

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 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 CASE OF MR. CARVELL.

The Standard yesterday morning published exclusively the evidence of Lieut. Adney of Carleton County, given at St. John's, Quebec, in the course of the enquiry into charges that the soldiers' vote at that depot had been tampered with. Lieut. Adney brought the name of Hon. Frank B. Carvell, Minister of Public Works, into his evidence, stating that the minister had directed him in what constituency to cast his vote. This morning we publish Mr. Carvell's statement that Lieut. Adney's evidence insofar as it refers to him is without foundation and that he made no improper suggestions as to how the soldiers' vote should be cast.

The charges on which the investigation is based were made by Mr. Archambault, a Quebec anti-Unionist, and there is no doubt the sole purpose was to attempt to cast discredit upon prominent members of the Unionist party. The investigation now seems to have developed into an attempt to get after Mr. Carvell. That gentleman will be well able to take care of himself and it is unnecessary for The Standard to defend him, but at the same time it is no more than fair to say that if all other men in Canadian public life had taken the same high minded view of their duty to Canada and the Empire as did the Minister of Public Works Canada would not have been torn by dissension as it was in the elections in December last. The character of the methods attempted to be used to discredit Mr. Carvell almost suggests that the scheme had its origin in New Brunswick where one party, which is not Unionist, delights in giving to the acts and utterances of public men a distorted construction not at all in harmony with their real meaning.

A NEW SLOGAN.

A new slogan to which Canadians at home should rally in an effort to assist the government, the boys overseas, and all others who are trying to win the war has been advanced by a writer in the Toronto Daily News. It is: "Trust Thomson." and after suggesting that it should be on the lips and in the mind of all Canadians he explains that the Thomson to be trusted is the Food Controller for the Dominion of Canada. His advice is so good and so sound that it is with pleasure The Standard reproduces it. He says:

Trust Thomson.
He is Food Controller for the Dominion of Canada, a job as difficult as it is big. It is not a sinecure, nor a joy ride, but a tremendously vital task, calling for hard work, strength of mind, honesty and vision.

But Trust Thomson.
The regulations of the Board are not whims of his mind, nor are they suggestions from the brain of any other man. They are issued to the public simply because the needs of the nation at war demand that these things be done.

Trust Thomson.
With a world of information at his command, with the opinions of the Allied Food Controllers to assist him, he promulgates orders and issues commands, not because he wants to, not that he takes joy in the doing, but because the safety of the men at the front, and the security of the Allied Nations demand it.

Trust Thomson.
The work is not smooth and pleasant like caressing a kitten's wrist, or watching gorgeous sunsets. It hits somebody, frequently everybody, and the people kick. It is no easy matter to interfere with the habits of men, particularly pleasant habits.

Trust Thomson.
His orders will rub you the wrong way, because they call for self sacrifice, but Trust Thomson.

Because he knows what is good for you, what is better for the cause, what is best and safest for humanity.

Trust Thomson.
and make it fair for the Food Controller, for the Allies, for humanity.

THE JEWISH LEGION.

Aside from the fact that recruits have passed through St. John en route to their training camp the people of this city and province know little or nothing of the Jewish Legion, now training in Windsor, N. S., and destined for service in Palestine. That legion has drawn from all over America recruits who have drifted into the camp attracted by the idealism which made such a body possible. One such recruit came all the way from California, a man over forty years of age, speaking only Yiddish, but ardent for the cause. At least half a dozen came from Los Angeles. Others from Eastern American cities mingle now with Jews from Mexico and South America, though, of course, Canadian Hebrews

In his letter to the City Council the accidental premier of New Brunswick suggests that if the city is desirous of ridding itself of the present Police Magistrate it might attain its end by giving to that gentleman the amount of retiring allowance he desires. The Standard does not ask the City Council to increase its fixed charges in any way, but there is no doubt that Hon. W.

E. Foster has treated this city rather cavalierly. The Council now has the opportunity for a reprisal of a sort that would not be welcomed by the premier of the members of his administration. Why not call his bluff? No one knows better than Mr. Foster that a vacancy on the police court bench & the last thing he desires to see at this particular time and if the city should increase the retiring allowance of the magistrate to a point where it would be satisfactory to him the Fosterites would be forced to name his successor. That would precipitate a situation not at all to Mr. Foster's liking and one which he would do much to avoid. The surest way to make trouble for the premier is to force him to fill the Magistrate's position without further delay. Why not call the bluff and await developments?

AMERICA AND THE KAISER

From "The Kaiser as I knew him for 14 years," by Dr. A. N. Davis, D. D. S.

One memorable interview I had had with him influenced me, perhaps, more than any other single factor to hasten the settlement of my European affairs and return home. It was in the autumn of 1916. The Kaiser had come to me for professional attention, and after my work was completed he remained to discuss some of the aspects of the war. Perhaps the fact that I had just returned from a visit to America made him more than usually eager for a chat with me.

We had discussed various phases of the war, when the Kaiser changed the subject abruptly with the question: "Davis, what's the matter with your country?"

