

The St. John Standard

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H. V. MACKINNON, Managing Editor.
ALFRED E. MCGINLEY, Editor.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1918.

"We are fighting for a worthy purpose, and we shall not lay down our arms until that purpose has been fully achieved."—M. M. The King.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE EMPIRE—Every fighting unit we can send to the front means one step nearer peace.

THEN AND NOW.

The Kaiser while entertaining a puppet potentate, the new Hetman of the Ukraine, and amid their reciprocal bows and hurrahs, has been telling the gentleman how the war was "brought upon the world by the machinations of the Entente Allies, and continued by them with criminal madness." This is the usual tenor of the Kaiser's utterances these days, and will become more pronounced yet, says the Ottawa Journal. Retribution for the real criminals, the Kaiser and his advisers, advances with sure steps, and the outcry in Germany will be proportionate to its advance. The Kaiser did not trouble to talk that way at the start, nor anyone else in Germany. "We will it!" cried Maximilian Harden, and nobody offered amendment. Still, one is inclined to wonder a bit at such utterances as the Kaiser's latest, when the recent revelations of men like Dr. Muehlon, ex-director of Krupp, and Herr August Thyssen, formerly one of the greatest coal and iron magnates of Germany, have been allowed to pass without contradiction from Berlin. Herr Thyssen brought the responsibility directly home to the Emperor. After detailing promises made to himself and others as early as 1912 of lands in Australia, privileges in a conquered Canada, and huge indemnities for Germany from defeated European nations, Herr Thyssen it may be recalled said:

"These promises were not vague. They were made definite by Bethmann-Hollweg on behalf of the Emperor to gatherings of business men, and in many cases to individuals. I have mentioned the promise of a grant of 30,000 acres in Australia that was made to me. Promises of a similar kind were made to at least eighty other persons at special interviews with the chancellor, and all particulars of these promises were entered in a book at the Trades Department.

"But not only were these promises made by the chancellor; they were confirmed by the Emperor, who, on three occasions, addressed large private gatherings of business men in Berlin, Munich, and Cassel in 1912 and 1913. I was at one of these gatherings. The Emperor's speech was one of the most flowery orations I have listened to, and so profuse were the promises he made that were even half of what he promised to be fulfilled, most of the commercial men in Germany would become rich beyond the dreams of avarice.

"The Emperor was particularly enthusiastic over the coming German conquest of India. 'India,' he said, 'is occupied by the British. It is in a way governed by the British, but it is by no means completely governed by them. We shall conquer it, and the vast revenues that the British will be taken by Indian princes will, after our conquest, flow in a golden stream into the Fatherland. In all the richest lands of the earth the German flag will fly over every other flag.'

"Finally the Emperor concluded: 'I am making you no promise that can not be redeemed, and they shall be redeemed if you are now prepared to make the sacrifices which are necessary to secure the position that our country must and shall occupy in the world. He who refuses to help is a traitor to the Fatherland, he who helps willingly and generously will have his rich reward.'

Dr. Muehlon's story was as definite; and Dr. Muehlon and Herr Thyssen have the confirmation of Baron Wangelin, the German ambassador to Turkey, who in the hour of German invasion previous to the first German defeat on the Marne, told his American fellow ambassador, Mr. Morgenthau, all about the pre-war council he had been summoned to at Berlin, where the Kaiser completed his own 'machinations.'

These are things to keep in mind as the Hun war offensive decreases, and the Hun peace offensive will well.

THE CASE OF BOHEMIA.

Dealing with the case of Bohemia and the Czech-Slovaks we find the Germans waxing mightily solicitous. They fear the possible effect upon Russia of an alliance between the Allies and the Czechs and thus we find the semi-official Wolff News Bureau calling the Czech-Slovaks by the contemptuous term of "robber bands."

For Germany to apply the term "robbers" to any people on earth, no matter how rapacious they might be, would be a ludicrous example of the sort calling the kettle black, but as applied to the Czech-Slovaks such an application is not only unwarranted but almost profane.

