

The St. John Standard

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"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.

BIG INTERESTS.

The Telegraph, which has been owned and controlled by many groups in the past and has been somewhat chameleon-like in its adoption of various and irreconcilable political policies, seems strangely silent on the subject of profits and graft with which it has been more or less directly connected for many years. It reminds one forcibly of the story of two fishermen once engaged in a wordy dispute: "Call her out of her name, mother," said the daughter of one of the vociferous females, "call her out of her name first before she calls you out of yours!"

It cannot, however, either by camouflage or dexterity, make the people of this province believe that it is quite sincere in its professed desire for honesty in public life while it continues to pick at the notes in the eyes of others, overlooking the beam in its own. Suggestions that The Standard or the provincial party which it represents are desirous of union or coalition or any other form of combination will not convince the public that the rake-off of \$35,000 made in drooling by one of the Telegraph's owners was in the interests of good government or an honest transaction. Nor will the public be likely to believe that while the Telegraph remains under its present control, either business or editorial, there is likely to be an exposure of any real or supposed wrongdoing except on the part of a political body which is not for the time being in control of that paper. No one supposes for a moment that that journal, controlled as it is, desires to augment the amount which must be paid by certain lumber operators to the province. It would far rather see direct taxation imposed upon the people of New Brunswick to meet the deficit of the province which it gloated editorially a few days ago, than exact a single dollar of taxation from the interests which control it. Let it be said, once for all, that The Standard is not advocating a union government in provincial affairs but that it recognizes the reasons the present government is unable to effectively grapple with a number of problems which require the strongest possible forces to deal with them. The Standard is abundantly satisfied that if the present government were to go to the polls tomorrow it would call to receive the endorsement of the people. On the other hand the new government would in all probability not have a majority in the House much greater than the present government enjoys. The Telegraph may and probably will deny this statement, but it will not do it because it believes in the truth of its denial. It will be done under the orders of the interests which control that paper, interests which have made much money out of the people in the past and are always on the alert to make more by the same methods. Meanwhile the Telegraph sets up a "smoke screen" combined of muck-raking and suggestions that other interests seek to get control at Fredericton. Observe people do not forget that the Union administration had scarcely been formed at Ottawa when the Telegraph announced that the company was in process of formation to take over the works at Courtenay Bay. Many people know the connection of Messrs. Moore and McAvity with the old Courtenay Bay contract and the desperate efforts they have made to reap a huge profit from that enterprise. More people are aware of the connection between these gentlemen and the Telegraph. Not a few have observed the fact that when Hon. Mr. Carvell did not embrace the new Courtenay Bay idea with open arms both he and his party got but a chilly support from that organ, not of public opinion, nor of political party, but of personal interests and big interests at that. Is there a connection? It is up to the Telegraph to have another investigation and to take care that there is not a complete evanescence of memory such as accompanied the testimony of some directors of the late Central Railway.

OUR SOLDIERS.

"Give me such men as Canadians and I'll go anywhere" said a German officer who was captured at the recent battle of Passchendaele, one of the fiercest engagements of the war. The Hun ever joined issue with the forces of freedom. There were several units engaged that day but the palm truly fell to the boys from Canada and saying that is so bombastic brag. At that battle the most devilish kind of gas that was ever projected against the forces of freedom was used by the Boches, but withal they could not make these lads of ours take to their heels. The fact is that Canadians are not built that way. So they stuck it out to the bitter end until there was nothing more for them to do for they had either destroyed or captured the enemy officers and all. Then a reflection dawned upon the Prussian mind and one of them was generous enough to pay the above striking tribute to Canadian valor. And this tribute from the vanquished enemy was entirely undesigned and unforced. It was a reflection of the history of wars and battles where determined breed of fighting men than do the some four hundred thousand who went from the free life of Canada to dem back the onrushing waves of the enemies of life and liberty.

Immortal they who won Ypres! O Canada! thy sons untried, Died as heroes ever died. Was it the blood of all their sires Calling them on and all through fire? Exhaustion, agony, despair. A deadly gas that filled the air. Nor flinched, nor ever thought retreat. These lads who did not know defeat. Fought on and on until they won. O Canada! thy worthy sons! The midnight hour in that dark wood Their souls in exaltation stood; They vanquished death; Immortal they. Who saved the Empire at Ypres."

THE CANADIAN WAY.