"In what respect, your Majesty?" I asked.

"Why is it that your country is so unfair to Germany? Why do you persist in supplying munitions and supplying munitions to Russia. Why do you treat the European warring nations as he treated Mexico by putting an embargo on munitions and letting us fight alone?"

"You do not ship munitions to us, why do you ship them to the other side?"

I was on such terms with the Kaiser that I did not hesitate to answer his question with another.

"I have always understood, your Majesty, that during the Russian-Japanese war Germany continually supplied munitions to Russia. Why was that any more justifiable than America supplying munitions to the Allies?"

Then, again, in the Spanish-American—

"Davis, you surprise me," the Kaiser interrupted, rising from the operating chair, in which he had remained, walking towards me, throwing back his shoulders and raising his full height. "The Kaiser's are entirely different. When we helped Russia against Japan we were helping a white race against a yellow race, don't you forget that—don't ever forget that. But with America that is certainly not the case. Your country is acting from purely mercenary motives. It is a case of dollars, dollars, dollars!"—and each time he repeated the word he struck his partially helpless left hand violently with his powerful right. "America values dollars more than she values German lives!" She thinks it right to shoot down my people."

He had worked himself up to a degree of indignation which I had seen him display only on two or three previous occasions, and I confess I was reluctant to start a fresh outburst by answering his arguments. His eyes, usually soft and kindly, flashed fire as he advanced towards me and slowly and incisively declared: "Davis, America—must—be punished—for—her—actions."

In that expression, which he repeated on subsequent occasions in the same words and with the same measured emphasis I knew that he revealed most clearly what his attitude was and will ever be towards the United States.

Americans Also Beat Aerial Attack.

With the American Army in Loraine, Sept. 18.—(2 p.m. By the Associated Press)—German aviator gunners and bombers attacked what they supposed to be the American positions in the region to the west of Vandœuvre last night. The mist and low clouds, however, prevented the Germans from finding their targets. The Germans themselves were located, and driven back by anti-aircraft fire.

The flying machine gunners dropped near to the ground at several places in their determination to find the American troops, but the weather conditions were too much for them. The bombers flew at high altitudes, but were hampered by the weather, and possibly by misinformation as to the American positions, and wasted numbers of bombs.

Owing to the effectiveness of the American anti-aircraft fire, a number of the German machines were hit, the observers reported. When last seen the crippled planes were returning hastily to their own lines.

Mdlle. LeCocq, who has been spending the summer visiting friends in St. John and Rothesay, returned to Boston last evening.

Refugees from Russia.

Stockholm, Sept. 18.—(By The Associated Press)—Another party of refugees from Russia, numbering 500 persons, and including 80 American and British civilians, arrived yesterday at Haparanda. In the party were 400 Italian soldiers and officers.

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Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE.

Us fellows started to play we was the Alleys yesterday, me being Frants and Pude Sinkins being Ingland and Skinny Martin being the United States and Ed Wernick being Italy, and we marched up and down yelling, We are the Alleys, heray, heray, we are the Alleys, lets start to win the war.

With after we had did that for a while each Alley started to yell for Frants, jest watch me advance, boom, boom, boom.

Heray for Ingland, heray heray heray, if we cant win the war tomorrow we will put it off till today, yelled Pude Sinkins.

Heray for the United States, pork chops and gravy, 3 cheers for the army and 6 for the navy, yelled Skinny Martin. Wich jest then Pude Sinkins slay cuzzin Percy came up, saying, Lets in it, fellows?

We're all filled up, theres no Alleys left to be, sed Ed Wernick, and all of a sudden I had a deer, saying, Yes there is, nobody aint Turkey.

All rite, Ill be Turkey, sed Percy, and I sed, All rite, you must stand in back of the telegraph pole and yell, Pully pully jerkey, rite hears Turkey.

Wich Percy did, getting in back of the telegraph pole and yelling, Pully pully jerkey, rite hears Turkey.

Down with Turkey, yelled all us Alleys, and we ran and surrounded the telegraph pole, including Turkey, and we started to bump him and tread on his feet and everything, and Percy ran away making a noise sounding as if it would be crying if it got any worse. Serving him rite for his ignorants, and us Alleys got up a game of hop skotch.

Somehow Jones's friend seemed half-hearted in his appreciation of them.

"Now," began the teacher, "let me see what you know. Tell me, why did Hannibal cross the Alps?"

"Should think I do," was the answer. "She cried till she got em."

Nothing Doing.

There was an addition to the teacher's class, and the new pupil was somewhat ragged.

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BRITAIN AND U. S. WILL ACT AS MEDIATORS

Between Them They Will Try To Settle Difficulties Between North and South China.

Washington, Sept. 18.—The United States and Great Britain have joined in an attempt to mediate between North and South China as a result of reports from British and American agents on the scene, which hold out strong hopes for the restoration of peace between the opposing factions.

This sectional controversy has kept China in a turbulent state for the past two years.

With factional differences settled, it is expected China will contribute considerable strength to the Allied armies now operating in Siberia.

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