laying aside all prejudice which is largely born of ignorance, let us endeavor as the descendants of two great races to dwell together in our own Canadian home, each seeking to please the other for its good, and both resolutely and unitedly resolved to build up a greater and still greater Canada.

LET US HAVE ALL.

These past investigations of the Telegraph newspaper have assumed an historical aspect. The chronology dates back to June and reminds the public that the evidence has now covered nearly eight months. It is to the Telegraph "linked sweetness long drawn out" but to others, who prefer prompt and proper action in investigations as in other government matters, the long delays and the tedious adjournments with all the huge costs ad-

ed to be done before the world could be freed from the nefarious designs and brutal assaults of the Central Powers. In the last issue of the Outlook, New York, there is an illuminating article dealing with this subject by one of the most eminent and cosmopolitan of the publicists of Japan, Dr. Iyemasa. This gentleman who is a director of the "East and West Bureau," an organization of Japanese citizens for promoting a better understanding between America and Japan, is also associated with the University of Chicago as a professorial lecturer. He points out that until a peace is agreed upon by the Entente Powers Japan is in the war and will by the terms of her alliance remain in the war as an active and not a passive and more active participant. "What is not generally known," Dr. Iyemasa goes on to state, "is the fact that since the reduction of Kiaochow, and the capture of the German naval bases in the South Seas, the Japanese navy has been keeping a vigilant watch over the wide expanse of waters from the Red Sea to the Yellow Sea, and a large portion of the Pacific, involving in the operations an enormous extent of cruises made by the fleets and a corresponding heavy expenditure. Furthermore Japan has subscribed to the loans of her allies to the full extent of her financial capacity, and supplied them with much needed munitions and other war materials. And especially to Russia has Japan assured an uninterrupted flow of ammunition, guns and rifles, foodstuffs and clothing."

As to the matter of despatching a large fighting force to the western front, Dr. Iyemasa points out the difficulties involved in such a course. To transport a million men—and he insists that a less number than this would prove ineffective—from Japan to the western front in Europe would require an ocean tonnage of at least four millions, and where is that tonnage at the present time to be secured without utterly dislocating all shipping in the Far East? Of course the Trans-Siberian Railway is there, but at best it would give but a sorry account of itself if called upon to answer for the requirements of so vast a transportation problem. Moreover the cost of sending such an expeditionary force from the Far East would entail something like \$2,000,000,000 per year upon Japan, and this is a sum that she can scarcely afford owing to her indebtedness contracted during the Russo-Japanese war.

The writer also points out that up to the present no definite request has been made of Japan to enter the European arena. It having generally been conceded that her natural sphere of influence and operations is in the East. No one can peruse Dr. Iyemasa's pronouncement without feeling that Japan is not without feeling that she can scarcely afford owing to her indebtedness contracted during the Russo-Japanese war. The writer also points out that up to the present no definite request has been made of Japan to enter the European arena. It having generally been conceded that her natural sphere of influence and operations is in the East. No one can peruse Dr. Iyemasa's pronouncement without feeling that Japan is not without feeling that she can scarcely afford owing to her indebtedness contracted during the Russo-Japanese war.

A BIT OF VERSE

THE DEBT.

No more men died for you and me,
Those men who died for you and me.
So long and cold they lie; but we,
Yet still we live; we still may greet
Our pleasant friends in home and street.
We still have life, are able still
To climb the turf of Blenheim hill,
To hear the sheep dog's eager cry,
To feel the sun, to taste the rain,
To smile the autumn's scents again,
Beneath the brown and gold and red
Which old October's brush has spread,
To look upon the English sky.

So young they were, so strong and well,
Until the bitter summons fell—
"You young to die."
Yet there on foreign soil they lie,
So pitiful, with glassy eye
And limbs all tumbled anyhow;
Quite finished, now.
On every heart—let us forget—
Secure at home—engrave this debt!

Too delicate a flesh to be
The shield that nations interpose
Between the world and their foe—
The bastion of Liberty.
So beautiful their bodies were,
Built with so exquisite a care;
So young and fit and lithe and fair.
The very flower of us were they,
Where love of country bade them die,
Yet now so pitiful they lie,
To fight this fierce Caprice—and die.

And some leave wives behind, young wives;
Already some have launched new lives;
A little daughter, little son—
For thus this blundering world goes on.
But never more will any see
The kindred faces that made us glad
Before the world went mad.
They'll never hear another bird,
Another gay or loving word—
Those men who lie so cold and lone,
Far in a country not their own;
Those men who died for you and me,
That England still might sheltered be
And all our lives go on the same
(Although to live is almost shame).
—E. V. Lucas.

A BIT OF FUN

NOT THERE, EITHER.
Will Beattie, the dean of Kansas commercial travellers, once attended a high-society gathering in Wilkes, and found himself with a charming young woman from the east. She was

Little Benny's Note Book

Pirates.
They were red handkerchiefs on their heads
To protect them from the cold,
While their ships bounded over the Spanish main
With treasure in their hold.

