

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1919.

DEMILITARIZATION.

Under the new plan of demilitarization to become effective very shortly, returned men will receive their discharge on the day they arrive at the dispersal station for their home district. Along with their discharge papers the men will be handed cheques which will include deferred pay to the single man and post discharge pay to all men with one year's service or more, and civilian clothing allowance to every man. These cheques will in some cases amount to over a thousand dollars, while in other instances they may not run to more than one hundred dollars.

Arrangements are being made whereby men so discharged who desire employment or other opportunity for re-establishment in civil life will be provided upon application with all possible information under the supervision of the Federal Department in co-operation with Provincial authorities offices are to be opened at various centres at which this information will be available to all applicants. These offices will as well endeavor to provide employment, and while they may be made use of by any person it is only reasonable to suppose that preference will be given to the men returned from overseas service. It is desirable in the view of those engaged in organization that in so far as possible unnecessary formalities shall be avoided; that all red-tape shall be cut out and that the work of re-establishing the returned soldiers in civilian life shall be simplified to the highest possible degree. It is not probable that men returning home from overseas will be inclined to remain idle for any lengthy period. It is but natural that they will desire a rest after their term of service, and opportunity to visit among friends, but the belief prevails that they will not wish to continue long without an occupation, and every effort will be made to facilitate the securing of suitable positions for all who apply. In the branch of the service the Labor Bureau and the office of Civil Establishment will be combined as closely as possible in order to avoid overlapping of effort and the combination of interests which might arise.

Federal assistance to re-establishment is not, however, confined to efforts along this line, but arrangements have been made through the department of which Sir James Loughheed is the head, for the care of invalided and disabled men. There will be opportunities for vocational training, and schools established in the several provinces, calculated to help these school leavers who are unable to follow the occupations in which they were engaged previous to their enlistment in the service of their country and who, without such training, might be handicapped in their future lives. These training schools will also attend to the requirements of those who were without trades or professions previous to the war. And besides such institutions there are now in operation hospitals such as are considered necessary for the proper treatment of invalids for the fitting of artificial limbs and for the permanent restoration of all to their former good health.

Naturally in the working out of such a scheme as has been evolved, there may be some delays, some little confusion in individual cases, but it is gratifying to note that everything possible is being done to insure the harmonious operation of a countrywide system which will provide that the best possible care be taken of those who have served Canada so well.

ROOSEVELT.

A strenuous career has been brought to a close. Theodore Roosevelt, who since his graduation from Harvard in 1880 has been one of the dominant figures in American affairs, has passed from the spotlight of publicity in which he glowed without so much as a flickering shadow of resistance. He, who was so full of energy, so intensely alive at all times, has surrendered to fate, unconscious of its coming and unable to resist. It is perhaps fitting that one whose every waking moment was filled with action should be permitted to meet the end in peace and without suffering.

Concerning Roosevelt, opinions differ yet all agree that he was a great man, and a great American. He believed in advertising, and seldom permitted himself to act without first giving his fellow citizens ample opportunity of learning what he was about to do. The policy which he adopted in this regard brought down on him criticism from many quarters. But none can deny that Roosevelt invariably lived up to his advance notices. He was a man of decidedly original opinions, and while at times, when in a position of responsibility, his energies appeared rather more diversified than always seemed necessary, yet what he had to say on any subject was worthy of attention.

Pursuing a hum-drum career in the U. S. naval department in 1897, he resigned to organize a corps for service in the war against Spain, and in that little campaign he first came into real prominence, enjoying a popularity which carried him to the governorship of New York in 1898, and two

years later to the vice-presidency of the United States. Pitchforked into the presidency through the assassination of McKinley, and in the face of the bitterest personal criticism, he was re-elected to that high office in 1904 by the largest popular majority ever enjoyed by any candidate in a presidential election. His career since that time is too fresh in all minds to require comment, but it is worthy of note that—individually showing to the last—his voice and his pen have done much to swing the United States against Germany, to create that popular opinion without which participation in the war would have been an impossibility, and to uphold those sentiments which make for lasting friendship between Britain and his own great nation.

Theodore Roosevelt was a man of action, an outstanding personality, who, despite the somewhat dramatic methods which he frequently employed, was looked upon with respect and more than respect, a genuine regard, by people of all classes in his own and other countries.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army in Canada has undertaken to secure one million dollars between January 1918 and January 25th. This money is to be used for purposes of the organization in connection with the return of soldiers. One million dollars is a very small sum for all Canada, but the Salvation Army is a very great institution in Canada, and the efforts which it is now putting forth to procure this very reasonable amount should meet with every success. The Salvation Army is about the only institution whose work in the war has not been the subject of adverse criticism. Complaints have been heard concerning other organizations which have been, in some cases, unfounded, but about the Salvation Army there has been no word of censure. The announcements which this institution is now making through the daily press convey some slight idea of the work which has been accomplished and intimate as well what it is hoped will be done further. The Army has not during the past four or five years asked for assistance. It has aided the soldiers and others out of its own funds but it cannot keep up the outlay forever, and now finds itself in need of certain financial assistance. It deserves this financial assistance, and should find in this appeal to the people of Canada a very ready and a very generous response.