This war has demonstrated to all the world the stuff that Canada is made of. Prior to August, 1914, our land and its people had indeed won among the better informed of foreign peoples recognition as a virgin country of incalculable potential wealth, inhabited by a race whose descent from hardy ancestors of British or French extraction suggested their ability to turn that potential wealth into actual commercial values. Yet withal these elements in our favor, there is no need to deny that we were laboring under a certain handicap in the upbuilding and expansion of our life as a nation. We had

such a vast territory, an expanse of country larger than that of the sister land to the south of us, while our population was scarcely one-twelfth of that accredited to that great commonwealth. Then also in addition to the problem of extending the benefits of our not only to develop the vast latent resources of our country but one also possessed of those racial traits which in the process of evolution in this new environment would readily yield to that measure of assimilation without which there could never be developed a homogeneous nation the problem of our statesmen was still further intensified and complicated. Moreover, we were a great borrowing nation and our financiers had quite developed the habit of pilgrimages, more or less frequent, to London, where New York and Paris as well had made some acquaintance with these same travellers from the land of the maple. And let it be stated that such deputations who went to foreign parts in former years seeking to harter Canadian securities for ready money were for the most part made more of their welcome by their hosts, for of recent decades there were few, indeed, if any, among the financial men of Europe who regarded Canada as was once contemptuously said of her by a certain old-time monarch of France who termed her as an "arpené de neige."

Up to the year 1911 the expenditure on railways by the government of Canada was something like \$7,740,000 pounds sterling or approximately \$60,000,000 dollars, with an additional \$6,762,000 pounds or \$53,000,000 dollars expended upon canals. The total amount of Canada March 31, 1912, amounted to some \$98,335,593 dollars and the net debt to \$39,919,592 dollars, nor had it occurred to the Canadian people prior to that time to undertake to finance their own undertakings to any considerable extent. The money which they responded to the war and with it a tightening up of the purse strings, if not an actual closing of those financial doors against Canadian borrowers which had formerly afforded them most cordial and hearty welcome. London needs all her own money and does not care to finance the war of any other nation. We can say authoritatively "cola va sans dit." These new and unexpected conditions certainly demanded of Canada a vigorous reconsideration and reconstruction of her entire financial methods if she would not only continue her part in the struggle for the liberation of the world, but likewise at home, succeed in the adjustment of her urgent domestic problems. It was fortunate indeed for her that at such a crucial time in her history the men at the helm were equal to the demands of the hour and were clothed with the vision and faith and initiative which enabled them to lead the country out of its captivity to the will of foreign money lenders into the promised land of citizen creditorship. The Government asked the people to lend the money which was necessary to carry the country over the crisis that had all but developed under the already mentioned conditions and to the everlasting credit of the people of the Dominion as well as a testimony to the confidence reposed by them in the integrity of their legislative body, they responded promptly and nobly to the appeal, and already as the Wall Street Journal points out, something over \$500,000,000 of these war bonds have been absorbed by the citizens of Canada.

Here is a fine testimony to the thrift of our people and there is no better asset for any country to cultivate than that same virtue. Already the name of Canada has been blazoned throughout the world as a country able to sustain itself and to fulfill its destiny by its own unaided efforts; able, through the energy and thrift of her people to successfully finance her own undertakings whatever these may be for the greater development of the natural resources of her rich and wide-spreading domains.

Writing of this Canadian trait of thrift the editor of the Wall Street Journal in a recent issue makes the following interesting observations which every Canadian ought to read and heed: "There are racial and political differences in Canada, but thrift is common, homely, household term. It is a Dominion-wide virtue, characteristic of the pasifro and the aggressive, as well as of the industrious and ambitious. There is in Canadian thrift a saving grace, an indistinguishable attribute of Scotch Presbyterian, Ontarian, and French-Canadian habitant."

THE HARBOR.

Of recent years both in Europe and America as well as far away in the Orient much attention has been paid in ever increasing degree by the most progressive business minds to the matter of harbor facilities. What in this direction was regarded by some, before the rash and crush of war shipments crowded various harbors to an extent scarcely previously credited, as a permeable and progressive sentiment has now everywhere assumed all the characteristics of a most important and pressing problem. The Board of Trade has recently had this matter brought to its attention and that body has been assured by Commissioner Wigmore that the prospects for the nationalization of the port of St. John are now brighter than at any time in its previous history. The fullest development of the shipping possibilities with which nature has been pleased to endow this city and port is no more matter of selfish pride with its citizens. It is to be feared that too frequently in the past whenever a more or less local and selfish policy. At last we have gotten fairly well away and beyond that critical juncture at which the honest part of our Dominion. What an elevator would be without a delivery spout that our Dominion would be without adequate harbor facilities. St. John belongs to Canada and all Canada belongs to St. John considered from this standpoint. The fullest development of the marvellous natural harbor possibilities of St. John will assuredly benefit St. John; let it never be forgotten however that such development of shipping facilities at this point in Canada's coast line will benefit Canada more.

leaders of the great Protestant churches have also spoken out with no uncertain sound as to the meaning of this frightful armageddon. From countless pulpits the moral and spiritual issues involved have been most earnestly and clearly defined. And now comes a new voice echoing throughout the Christian world summing it to prayer. It is not the voice of a priest although he who speaks is the acknowledged head of one national church, but it is the voice of a King, of the Sovereign ruler of the mightiest Empire on earth, an empire that includes over one-quarter of the area of the entire globe. It is the voice of our gracious King, God bless him, calling the nation to prayer. Whatever unbelief may say or think the King has sent this message to all the churches of his Empire, insisting upon the principle that not by might nor by power but by the spirit of God shall the victory so longed for be attained. For this he has required the nation to pray to God. Surely this is right for as he has said "A spirit who could give existence to such a new world would not be without an all-comprehending purpose." The order, unity, and uniformity of method that pervade the existing universe attest the presence of such purpose. There certainly must be "one far off divine event in which the whole creation is involved"—an event that will result in the universal existence, for the sake of which all was brought into being, in such a purpose must be included innumerable subordinate and contributing purposes, which, one after another, serve their term and develop into purposes that follow, all ministering to the final end.

