

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1918

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### THE TASK

There is nothing to justify the talk heard today about a renewal of the war. There may be civil war in Germany, and the Allies may have to do extensive police work there and in distracted Russia, where fighting still goes on. The maintenance of a great army on the German frontier for a long time is to be taken for granted. But the war will not be renewed. There is no element, even in Germany, capable of resisting the Allies or refusing to accept the conditions they propose. Without Allied aid millions in Germany and Russia would starve this winter.

What is before us is not more war but the sober and unromantic work of "mopping up" and of giving the world the things the Allied armies fought for. It is a task in some respects not smaller than the work of carrying on and winning the war. In President Wilson's armistice speech he measured in a few sentences what is meant by "the avowed and concerted purpose of the victors to satisfy and protect the weak as well as to accord their rights to the strong." In one paragraph he described the meaning of victory and in the next the character of the work to follow, saying:

"Armed imperialism, such as the men conceived who were but yesterday the masters of Germany, is at an end, its illicit ambitions engulfed in black disaster. Will now seek to revive it? The arbitrary power of the military caste of Germany, which once could secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world, is discredited and destroyed. "And more than that—much more than that—has been accomplished. The great nations which associated themselves to destroy it have now definitely united in the common purpose to set up such a peace as will satisfy the longing of the whole world for a just and lasting peace, based upon something much better and more lasting than the selfish competitive interests of powerful states."

And let it not be thought that "the longing of the whole world for a just and lasting peace" is confined to the re-drawing of the map of Europe, or can be satisfied by mere changes in the forms of governments, or that the task of satisfying it can be discharged by imposing peace conditions such as will give the world physical security against the Germans. In the work of making the world safe for democracy the armies have won the first victory, falling which all would have been lost. Now comes the work of garnering and safeguarding the fruits of that victory, of giving to all the countries the blessings of sane and righteous democracy, of suppressing injustice and abolishing special privilege, of making politics the business of all rather than of a few, of making governments human and quickly responsive to the best aspirations of the people. This is not to be done in a day, or in a generation, but the victory has cleared the way for it and turned into the channels of progress and brotherhood mighty forces which formerly were neutral or chained by custom, or openly reactionary.

The courage and intelligence which after more than four years of unparalleled fighting beat down the Hun and bound him hand and foot should be equal to the mighty task of making the whole world a much better and nobler place to live in hereafter than it was for the great mass of mankind prior to 1914.

**HIS MAJESTY THE KING.** It is quite in keeping with his bearing during days of peace and his attitude towards his subjects in the strenuous times of war, that His Gracious Majesty King George should desire to address words of congratulation to the peoples of the far-flung Empire now that victory has crowned the nation's efforts.

Despatches tell of his expression of the wish for opportunity so to do and of the arrangement that tomorrow the King will, through medium of a reply to an address in Parliament, give voice to the thoughts of a monarch grateful for the sturdy support of his people during four soul-testing years. And so tomorrow should find calendar place as one of the outstanding days in British history. The scene will be memorable not only for the sentiment which creates it but because of the presence of the overseas representatives to whom His Majesty will address himself as standing for the swelling millions of loyal sons and daughters in the Dominions beyond the seas. Every subject in the vast Empire, every man, woman and child who boast loyalty to the Union Jack and all it means, will have personal interest in the King's words. Each may take what he says as addressed to him and her, for all are of a family and it will be as a father speaking in the home circle and commending his own for work well done.

An American writer recently paid a marked tribute to King George because of the manner in which his duties were carried out during the days of stress. He declared that King George would emerge from the war period a greater king than ever, not a whit of his sovereign dignity lost but his high office and himself more dear than ever to his people at home and everywhere the British flag flies. And, to repeat it is in step

with his record of all the years of his reign that, his first thought, after gratitude to the King of Kings is that of thanks to his people for their never halting support in the conflict which Britain and her Allies felt justly called upon to wage for world liberty.

The Great War Veterans will not be so foolish as to permit minor differences to mar the future of their organization. Their unity is their strength. Thousands of men from overseas will be coming back before long, and they will hope to find the association useful and influential. And it will be so. The great majority of its members are too level-headed to follow counsels of disunion and disorder. The veterans know the value of discipline, and they have their future very largely in their own hands. They enjoy a mighty volume of public good will. They deserve it, and will continue to deserve it.