The free evening school for men and boys has been reopened after the Christmas holidays. This institution in spite of the adverse attitude adopted towards it by the General Superintendent of Education, has accomplished excellent work in St. John and promises to gain even greater popularity in the future. There is now an attendance of more than eighty and members of the class are very enthusiastic. This is an indication that a proper course of technical or vocational training in this community would be appreciated.

A BIT OF VERSE

Slave and Emperor.
"Our cavalry have rescued Nazareth from the enemy whose supermen described Christianity as a creed for slaves."
(By Alfred Noyes.)

The emperor mocked at Nazareth. In his almighty hour. The slave that bowed himself to death And walked with slaves in Nazareth. What were his words but wasted breath Before that "will to power"?

Yet in the darkest hour of all. When black defeat began. The emperor heard the mountain's quake. He felt the graves beneath him shake. He watched his legions rally and break. And he whimpered as they ran. "I hear a shout that moves the earth. A cry that wakes the dead from their sleep. Will no one tell me whence they come? For all my messengers are dumb? What power is this that comes to birth And breaks my power?" he said.

Then all around his foundering guns. Though down was not now far. The darkness filled with a living fear That whispered at the emperor's ear. The armies of the dead drew near. Beneath an eastern star.

The trumpet blows in Nazareth. The slave is risen again! Across the bitter wastes of death The horsemen ride from Nazareth. And the power we mocked as wasted breath Returns, in power to reign: Rides on, in white, through Nazareth. To save his world again.

A BIT OF FUN

No Wonder.
"I see by the papers that the Kaiser's wife is sick."
"Well, if you had to live with a guy like that you'd be sick, too."

Skipped.
Economy her mood took touch. In present hours of stress. Her walking clothes are not so much And her bathing suit is less.

A Tender Conscience.
Frances and Agatha had been

carefully reared. Especially had they been taught that in no circumstances must they tell a lie—not even a "white lie"—or deceive any one.
One day, during a visit made by these little girls to an aunt in the country, they met a large cow in a field they were crossing. Much frightened, the youngsters stopped, not knowing what to do. Finally, Frances said:

Let's go right on, Agatha, and pretend we're not afraid of it."
But Agatha's conscience was not slumbering. "Wouldn't that be deceiving the cow?" she objected.

Any Lawyer Would Do.
Young Lawyer—Now, you must be perfectly frank with me. Are you guilty or innocent?

Prisoner—Why, kid, if I was guilty I'd have hired a crackjack lawyer.

Getting Even.
"You'll regret some day that you refused to marry me."
"Leave that to time."
"No, I would rather. I'm going out right now and start to make \$1,000,000."

Our Condolence, Madam.
Society note from Atchison—"Mrs. A. E. Hobbs was called back home from St. Jose by the death of her pet gold fish, Oscar."

More Than Plain, Ugly.
"Get, get!" exclaimed the pretty cash girl. "I wouldn't marry you if you was the last man on earth. I don't want nothing to do with you. Is that plain English?"
"It's plain enough," said the mortified bookkeeper, "but it isn't English."

A Family Trait.
"My doctor says I ought to lead an active life."
"Well, marry my wife's sister; she'll keep you on the jump."

Keep the Change, Lady.
A story is told about a visit paid by Queen Mary to a communal kitchen in London's East End belonging to a Wesleyan mission, the very kitchen which, by its success, led to their establishment in the West End. The Queen insisted on serving behind the counter, to the great delight of the customers. One small boy, in the flurry of the moment, gave a three-penny ticket for a twopenny pie. The Queen asked him what he meant by that. "Oh, you can keep it for yourself, lady," was the prompt answer.—The Christian Science Monitor.

A Proof.
"Your neighbor must be a single man."
"How do you know?"
"When I passed him this morning in his garden, I noticed he was sowing bachelor's buttons."

We Wouldn't You May.
Would you call that a visit paid by Queen Mary to a communal kitchen in London's East End belonging to a Wesleyan mission, the very kitchen which, by its success, led to their establishment in the West End. The Queen insisted on serving behind the counter, to the great delight of the customers. One small boy, in the flurry of the moment, gave a three-penny ticket for a twopenny pie. The Queen asked him what he meant by that. "Oh, you can keep it for yourself, lady," was the prompt answer.—The Christian Science Monitor.