The greatest forces by far that the world knows are those forces which for the most part work in silence, and among these latter we seem to find that force which throughout the ages has been attested by innumerable upon the principle that not by might nor by power but by the spirit of God shall the victory so longed for be attained. For this he has required the nation to pray to God. Surely this is right for as he has said "A spirit who could give existence to such a new world would not be without an all-comprehending purpose." The order, unity, and uniformity of method that pervade the existing universe attest the presence of such purpose. There certainly must be "one far off divine event in which the whole creation is involved"—an event that will result in the universal existence, for the sake of which all was brought into being, in such a purpose must be included innumerable subordinate and contributing purposes, which, one after another, serve their term and develop into purposes that follow, all ministering to the final end.

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Who saved the Empire at Ypres."

A BIT OF FUN.

EXPECTED A HOT TIME. She—Did he really make provision for special burial robes? He—Yes, for asbestos ones.—Burr.

HOW MARK TWAIN SAVED.

Mark Twain said that in his earlier days he did not enjoy the exceptional property which came later in his career. It is commonly the lot of genius to suffer neglect at first and the experience did not affect his abiding good nature, says Boy's Life. In a conversation with William Dean Howells on one occasion the subject of literary vicissitudes was broached by the humorist. "My difficulties taught me some thrift," he observed. "But I never knew whether it was wiser to spend my last nickel for a cigar to smoke or for an apple to devour." "I am astounded," observed Mr. Howells, "that a person of so little decision should meet with so much worldly success."

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"Indecision about spending money," he said, "is worthy of cultivation. When I couldn't decide what to buy with my last nickel, I kept it, and so became rich."

Little Benny's Note Book

There was some snow in the street in places, and General Shiny Martin was making Company B march through it to get them used to all kinds of weather, and Sergeant Sid Hunts fox terrier Teddy was jumping all around and barking, and General Martin sed, Halt. With we all did, and General Martin sed, You dog acks like a spy, I wouldn't be surprised if it wasn't one of them Germin dashhunts. That's wat it is, all rite, sed Kernal Puds Simkins, its a educated Germin dashhunt and its trying to find out secrets and tell them to the Kaiser, execute the spy, execute the spy. And the hole company all except Sargent Hunt all started to chase Teddy, yelling, Execute the spy, execute the spy. And Lieutenant Ed Wernick saw him by the tale, Teddy jest having about snuff tale to catch him by, and Complay B got all around him in a circle, General Martin saying, Priner dashhunt spy, have you got anything to say in your own defents? With Teddy barked 3 times, and General Martin sed, He admits it, I sentence him to be executed. Hay, you better not touch him, sed Sargent Sid Hunt, hes no dashhunt and if any body touches him ill resign from the company. Wy, you must be in leag with him, I got a good mind to have you executed, too, sed General Martin. If you do ill take my clothes props back and then you wont have anything to drill with, sed Sargent Hunt. G, do you want to bust up the army, that would be a dirty trick, sed General Martin and Sargent Hunt sed, Well, you better leave my dog alone or ill do it anyhow. With General Martin whispered to Kernal Puds Simkins, and Kernal Simkins wawked away and then came running back waving a pees of paper in the air and yelling, Gitty up, a pardin from the president, a pardin from the president. With General Martin took the paper and pretended to read it, saying, The priner is discharged, forward-march. And Complay B started to march again sed Sid Hunts fox terrier Teddy started to jump around them and bark agin, jest as if nobody hadent ever suspected him of being a Germin dashhunt spy.

to heights of glory I would climb, Strip and reassemble in a fraction strange it is how fast the seconds flee When one is engaged with Emma G. But should ever 'blyghly be invaded, I shall have to lie beside my gun, With my country's final hopes paraded While upon the cohorts of the Hun She is spitting streams of 80's, 'Volgar but effective Emma G. —Touchstone.

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A BIT OF VERSE.

HOTCHKISS DRILL. When the solemn minister bell is tolling And the khaki band begins to play, And I would be decorously strolling Off to church, she sternly bids me stay. She would have a word or two with me, Hard and autocratic Emma G. When my day of weary toil is ended And I lay aside my tumbled brow, When the shades of evening have descended And I long to snooze before the fire, Pray do you imagine I am free? Nay, I am the slave of Emma G. I must learn to know her every action

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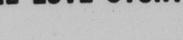
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