The ex-Crown Prince is in Holland, but that does not mean that he has "escaped." He is out of reach of the German revolutionists, but there is no "escape" for him or his father. They cannot leave Holland, and if they could there is no safe hiding place on earth to which they could go. They were awaiting the fate which presently the Allied governments will choose for them.

New Brunswick's Victory loan workers are a great ginger brigade. Without them our people would never have realized how much money they had to invest and how attractive the security was. A rich stream of interest money will be pouring into every parish and ward for a long time to come.

## FOUR MORE V.C.'S COME TO CANADA

London, Nov. 16.—(Canadian Press Despatch from Reuters)—In its issue of today the London Gazette records the awarding of fifteen new Victoria Crosses of which four went to Canadians. The splendid exploits of the latter are thus officially described.

A Victoria Cross was awarded to Lieut. Charles Smith Rutherford, M.C., M.M., of a Quebec regiment for the most conspicuous bravery, initiative and devotion to duty. When in command of an assaulting party, Lieutenant Rutherford found himself a considerable distance ahead of his men and at the same moment observed a fully armed and equipped enemy party outside a pillbox ahead of him. He beckoned them with his revolver to come to him. In return they waved to him to come to them. He boldly did this and informed them they were his prisoners.

An enemy officer disputed this fact and invited Lieutenant Rutherford to enter the pillbox, which invitation he discreetly declined. By a masterly bluff, however, he persuaded the enemy that they were surrounded and the whole party numbering forty-five including two officers and three machine guns surrendered to him. Lieut. Rutherford subsequently induced the enemy officers to stop the fire of a machine gun close by. Lieutenant Rutherford took advantage of this opportunity to hasten the advance of his men to his support.

He then observed on the right an assaulting party that was held up by heavy machine gun fire from another pillbox. Indicating an objective to the remainder of his party he attacked the pillbox with a Lewis gun section and captured a further thirty-five prisoners with machine guns, thus enabling the party to continue the advance.

This officer's bold and gallant action contributed very materially to the capture of the main objective and was a wonderful inspiration to all ranks in pressing home the attack on a very strong position.

**Surrender in East Africa** London, Nov. 16.—In compliance with the terms of the armistice the German forces in East Africa under General Von Lettow-Vorbeck, surrendered on November 14 on the Chambesi River, south of Kasama, northeastern Rhodesia. This official announcement is made tonight.

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### LIGHTER VEIN.

Graphic. Negro Sergeant—"When I say, 'Bout face!' you place de toe of yo' right foot six inches to de rear of de heel of yo' left foot and just oze aroun'!"

Doesn't Always Proclaim the Man. First Officer (in spasm of jealousy)—"Who's the knock-kneed chap with your sister, old man?"

Second Officer—"My other sister."

Co-operation. "Why did you put up your city hall to look like an ancient castle?"

"Well, the movie people pay a good bit of money here, and they said it would be a great help in filming medieval scenes."

Poor Pets. Mrs. Nuritch—"Edith, what are you reading?"

Daughter—"Petrarch's poems, ma."

Mrs. Nuritch—"Edith, haven't I warned you against the vulgar habit of short-circuiting men's names? Say Peter Rarch."

New Use for an Old Evil. Binks—"Ah, what a loss I have suffered in the death of my mother-in-law!"

Jinks—"She meant a good deal to you?"

Binks—"Yes, she was a vegetarian, and gave us her meat-card."—Tit-Bits.

A Humanitarian. "What is your objection to children?" asked the man who was hunting a flat.

"I like 'em," replied the junior. "I haven't the heart to ask anybody with children to move into a place that was as short of heat as this was last winter."

Helpful Corporation. Pat—"This is the foist time innit of these corporations hev done innit to innit?"

Mike—"How is that, Pat?"

Pat—"It is this six-cent fare. I hev bin walkin' to and from me work and savin' 'tin cints, and now I kin save twelve cints."

Feeding the Baby. The very prosperous-looking gentleman stopped and permitted the very pretty girl to fasten a carnation in his buttonhole. Then he handed her a quarter.

"What is this for?" he asked.

"You have fed a Belgian baby," was the reply.

"Nonsense," said the other, adding a \$5 bill to his pocket. "You can't do it. Here, take this, and buy a regular meal for the baby."

More Trouble. "This can't be hell—there are no Germans here."

"Yes it is. But the regular people put up such a kick, we built an annex for them."

This is Serious. Now that the government has taken over the phones, is it sedition to tell Central what you think of the service?—Chicago News.