Might Have Saved It.
"Pat, here's the dollar I borrowed of ye last week."
"Bedad, Mike, I'd forgot all about it."
"Och, who the devil didn't ye say so?"

News.
Reporter—"I've got a good piece of news here this morning. I've interviewed a person who has been confined to one room his entire life."
Editor—"Good. Send him up. Who is it?"
Reporter—"Why, a three-day-old baby, at our house."

DEMILITARIZATION
"DILATORY" CRIES
MR. CHAMBERLAIN

Administration Policy is "So Loosely Drawn Elephant Could Jump Through."

Washington, Jan. 6.—The administration is pursuing the same "dilatatory" policy in disbanding the army as it did in organizing it. Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, told the Senate today. "It is as unpardonable for do-nothingism as it was for the war," the Senator declared.

It was the Senate's first important action since its memorable speech of last winter, when he launched his attack against the War Department. He declared that the "dilatatory" policy of the War Department had led to the loss of the British government. The present programme is so loosely drawn that an elephant could jump through it," he declared.

"The very next day after the signing of the armistice," he said, "Great Britain adopted a policy for disbanding the British army and sent out men to lecture to the soldiers to tell them what to expect."

Believes Men Ought to Know.
"There ought to have been some notice given to the American soldiers and the American people that the married men would be excused, that those who had dependents would be next; that the boys who were going back to jobs would be next. In other words, organize the army for demobilization along lines that appeal to the economic conditions of the times."

"Have we a policy? None at all!" he asserted, "except what Congress has provided. There is no guarantee against non-employment. They have not got a policy and they have not got the American people into their plans, so that they may know how to govern themselves. If that be treason, make the most of it!" There is too much secrecy in the conduct of this war."

Senator Chamberlain warned his party that it would be held responsible politically for the returning soldiers if it failed to adopt an adequate program for taking care of them.

"They will make themselves felt and they ought to," declared the Senator. "Senator Chamberlain reviewed the developments of the last six months and declared that every criticism made by the Military Affairs Committee had been sustained. "Every charge made by the committee was true," he said. He took a sharp dig at President Wilson, saying that the thousands of American lives would have been saved if the United States had provided its armies with adequate aircraft, the Senator declared.

Now that the war has been won, and our sons and brothers and husbands and all are coming back to America, he said, "America is unprepared to take care of them now just as America was unprepared properly to conduct this war."

He said that the army was in such a way as to conserve life, and to conserve energy and to conserve the health of this republic.

"God only knows how many lives have been uselessly sacrificed by unprepared conditions even up to the very end of the war."

Here Senator Chamberlain reviewed briefly the work of the Senate Military Affairs Committee in investigating and recommending with regard to the conduct of the war.

"It got to be almost treason to criticize," Senator Chamberlain continued. "It amounted almost to treason; yes, indeed, the charge of treason was lodged against one man who dared to step in and say two words of ours. I myself passed under the ban, but without a single regret and if my efforts have saved the life of one young man, the battle is worth the price."

France I am willing to yield my seat in the Senate of the United States to day."

"It was resented when I said that the military establishment had fallen down. But when the munitions director was dismissed, and the War Department, what happened? There was presented to the Senate bill which confessed inefficiency in the War Department, and went further confessing inefficiency in the War Department—it confessed inefficiency in every department, and placed power in the hands of the President to reorganize every executive department."

"It was true then and it is true now as we look back upon it that there was inefficiency in many of these departments and I voted for the measure which the President sent to Congress giving to him this great power. The measure of the President was broader than either of the bills (War Cabinet and Ministry of Munitions) the Military Affairs Committee presented."

"The mere fact that the Overman bill was requested is a confession that every department of the government was inefficient. Under it reorganization after reorganization was taken place, and many of the things which the Military Affairs Committee declared were necessary have been performed."

Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, democrat, interrupted Senator Chamberlain to praise his criticisms of army conditions.

Little Benny's Note Book.

By LEE PAPE.

Mr. and Mrs. Hews came to see me and pop last night, which before they got here had to see pop, Willy, for goodness sake take your feet down from that chair, the first thing you know you will be doing that when the Hews are here, the Hews of all people. I never saw a man that required so many chairs to sit down.

And pop took his feet down, saying, O, very well, I'll be a marter to social etiquette, but man is by nature a foot-up animal. When my feet are up my digestion improves and my brain works better.

Now I know where your brains are, hee, hee, sed ma. Shoot on, I am insensible to low humor, sed pop, and ma sed. Well anyway, for mercy sake remember about your feet while the Hews are here.

Ill do my best to uphold the silly conventions of society, but I can't promise, I am a child of nature, sed pop, and ma sed. You mean your own obstinate thing, and I sed, G, pop, I got a good idea, if I ask you what time it is when the Hews are here, you'll know you got your feet up again.

