

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1916.

"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.

MR. MORRISSEY'S ALLEGATIONS.

One by one the allegations made by John Morrissey in his letter to Premier Clarke, and the imputations produced for him in the columns of the Telegraph and Times by his press agent, E. S. Carter, are being revealed as devoid of the slightest vestige of truth and if the ex-Minister of Public Works and Mr. Carter, continue their campaign long enough it is quite within the realm of possibility that they may become formidable candidates for the laurels concedable to Ananias, Bar-on Munchausen, Tom Pepper and other gentlemen of peculiar qualification and questionable veracity.

Mr. Morrissey alleged that Hon. J. A. Murray informed Hon. Dr. Landry that the books of the Agricultural Department were kept open long after the usual closing time in order to permit of a refund from B. Frank Smith and his associates in the matter of the patriotic potatoes. Mr. Morrissey claims that Dr. Landry communicated this information to him.

On Tuesday morning, The Standard published Mr. Murray's unadvised denial of this, and that denial, naturally, left it as a question of veracity between Dr. Landry and Mr. Morrissey.

Last night, Dr. Landry informed The Standard that "the conversation as reported by Mr. Morrissey never took place." No one will question Dr. Landry's word so he is removed from the reckoning, and Mr. Morrissey and Mr. Carter must find some other "authority" for their allegation.

Mr. Morrissey also claimed that Dr. Landry winked at the padding of accounts for road work in Kent County, and alleged that the Provincial Secretary, in a conversation concerning that matter, remarked that, in Kent County, road superintendents were not called upon to "kiss the book," a plain inference of crooked work, approved by the Provincial Secretary.

Hon. Dr. Landry informed The Standard last night that "the statement, as reported by Mr. Morrissey was never made."

In an effort to cast doubt upon Mr. Murray's veracity, E. S. Carter, Mr. Morrissey's press agent, claimed that the Minister of Agriculture had given false information to the House concerning a mortgage on a certain farm property in Albert County.

Elsewhere in this issue appears the certificate of the reputable barrister who searched the title of the farm in question, to the effect that when the Farm Settlement Board acquired the farm it was clear of encumbrances.

This plain and specific denial of the allegation concerning the mortgage will admit of no evasion by Mr. Carter or Mr. Morrissey. If, as Mr. Carter claims, Hon. A. R. McClellan, ex-Governor of the Province, holds a mortgage on that property, then it was not reported to the Farm Settlement Board. A search of the records revealed no such mortgage and if the mortgage exists and has not been recorded, then the Farm Settlement Board or Hon. Mr. Murray cannot be charged with neglect, to say nothing of dishonesty. If there is no mortgage in existence then the matter takes on an uglier appearance.

It is hardly conceivable that Hon. A. R. McClellan, an ex-Governor of this province, and a man of high public standing, would lend himself to a petty trick of the Carter variety, while, on the other hand, those who know Mr. McClellan, and his exact business methods, can scarcely believe that he would hold a mortgage and not record it. Mr. McClellan contends the mortgage existed in 1907; Mr. Bray certifies that the property was clear of encumbrance when purchased by the board. Apparently there is much for Mr. Carter to explain.

As with the instances already quoted so with other allegations made in Mr. Morrissey's letter, The Government has been guilty of no wrong doing. No man at present a Minister of the Government has anything to conceal in his handling of the public business. The course of the Government and Premier will establish that in the minds of the people and all Mr. Morrissey's insinuations or Mr. Carter's insinuations will have no effect except to forever destroy John Morrissey as a political possibility for either party, and reveal the opposition organizer and party as

SLAUGHTER INDISCIBLY

Incidents of the fighting around Verdun are graphically described by M. Pierre Le Constant, who, before rejoining his regiment, was employed as French correspondent in a Birmingham, England, house. He says:—

We have seen some of the most terrible of the most awful days' experience in the present war. It was one long nightmare of blood and slaughter, sights everywhere to make the angels weep and demons laugh. The pitiless slaughter is indescribable, and would not be believed unless seen. Before our second line trench close to the village of Douaumont the German dead were stacked in heaps, and over and over again the German progress in mad rushes has been brought to a stop by the impossibility of moving over the mounds of dead that encumber the ground. One regiment that set out to carry our position with 1,200 men lost over 600 in killed and wounded in less than half an hour, and another 340 went down before our trench was reached. Of the survivors, all but 80 prisoners were killed or wounded later in the day.

I think the Germans have been driven mad by their terrible exertions. At any rate, I have never seen anything so terrible as the deadly fury of their assaults. When they emerge from the holocaust of shot and shells through which they must pass to reach our positions they are no longer men, they are demons, and fight like so many fiends. The ordeal they go through is terrible. I can compare it to nothing but a great furia into which their bodies enter as tender-hearted human beings, and come out as blood-thirsting demons.

In the terrible fighting that followed the fall of Fort Douaumont one of our units was for the time being cut off. Confident in their great strength, the Germans called on the Frenchmen to surrender. They were met with refusal, and a deadly hail of bullets was rained on the French position as the pride to a furious German assault, obviously aimed at wiping out this regiment. The attacking party was at least six to one, but in spite of the terrible odds the little band of Frenchmen stood their ground, throwing back each German attack with the bayonet. All through the day this unequal struggle raged, the enemy slowly taking possession of every inch of vantage ground that made it easier for them to rain projectiles on the French position. Towards night machine guns were concentrated on the German lines, and the last mad onslaught of the Germans. As the opposing forces so unequally matched met in death grapple, the Frenchmen broke into the strains of the "Marseillaise," and passed to their last account with the words of that noble hymn on their lips. They were the last of four hundred bright lads who had set out merrily to take up their position on the previous morning.

