The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1919.

UNRECOGNIZED BRAVERY.

With half a million men in military service of whom twenty-five per cent. were at all times in the fighting force, and with the cumbersome methods of administration military operations necessarily involved, it is perfectly clear that complete harmony could not everywhere prevail throughout the entire period of service. When small groups of men in private life and under normal conditions so often hold contrary opinions, anyone may realize that in abnormal circumstances, accentuated by an intense mental strain, a diversity of views must frequently exist. And moreover when there is added to that confusion of ideas the condition which gives certain men authority over others and places those others in a position in which the emphatic presentation of their views is practically impossible, it may be realized that many acts can be committed unfair to those involved and prejudicial to personal interests. That such a state of affairs could be permitted to continue is due wholly to the fact that for the well-being of the army as a whole, personal grievances must be endured without active objection.

So it is that men now returning from overseas have tales to tell of happenings which those at home, not understanding the necessities of military administration, may be disposed to regard as unwarranted and unjust. Yet in the months to come, when the need for restrictions heretofore imposed will no longer exist, it is to be hoped that some of these grievances based on actual facts may be examined and adjusted. And among those things to receive early consideration should be the heroic deeds of men so far unrecognized and perhaps unobserved by those in whom lay the responsibility for such recognition. In the army Canada sent overseas, there were many men who by their personal bravery won, but have not received, honors or distinctions. In some of these instances this neglect on the part of responsible authorities has been due to the fact that the deeds entitling these men to recognition have not been brought to attention. In other instances personal differences of opinion, unfortunate perhaps, but excusable under the conditions in which our soldiers were compelled to live, have prevented the distribution of honors to men who deserved them, while on the other hand it is hinted that distinctions have more than once been bestowed when they were not earned, but were given through personal friendship. No soldier who has really been entitled to a decoration has ever voiced his claim. It remains for those who do not feel themselves entitled to a such distinction to speak on behalf of others. And there is nothing backward about the manner in which many of our returned men present the claims of comrades who have not, in their estimation, received adequate recognition. Neither is there anything concealed in their comment regarding others lavishly honored, but undeservedly so. It is recognized that every soldier who displayed heroism in this war could not receive the V. C., the D. S. O., the M. C. or other decoration, but that in order to sustain the worth of these distinctions the number must in some way be limited to those whose conduct was heroic in an extraordinary degree. Yet even within these limitations it is felt among returned men that the distribution has not always been in accordance with the facts, and that some, more deserving than others who have been so rewarded, have been unfortunately overlooked. Digging into a matter of this sort opens up a very wide subject and possibly too wide a subject to be given proper consideration, but if action could be taken in what responsible men and officers regard as the more noteworthy instances of neglected recognition, deserving men would receive the honor due them and a better feeling among our returned soldiers with respect to administration overseas would prevail.

NO PARTY POLICY.

The amended tariff does not please The Toronto Globe. It may be taken as axiomatic that anything which fails to win the approval of The Globe is good for the country. There is not yet recorded in the history of confederated Canada any policy apart from its own suggestions which has met with the approbation of that newspaper. The Globe is pleased to regard itself as the official organ of the Liberal party, but as a matter of fact it speaks for only the insignificant rump of Liberalism still remaining in the immediate vicinity of Toronto. Indeed, newspapers which still cling to the shreds of sentiment attaching to the Liberal party are having a hard time trying to find out just what they do represent. In Ottawa there is a leaderless party of which the temporary head is strongly opposed to the policy of the Western group through which it was hoped strength might be gained. There are in the Liberal opposition a few able men, no two of whom are in accord on a permanent fiscal policy. The grain growers' clique clamors in one breath for free trade and in the next for the highest possible protection. Western Canada is calling for tariff revision downward, while Eastern Canada insists upon continued protection. If hoped for Liberal gains are to be made west of the Manitoba boundary, this can only be brought about by the endorsation of the Grain Growers' selfish platform, involving the repudiation of the former protectionist policy which, stronger than Laurierite sentiment, has held Quebec Liberal for many years. Before very long the glamour attaching to the name of the deceased leader will have worn away and the opposition will be compelled to depend upon its party platform rather than on sentiment for whatever support it may hope to hold in that protectionist province. Quebec will have nothing to do with free trade nor with tariff reduction and the Liberals in Ottawa realize quite well that even with the hope of getting adherents in the West they cannot afford to run the chance of splitting Quebec, where their greatest strength now lies. This is why the spokesman for western interests couples with his demand for free trade an equally insistent demand for high protection, why the temporary leader, Mr. D. D. McKenzie, announces his adherence to the policy of moderate protection and why former Liberals now members of the Unionist cabinet who do not happen to be under salary from western organizations also declare themselves in favor of adequate protection.

GERMANY'S PROSPECT.