A fine idea and worthier of a better cause, sed pop. And pretty soon Mr. and Mrs. Hews came, Mrs. Hews being a big fat lady that talks so fast you can't think she never studied punctuation, and Mr. Hews being a little skinny man that you would think it was a wonder he wouldn't take somebody's size, pop keeping his feet down all right till him and Mr. Hews such started to smoke a cigar, and then pop leaned back in his morris chair and put his feet up on another chair, ma looking at him farse without pop seeing her, and I sed what time it is it pop?

Quarter after 8, sed pop taking out his watch and putting it back again without taking his feet down. And he kept on smoking, and talking, and Mr. Hews about the war, and pretty soon I sed, Pop, what time is it?

For the love of Pete, didn't I just tell you, sed pop. And he took his watch out again with his feet still up, saying, Twenty minutes after 8, now let that hold you for a while, and after a while I went and pushed pop's leg, saying, What time is it, pop?

None of your blin's, who you shoving? sed pop.

The boy seems to have a perfect mania to know the time, sed Mr. Hews, and Mrs. Hews, I don't any sooner get intrusted in the conversation than that boy wants to know what time it is.

Benny, so out and play, sed ma.

Which I did. Playing you can never tell how good of an idea it is until you see how it works.

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COMMON COUNCIL MET IN COMMITTEE

Council Seeks Board of Conciliation to Deal With Police Matter — The Civic Estimates—Abatement Problems and Other Matters Discussed.

A committee meeting of the common council was held yesterday morning and the members adopted a resolution that a board of conciliation be asked to settle the dispute between the city and the Police men's Protective Association. A petition was received from the ferry employees asking for an increase of \$20 per month in wages.

The application of the N. B. Telephone Co. for permission to install five poles on Water street, West End was allowed to stand over for a week.

In a discussion of estimates, the mayor said the estimates should be brought down a few dollars from this year as a concession of \$45,000 to work at Lake Robertson would have to be taken care of. In public works he outlined the estimates for the year.

Whether the abutters should pay a portion of the cost of improvements or whether all street work should be assessed for.

After some discussion Commissioner Fisher advocated that a plebiscite be taken on the improvement of the abutter on Union street, King street and King street should continue to pay under the present law.

Commissioner Fisher then took up his proposed paving programme to be paid for by bond issue of \$45,000. The head of public works said the total estimated cost of the paving to be done by contract and paid for out of bond issue was \$145,000, and that in addition it was proposed to do new work, estimated at \$15,725, to be paid for out of appropriation.

Commissioner Thornton remarked that he had not noticed any mention of the West Side or Adelaide street, and said Adelaide street, on the unpaved section, was in bad condition.

Mr. Fisher said it would cost over \$5,000 to continue the Adelaide street paving to Newman's Bridge. Broken stone would be used on the West Side and a crusher would be operated there.

It was decided to allow the estimates to stand over for a few days to allow the new commissioners time to familiarize themselves with conditions.

Commissioner Bullock was granted authority to advertise for supplies for the ferry department, including 200 planks, 10,000 feet of birch deck sheathing and 20,000 feet of bay spruce, estimated at \$11,000—to be paid for out of appropriation and to be used for upkeep.

The committee on the right of the city submitted a petition in which it requested an increase of \$20 per month for the ferry. The increases, if granted, would mean an additional \$1,000 per year of \$3,300. He recommended an increase of \$10 per month. Action deferred pending consideration of all ferry appropriations.

Commissioner Jones moved the following resolution:

"Whereas a dispute has arisen between the Police men's Protective Association of this city and the Common Council as to the validity of the right of the police to organize themselves in such organization;

"Therefore, resolved that the matter of this dispute be placed before the labor department of the Dominion government at Ottawa and they be asked to appoint a conciliation board to settle the question at issue between the city and the police association; and

"Further resolved that this Common Council instruct the Department of Safety to nominate the city's representative on the Conciliation Board."

This was seconded by Commissioner Bullock.

Commissioner Thornton approved of the resolution and it was finally adopted.

MILITARY NOTES

The London Gazette contains the following:

Royal Air Force, Flying Branch—Temporary promotion of 2nd Lieut. Lt. A. C. McKinnon (N. Brunswick) R. Lieut. Canadian Engineers—Temp. Lieut. (Act.) Capt. W. W. Raymond, H. C. Reelinghouse acting rank on ceasing to command a company.

N. Brunswick Regt.—Temp. Lieut. (Act.) Capt. R. W. B. Coter to be Lieutenant; Sgt. P. J. Hay, M. E. Sgt. C. P. West, Pte. J. H. Ardill, Sgt. G.