And when they saw another ship
Going along like a peaceful citizen,
They would fire cannon balls at it
And jest at its captain's criticism.

And then they would rob all the passengers
And make them wawk the plank,
While the ones that could swim would do so
While the ones that couldn't sank.

And then they would berry the treasure
And draw a map to remind them of the place,
And sing Yo ho and a bottle of rum,
And look for more ships to chase.

They all had long muskets,
And a dagger between their teeth,
The musketeers looked even fiercer
On account of the dagger underneath.

A pirate never washed his face
Because none of the others washed theirs,
Proving nobody properly ever does it,
As long as nobody cares.

quite taken with Beattie and finally she made bold to ask:
"What business are you in, Mr. Beattie?"

"I'm a commercial traveller," he replied.
The young woman stopped back and said, smilingly, "In Holyoke, Mass., Mr. Beattie, commercial travellers don't go in the best of society."

"Neither do they here," said Beattie. That was a good many years ago, but at the last reports the young woman was still wondering—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE SITUATION.
Say "Reparation," darn ya!

AT THE RECEPTION.
"What strange manners that author has!"
"Yes. If you didn't know he was a literary lion you'd mistake him for an educated pig."

HIS CIRCUS.
Willie—Have much fun watching the new year in?
Tommy—You bet! 'Cause I was wachin' sister and her beau watch the new year in.

TO THE RECRUIT.
Major—Are you a poet or an artist or anything like that?
Recruit—No, sir.
Major—Then go and have your hair cut immediately.—Browning's.

IN ENGLAND TODAY.
Registrar—What is your chief occupation—that is, what do you generally do all day?
Applicant—Hunt for sugar.—London Opinion.

THE CO-ED'S ANSWER.
Professor—Does the moon affect the tide?
Co-ed—No, sir, merely the untidiness of the tide.—Standford Chapparral.

YES AND NO.
"Did your late uncle remember you when he wrote his will?"
"Guess so—he left me out."—Longhorn.

HARCOURT

Harcourt, Jan. 9.—Miss Phoebe McLeod, who has been in Halifax for the past two or three weeks with one of the American hospital units, is spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John McLeod, of Smith's Corner.

The many friends of Miss Blanche Foley, who has recently undergone a serious operation in the Moncton hospital, will be pleased to learn that she is recovering.

Mrs. Johnnie Wellwood, who has been ill with pneumonia for the past two weeks, is improving slowly.

The Harcourt Superior School reopened on Tuesday morning, after the Christmas vacation with Miss V. Hunter of Hartland as principal, and Miss Drusella Smallwood as primary teacher.

Mrs. W. F. Buckley has returned home from Sydney.

Master Johnson Irving, who was successfully operated on for appendicitis in the Moncton hospital is steadily regaining strength.

Miss Minnie Buckley is visiting relatives in New Glasgow.

Mr. Jack McPherson, of Moncton, spent a few days last week with his friends in the village.

Mrs. James Livingstone is spending some weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Mary Lyons of Millerton.

Private Malcolm Bryant has returned to St. John after spending a pleasant holiday with relatives in the village.

Miss M. V. Jean Wathen, who has been spending the vacation with her mother, Mrs. Harry Wathen has returned to Fredericton to resume her studies at the Normal School.

Mrs. R. McMichael, of Newcast, was the guest of friends in the village this week.

Mr. Douglas Barnes has been called to Moulton River on account of the illness of his father, Mr. Alex. Barnes.

Mrs. Fred Durkholder has returned from Toronto after spending the Christmas vacation with her husband at the home of his mother.

The many friends of Mrs. Andrew Dunn, formerly a resident of this place, now of Dalhousie, will be glad to learn that she is seriously ill.

Mrs. George Morton is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Martin, of Moncton.

Mr. Frank Baxter spent the weekend at his home.

Rev. Charles Stebbings was called to Sackville on Monday by the death of his father, Rev. T. Stebbings, who has been ill for some weeks. The sympathy of the entire community goes out to the bereaved family.

Mrs. R. H. Miller and daughter, Rita, returned to Chipman on Tuesday after spending the Christmas vacation with Mrs. Miller's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Wathen.

Miss Beatrice Saulnier has returned to St. John after spending the holiday

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NEW BRUNSWICK LODGE.

On Thursday evening at the Masonic Temple, Germain street, the officers of the New Brunswick Lodge No. 22, F. and A. M., were installed by Right Worshipful A. R. Campbell, Past Deputy Grand Master, assisted by Right Worshipful F. F. Burpee as grand director of ceremonies.

Norman H. B. Smith, worshipful master.

H. W. Dalton, immediate past master.

Frederick Green, senior warden.

Samuel F. McCavour, junior warden.

George S. Dodge, chaplain.

A. R. Campbell, treasurer.

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(3) When all lines of a private branch are in use, or

(4) When a call is made for a telephone no one to answer, at the moment when so calling that telephone, or

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