Should Germany decline to accept the amended terms of the peace the armistice will immediately come to an end. While this means that opposing nations will return to a state of warfare it is hardly probable that active hostilities will be resumed. The army of occupation may advance, but the weapons of warfare will not be rifles and heavy guns. Rather will the desired result be accomplished by the effective means of the blockade. During the period of hostility the Allied Powers imposed a food blockade on Germany under which the supply of foodstuffs going into that country was largely regulated by the Allies. Yet, despite all efforts to enforce this restriction, it was found that Germany secured large quantities of supplies from neutral countries. Eventually methods were adopted by which such nations as were guilty of export to Germany were permitted to import from Allied countries only under national guarantee. This, while further tightening the pressure, was not wholly effective, and Germany until the termination of the war continued to receive food supplies from Holland, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden, Denmark and other neutrals, which countries in turn were importing from Allied nations. Since the conditions of the armistice have become effective and since the map of Europe has become so changed, the Allies are in a much better position to control imports into Germany than at any time in the past. There can be no more trading with Germany by the Baltic Sea. Goods passing through Switzerland and via the Mediterranean Sea are now compelled to pass through territory controlled by the Allied powers, and though there has been some relaxation in the conditions under which export of foodstuffs to Germany has been permitted, it will be, under existing conditions, a comparatively easy matter to cut off such exports at a day's notice. Germany is now receiving three hundred and seventy tons of foodstuffs per month under the armistice agreement, which source of supply will be at once discontinued unless the terms of peace are accepted.

WHAT THEY SAY

Do Not "Baby" Them.

New York Telegraph: The soldier who did his duty at the front has every reason to be proud of what he accomplished and to hold his head high; but he is the last person in the world who should permit hysterical women and silly, emotional men, to "baby" him. He should tell impudent persons who approach him with a patronizing air to go about their business.

The Vicious Circle.

Ottawa Journal: If we could get the wages in our own trade raised without having the wages in other trades raised also, wouldn't it be a jolly world to live in? As it is the increased wage we get all goes to pay the increased wages of other fellows. It's a "Waltz me around again Willie" game.

A Short-Sighted Mistake.

Toronto Mail and Empire: The spectacle of hundreds of men employed in shipyards in Ontario going out on strike is lamentable. It shows that they do not understand basic conditions of industy. Shipbuilding is largely an artificial industry in the country, but might be made permanent if costs can be kept down. Piling up costs is a sure death sentence to it, and a maker of unemployment.

A Cheerful View.

Detroit Free Press: The next few years are going to be crowded with activity. The deferred peace-time activities of four years, the rehabilitation of war-torn property, the total of work to be done, or labor to be performed, of livings to be won never before equaled in the history of the world. Neither for men nor for women is there the slightest cause for apprehension except lest by fearfulness they may blind themselves to their opportunities.

No Higher Service.

Boston Transcript: In awarding to this brilliant and modest journalist (Mr. E. P. Mitchell, of the New York Sun), the degree of Doctor of Letters, Columbia has honored its degree as well as the man, reminding the scholastic world that in this age there can be no higher service to letters than the careful, clever, scholarly, fair and "straight-hitting" conduct of the editorial page of a great newspaper.

Might Help The World.

Buffalo Express: The old Austrian empire is completely broken up into minor states. A few months of occupation of the Rhine provinces by Allied troops has led a section of the people of that district to declare for a republic independent of Prussia. Perhaps an occupation of the remainder of Germany would lead to a general break-up and thereby remove the danger of another war as no league of nations ever can remove it.

Wounded—In The Pocket.

Buffalo News: A study of the literature of protest that has come from the German delegates at Versailles shows that it is of a personal and material nature. The Germans are not so deeply wounded in their national pride and patriotic sensibilities as they are in their pocketbook. The anguish of the settlement lies in the terms of reparation—of wealth mortgaged to pay the cost of unsuccessful crime.

A BIT OF VERSE

WHY WHISKERS?

(Indianapolis Star.)

He wore a set of lambrequins
'Neath his inferior maxillary—
Wore them, despite the public's grins
In heated June and January.
And every time I saw the guy
Behind his hedge of ravelled rope,
A tear unbidden filled my eye,
And through my mind there came this dope

Why are whiskers? Why is beard?
Why those lilacs wild and weird?
Why the curtains 'neath his jaw—
Sure there ought to be a law.
Why are whiskers? Why is beard?
Why those windharps, often jeered?
Why that wild hirsutian mess?
No—don't tell me; let me guess!

Another bred upon his lip—
The lower one—a goatlike wisplet.
The merest little four-hair strip
That wiggled with his every lisplet.
I wondered if he thought it made
Him look more wise or distingue—
I'd like to take a razor blade
And give once over to that jay.