Efficiency. "Oh, Bobbie! Just look at what the puppy has done to this room!"

"Isn't it wonderful, mamma! And in less than five minutes!"

SPECIAL CAUSE FOR THANKSGIVING THIS YEAR.

Washington, Nov. 17.—President Wilson, in a proclamation today, designated Thursday, Nov. 28, as Thanksgiving Day, and said this year the American people have special and moving causes to be grateful and rejoice. Complete victory, he said, had brought not only peace, but the confident promise of a new day as well, in which "justice shall replace force and jealous intrigue among nations."

The Canadian Arctic expedition which Mr. Stefansson headed was perhaps better fitted for scientific purposes than any similar venture. There were eight scientists, each a specialist in his own branch. Of these, four were Canadians (Mr. Stefansson was a Canadian, a native of Manitoba) and two Americans. Complete reports are being made by each of the specialists. As the expedition was undertaken for the Department of Naval Service of Canada, parliament last year made a supplementary vote of \$30,000 for the publication of the works.

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"Do you think Capt. Cook ever saw the North Pole?" Stefansson smiled. He did not know.

Harder Places Than the Pole. "People who talk carelessly about the North Pole think it is the most difficult

Tomes of it in Ottawa.

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## STEFANSSON LAND FIT FOR HABITATION

Between North Pole and Alaska and Between the Pole and Siberia.

Busy Day in Toronto—Explorer Speaks for Victory Loan—His Life a Varied One of Adventure.

(Toronto Star.)

Vilhjalmr Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, who arrived in the city yesterday, in an interview with the Star, tells of his efforts in adding a million square miles to the size of Canada.

Mr. Stefansson recently returned from a five years' exploration tour of the north of the American continent. During the period he and his companions explored about 200,000 square miles, about one-fourth of the Arctic region of the western hemisphere, hitherto unknown.

Strange to say, Stefansson brings back no thrilling adventures of narrow escapes or of gruelling hardships. In fact, he rambled over the frozen seas in comparative ease and security, suffered neither from cold or hunger, and hardly knew what illness was till he returned to effective civilization.

Wide Range of Employment. Stefansson, who at different times in his career has been school teacher, life insurance agent, organizer of secret lodge societies, public lecturer, reporter, editor, and university instructor, has practically revolutionized the method of carrying on explorations in the Arctic ocean.

And here again necessity was the mother of invention, for it was after the loss of the Karluk, his most important ship, that Stefansson demonstrated that it was not necessary to carry great stocks of provisions, dogs, and sledges; that good food and plenty of it could be got out of the land and the sea itself.

The sturdy explorer is having a busy time in Toronto today. This morning he was tendered an official welcome by the mayor and members of council, and at noon he addressed a huge gathering in the front of the city hall in the interest of the Victory Loan. At 12:45 he spoke to the Empire Club, where he was the guest of honor, and this evening he lectures in Massey Hall.

Heard of Was a Year Later. Mr. Stefansson did not hear of the great war for nearly a year after it had commenced. He encountered the whaling ship Polar Bear, which he later purchased and named "Belknap."

From Seattle, and the men kept referring to the war. For a long time Stefansson believed them to be speaking of a Balkan war.

During his journey Stefansson discovered five islands, proved the non-existence of an island which of late years had appeared on the best admiralty maps, took ocean soundings, and made important scientific observations as to animal and ocean life, as well as the flora of the islands which he found. The work is still being continued by Storöf, Stenstrom and a few men.

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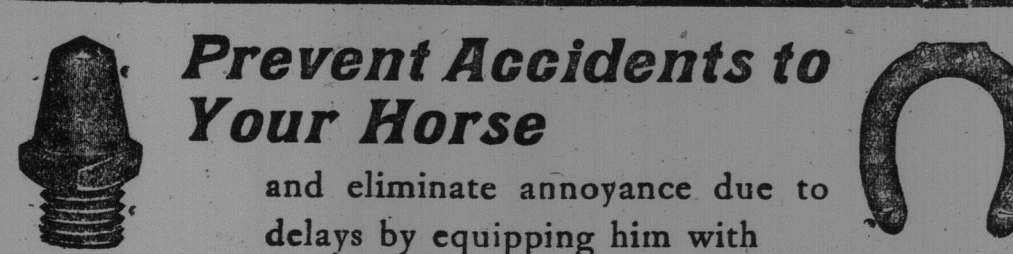
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