There need be no fear of the result of this bloody battle. It will probably be worse than ever now, but even so, the certainty that France will emerge triumphant from whatever ordeal God may have in store for her. The war has regenerated and purified the whole nation, and France will be the better for it.

As to opposition enquiries regarding fees due from L. E. Young, the Attorney General said "that question referred to a matter of finances. The answer was prepared by an official in the Provincial Secretary's office, and as submitted to the House was strictly correct."

Mr. Morrissey is also reported by the Telegraph as saying: "Now let me put it up to Hon. Mr. Baxter. He was the man who altered the replies made up in my department from official documents. In his own handwriting I have the amendment to those replies."

To this Mr. Baxter said: "Any amendments made in draft replies by any member of the Government were made solely for the purpose of rendering them absolutely correct."

Supplementing Mr. Baxter's remark it will appear to The Standard that if Mr. Morrissey has replies in which amendments were made by Mr. Baxter or any other member of the Government, the best way to test the truth of the Attorney-General's statement would be to publish the replies and allow the public to judge.

Mr. Morrissey deals with the McVay case and says that he did not order extra paid on that claim. This appears to be a rather clumsy attempt to place upon the shoulders of the Premier the responsibility for something which took place in Mr. Morrissey's own department. As a matter of fact The Standard is assured that there is on the files of the Public Works Department a paper setting forth the McVay claim and the amount of reduction made in each item.

Generally, Mr. Morrissey's statement is nothing more than might have been expected from a temperamental gentleman such as the ex-Minister of Public Works. He has been dismissed from the Clarke Government and is, naturally, angry. In consequence of that he attempts to besmirch his former colleagues. It is only regrettable that he has so far forgotten himself as to call in the assistance of a gentleman possessed of the distorted imagination that is one of the chief qualifications of the political fictionist of the opposition. At least Mr. Morrissey would be well advised to be truthful no matter how black his "grouch."

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Mr. John Morrissey and the political fictionist of the Telegraph and Times honor the editor of The Standard when they insinuate that editorials dealing with the Morrissey case were written by Hon. J. B. M. Baxter. Unfortunately for The Standard the insinuation is unfounded. Mr. Baxter has neither written the editorials in question nor

has he read them before they appeared in print.

Possibly, in the fulsome of time, the Attorney General may decide to engage in journalistic work, but as far as known that possibility has never been suggested to him. In the meantime the editor of The Standard will endeavor to struggle along comforted by the knowledge that no matter what our other shortcomings may be, we can at least lay claim to having had some little experience in writing political articles from a Conservative standpoint gained under that one time staunch Conservative, the present editor of the Times. To humbly ask the feet of that honored gentleman and hear him score Fuglesy, Carvell and other wicked Grits was indeed an experience of great value.

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Little Benny's Note Book

The Park Ave. News.

Sudden Death. Our readers will be shocked to hear of the sudden death of 2 of Sidney Martin's black cats 5 new kittens, which Sidney's father crowded in a bucket of water before they were old enough to know the difference. The other 3 are going to be given away as soon as they get big enough to move by themselves. When interviewed on the subject, Sidney said the cat will soon have more, however, because she always does.

Wy are battleships called ocean greyhounds? On account of the fleet.

Joak. The invisibles have been indulging in spring practice every day after school. A slight fight took place last Thursday between Sid Hunt and Ed Wernick, the 2 pitchers, on account of both of them wanting to pitch at wunts. The first game of the season will be played with the Champeen Athletics the first afternoon both teams are ready at the same time.

Pome by Sidney Martin.

In the Jungles.

O see the lovely pussy cat! Horrors! The plot thickens! It's one of those animals known as skunks!

Everybody run like the wind! A birthday party last Friday, everybody having a fine time eating ice cream and cake and playing blasing games till Ed Wernick and Lew Davis, being among them who was not invited, came around, started to yell in the parlor windows and make the shades go all the way up to the top by pulling them, and the party moved up to the getting room, where a fine time was continued to be had.

and other property of the civil population were carefully protected and the Russian method of carrying on warfare in an enemy country was humane and disciplined. Neither pillaging nor cruelties could be observed. The only damage resulting was caused by the flight of the industrial portion of the population, which left the remaining people demoralized.

The second Russian invasion involved also one-third of the province, but this time it did more than half the population in wild flight. Many of those who remained in the fighting zone were transported into the interior of Russia, where their conditions of existence are described by the "Chronicle" (supportable). This left a vast region of empty houses during the second occupation, and in the hard fighting which followed there was a great deal of destruction and looting. Altogether some 30,000 buildings were destroyed, many of them by artillery; but it has to be recorded that only thirteen churches were damaged, and in this case they were in the battle line. There was only one case of sacrilege; some things were taken out of the church, but they were afterwards given back.

The report shows that in Eastern Prussia the German population has evinced a great lack of moral stamina during the war. The selfishness of the people themselves was the origin of most of their trouble, and the report goes on to say that the people of East Prussia have shown them-

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Waterbury & Ris King St. Main St.

OUR COMPETITION For Boys and

A "Same Word"

This week's contest consists of making best sentence, using the same word whenever possible in same. To the boy or girl, not in a LOW chair, playing in LOW tones, while of cattle in the LOW-lying fields.

Here you will notice that the word "LOW" times in the one sentence.

Now you try and make up a sentence using as possible in same. To the boy or girl, not in a LOW chair, playing in LOW tones, while of cattle in the LOW-lying fields.

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