Why are whiskers? Why is beard?
Why those eddimarkhams weird?
Why the jimhams, redfields—why
Weeds from collar bone to eye?
Why are whiskers? Why is beard?
By some wise men still revered.
Why the comic facial tress?—
Tell me—tell me! I can't guess.

A BIT OF FUN

War Nws.

To Mudville war news comes slowly. All the talk is still of the German retreat. The news of the armistice will not arrive till the week after next. Hence the following:

"How do you reckon them soldiers kept their dugouts from cavin' in?" asked the old inhabitant.

"Why," said the landlord of the Pink Pig, "I certainly am surprised at your ignorance o' military affairs! They cemented 'em with this here trench mortar."

Doubtful—But He Was Playing Safe.

"Wonderful mastery you have over these savage animals," said the admiring visitor to the lion tamer. "How do you manage it?"

"Easy enough, sir, if you keep on the right side of them."

"Ah, yes—but what is the right side of them?"

"Well," said the tamer, "I reckon it's the outside."—London Tit-Bits.

Wouldn't Stand It.

Free Verse Writer—Ah, father, poets are born, not made.

Father, (angrily)—See here, son! Write all that durn rot you want, but dont you go blamin' mother an' me for it. We won't stand it."

Her Only Chance.

Saddler Sam was a droll character of a type by no means scarce in the rural towns of Scotland. One morning when a neighbor entered his shop he was greeted as follows:

"Man, Jamie, I had an awfu' dream last nicht, I thocht I saw my wife fleein' awa' up to Heaven 'wi a great big pair o' wings."

"Aye, mon, an' did ye no' try to pu' her back?" was the reply.

"Na, na," said the saddler, "I just clappit my hands an' cried. 'Shoo! Shoo!' I was feared she wid never hae anither chance o' gettin' sae near in."—Spare Moments.

A Risky Experiment.

As the professor was examining a dark-brown substance spread on a paper a friend interrupted him.

"I say, old chap," said the man of science, "I wish you'd kindly let me place a little of this on your tongue, as my taste has become vitiated by sampling all sorts of things."

"With pleasure," was the reply.

The professor took up a little of the substance and placed it on the other's tongue.

"Note any effect," he asked in a moment eagerly.

"No," was the reply.

"It doesn't paralyze or prick the tongue?" next asked the professor.

"Not that I can detect," answered the other.

"Um-m! I thought not," said the professor; "but how does it taste?"

"Very bitter," said his friend; "but what is it?"

"I don't know," was the calm reply. "That's what I'm trying to find out. Some one has been poisoning horses with it."

Her Comeback.

"You make me tired," he exclaimed as he saw his wife fondling a pet dog. "I can't understand how a woman can love a brute."

"It is strange," she retorted, "but it's a case of 'with all your faults,' I suppose, dear."

Uncle Wurzel stopped in front of a picture palace, on the outside of which were displayed large picture posters of lions, tigers, elephants, and other more or less ferocious animals. Turning round to his nephew, he said:

"Darn me! I'm glad to leave here next Sunday."

"Why?" asked his nephew.

Pointing to the posters on the wall, Uncle Wurzel read aloud the words—"To be released on Monday."—Pearson's.

Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE.

ANTS.

An ant is the name of a small insect and also of your unkles wife, no matter wat size she is. Peeple that dont know this would think you dident know wat you was tawking about if you went up to them and see, speaking of insecks, hows your ant?

Inseck ants are more intristing than unkles wives. They dig holes in the ground to carry bred crumbs in to. Sumtimes the bred crumb is so mutch bigger than the ant you cant tell weather the ant is pushing the bred crumb or the bred crumb is pulling the ant.

It is sipposed to be bad luck to tred on a ant, but no matter how bad luck it is, its werse luck for the ant.

If peeple find ants in things to eat, they genrelly throw the things away, on account of most peeple being too proud to eat the same things ants are eating. If all the ants suddinly died nobody would feel very sad about it, altho they are more popular than spiders.

Ants are found all over the werld, altho not the same ants.

No matter ware you see a ant it is always bizzy going sumware or coming back frum some place. Nobody ever sees an ant looking tired.

Ants genrelly like to be ware other ants are.

Therefore you are less libel to heer sumbody say, Look at the ant, than you are to heer them say, Look at all the ants.

Ants have no visible langwidge, but they get along jest as good as if they had. Proving wat you never had you never miss.

