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WHY WORRY?

Troubles are not far to seek. They may be found waiting on every doorstep. They speak all languages and are cosmopolitan. "Life," the greybeard says, "is 'one damn thing after another. It has been full of trouble.'" And it might be added "most of which has never happened." It is sound logic never to trouble trouble till trouble troubles you, although it is hard to practice. Still, "Esquibbel!" There are few who can resist the luxury of taking a hand in the great game of "trouble," no matter how favored their condition or circumstances. To get rid of it as soon as possible, however, is the first duty of Canadians. All through the war Johnny Cannuck has been coaxed, cajoled and commanded to pack up his troubles in his old kit bag, and to smile three times. He smiled all through the Western front. He smiled when he went back and he smiled still more when he went forward. Having finished with that trouble he must not be allowed to burden himself with others on his return to the homeland. He must be prevented from hugging fancied grievances or imaginary wrongs, and from morbidly fearing that the Government or some one else is going to "put one over him." The best way to disabuse his mind of this kind of thing is to invite him to "talk out." He should let the public know, Col "Trooper" Molloy suggests, just what the thing really is that is worrying him and having unburdened himself, the Public and the Government will see that redress quickly follows. Now is the time, says the "Trooper" for home-staying Canadians to sing the famous song and to say to the fighting man, "Now, what is it! Turn the condemned kit bag inside out and let's see what trouble you've got inside." Which is another way of advocating "open diplomacy." Freedom of speech, frankness between soldiers and civilians, forbearance and fortitude—these will help to make the rough road from hut to home and from trench to bench an easy and pleasant transition.

DEEDS OF DARING.

For most conspicuous bravery, initiative and devotion to duty in attack, the Victoria Cross was awarded to 22614 Lc.-Corpl. W. H. Metcalfe, 16th Battalion.

When the right flank of the battalion was held up, Corpl. Metcalfe realised the situation and rushed forward under intense machine



gun fire to a passing tank on the left. With his signal flag he walked in front of the tank, directing it along the trench in a perfect hail of bullets and bombs.

The machine gun strong points were overcome, very heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy,

and a very critical situation was relieved.

Later, although wounded, he continued to advance until ordered to get into a shell hole and have his wounds dressed.

His valour throughout was of the highest standard.

Corpl. Metcalfe, who was recently decorated by the King, is a native of Waige, Walsh County Maine, U.S.A.

Lieut. Milton Fowler Gregg, of the Royal Canadian Regiment, was awarded the Victoria Cross for most conspicuous bravery and initiative during operations near Cambrai, 27th September to 1st October, 1918.

On the 28th September, when the advance of the brigade was held up by fire from both flanks and by thick, uncut wire, he crawled forward alone and explored the wire until he found a small gap, through which he subsequently led his men, and forced an entry into the enemy trench.

The enemy counter-attacked in force, and, through lack of bombs, the situation became critical. Although wounded, Lieut. Gregg returned alone under terrific fire and collected



a further supply. Then rejoining the party, which by this time was much reduced in numbers, and, in spite of a second wound, he reorganised his men and led them with the greatest determination against the enemy trenches, which he finally cleared. He personally killed or wounded 11 of the enemy and took 25 prisoners, in addition to 12 machine guns captured in this trench. Remaining with his company in spite of wounds, he again, on the 30th September, led his men in attack until severely wounded.