SHEDIAC

Shediac, June 14.—A small attendance was present at the Red Cross on Thursday afternoon, for since the war is practically over, the members have lost an incentive to still continue the work. The president in her remarks urged upon all the necessity to do their bit, as from time to time, the Shediac Branch, being a chartered society, could be called upon to render aid in cases of emergency in our own town, or wherever the aid was required. We were therefore to have a fund always on hand to meet those needs, and it was necessary that the dues be kept paid. The officers of the society have been efficient and faithful and the various committees and other works accomplished grand results during the past four and a half years, since our organization. Miss Elsie Jardine read a very interesting report on the work done and money raised and expended by the society since the start of the branch. The Shediac branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society was formed Aug. 30th, 1914, by a few ladies of the town. Miss Evans was chosen President an office which she has worthily filled until the present time. During the four and a half years, since the organizing of the society, the work has gone on, without interruption. The members met once a week for sewing and the giving out of work. The first meeting on each month is devoted to the business of the Society. There have been various ways of raising money, besides membership and life membership fees. Bazaars, rummage sale, tag day, house to house canvasses, teas, concerts and lectures have all been successful. The total receipts of the society up to the present time are $6,700.18. Special appeals have been responded to from time to time. The life members are: Miss Evans, Miss Bray, Miss Jardine, Mrs. Jas. E. White, Mrs. J. A. MacDonald, Mrs. R. C. Tait, Mrs. E. Ross, Quebec; Mrs. Fraser, New Glasgow; Mrs. O'Brien, Toronto; Miss Tait, Miss Elanor Tait, Mrs. W. A. Russell, Mrs. A. J. Tait, Miss Gertrude Evans, Mrs. L. J. Bellivau, Mrs. H. W. Murray, Mrs. J. A. Kelly, Mrs. Geo. A. White, Miss Frier, Mr. F. J. Robidoux, and Dr. J. C. Webster.

The weather the past few days has been pleasant and motor parties from Moncton and other points have come to the seaside.

Miss Louise Weddall of Fredericton, is the guest of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Weddall at the Methodist parsonage.

Mr. and Mrs. E. O'Brien of Toronto, are guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Tait.

His Lordship Bishop Richardson of Fredericton, is spending the week at Shediac Cape, where he is holding a mission. His Lordship is the guest of Rev. Mr. Tomalin and Mrs. Tomalin at the rectory. On Sunday morning he officiated at St. Martin's church, at the Cape, and at St. Andrew's Church in town at the evening service.

Miss B. Fraser of Moncton, is visiting Miss E. Wortman at Lingerlong.

Ex-Governor and Mrs. Wood were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Tait, "Elmbank."

Mr. Avard White is in St. John, this week.

Mrs. Ida Colpitts and sons, Messrs. E. and B. Colpitts of Moncton, are occupying a summer cottage on Pleasant street.

Mr. J. A. Murray, Moncton, and son, Mr. Fred Murray, late of overseas, were guests this week of Mr. and Mrs. James McQueen. His numerous friends are delighted to see Fred in his home town again, even if for only a short time. He was among our boys to win honors on the field being the possessor of the Military Medal.

Miss Elsie Jardine at her home, Main street East, was hostess at a very enjoyable bridge of three tables, from 3 to 6 on Wednesday afternoon. The pretty prize on this occasion fell to Miss Lena Bray.

Miss Gladys Smith has lately been the guest of friends in Loggieville.

Mr. George D. Scarborough of St. John, was among strangers this week in town.

Capt. Kemp of the "Ostrea," was in port this week.

Miss Beatrice Harper has returned from St. John.

Mr Ivy Avard of Moncton, has sold his property on Pleasant street to Mr. James Weldon of that city. Mr. Weldon and family expect to take up their residence here in the near future.

Shediac people in Moncton during the week were Mrs. Melanson, Miss Bray, Mrs. Freeze, Mr. H. W. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Avard White, Miss B. Wortman and others.

Mrs. A. J. Webster was in St. John during the week.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Schaeffer are glad to welcome them home from an extended trip to the West. Mr. and Mrs. Schaeffer are occupying their summer home at Cape Brule.

Mr. O. P. Wilbur of Sussex, was in town this week.

Mr. John Fugere, after thirteen years in the capacity of a salesman, in the employ of R. C. Tait and Co., has given up his position to start in business for himself in a general store at Scadone. His many friends wish him every success. The situation vacated by Mr. Fugere has been filled by Mr. Arthur Caissie.

Mrs. H. S. Bell, Mrs. Wilson Bell, the Misses Grace and Doris Bell and Mr. L. Bell of Moncton, were motor guests during the week of Mrs. D. S. Harper.

After an absence of over twenty years from this part of the country, Captain A. Landry has been the guest of relatives and friends in Barachois and Shediac, the past few days. The Captain's family were residents of this town for years, but make their home now in Chester, Penn. Capt. Landry is a brother of the late Mr. Val Landry, who recently passed away in Moncton.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Macdonald, Master Deric Macdonald, Mrs. E. R. Macdonald and Mrs. W. A. Flowers motored to St. John on Wednesday.

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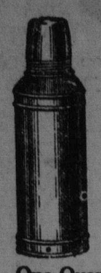
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