Since the days of John Huss, martyr for liberty of conscience, as well as for liberty of government, Bohemia has cherished an ideal above the head of the people by whom she has

been surrounded. Since the sixteenth century she has been a persecuted people—Germans to the north of her, Poles to the south of her, and on the east, Magyars, equally brutal and cruel in the early seventeenth century these Germans destroyed the ancient nation utterly—put the whole people to the sword. A few peasants only escaped, escaped because they were peasants, too ignorant to rebel and useful as tillers of the soil.

The history of Ferdinand of Styria tells how intellectually and materially he extinguished the life of unhappy Bohemia. After he had finished with the people there was left not a noble, not an educated man, not an estate, not a fortune, no one who in any way could afford to dispute his will. The peasants preserved from that outrage and their history by word of mouth, for they had no other means, they built themselves man by man, and family by family into a new Bohemia, until finally there was born a nation of new names and old aspirations, one of the most remarkable renaissances in history.

The new Bohemia boycotted Germany and the German. For one hundred and fifty years it has fought no goods that were German-made.

From the moment the war began the Czech-Slovaks, in so far as they were able, have placed themselves on the side of the Allies. Tens of thousands of them have been hanged, starved, shot, beaten to death for that loyalty.

As an exchange says:

"If service to freedom be the price of liberty—the Czech-Slovaks have a clear title. Gagged and bound though they were, their struggles have wrecked the whole Hapsburg empire, which is held together now solely by German domination. They have whipped German and Austro-Hungarian armies in their fight. They are fighting now on the western front in Italy. They are rendering aid in France. They are the chief force that is rescuing Russia from the mixture of Bolshevism and Kaiserism, and their career in that country is an epic the like of which never has been seen before."

This is the new young nation which France has recognized, which Italy has recognized, which Great Britain has recognized; and to which the United States, in recognizing it, say that they do so "for purpose of prosecuting the war against the common enemy, the empire of Germany and Austro-Hungary."

The "common enemy" of all democratic peoples is militaristic autocracy. A free Bohemia in military aid, autonomy-driven Central Powers, inevitably must work toward the destruction of that menace.

What they have, they have paid for. The price was blood.

PROBLEM OF PRICE CONTROL.

In regard to the control of prices of food stuffs Herbert Hoover, Food Controller of the United States, expresses himself as follows:

"Prices must be held high enough to maintain production. The cost of production and, therefore, the necessary price is not the same in every district, nor in the same plant at different seasons. To cut the price to the point which will give no more than a fair return to those in the most favorable situation will cut off a great many whose production is needed. To offer prices that will give a profit in every case will permit inordinate profits for some.

"In settling upon fair prices a level is to be sought which will keep substantially the whole industry going. There is usually a fringe of production that we must get along without. It would not do to raise the price to everybody, say, 25 per cent. to make it worth while for a few growers on the edge of production to increase the total by a small fraction.

"On the other hand, as in the packing industry, a price level that would be sufficient for the large packers would put many of the small packers out of business—and the country needs their production."

The remedy suggested to equalize conditions is to establish prices as nearly as may be sufficient to maintain the industry as a whole and to levy a heavy tax on excess profits.

"The profiteer is abhorrent and his practices can not be condoned. But prices must be allowed at a level that will insure the production required for war needs."

In connection with Mr. Hoover's statement it is interesting to note that in the opinion of a British expert, writing in a trade publication, the cheap pre-war prices of clothes have gone never to return. He says:

"Every shot fired from a 12-inch gun uses up half a bale of cotton, and in three minutes a machine gun will squander a full bale. The price of woolen cloth today is from two and three-quarters to three times greater than it was in July, 1914. Linen prices this year, it is stated, probably will keep at least 33 1/3 per cent. above those of 1917."

A VICARIOUS SACRIFICE.

In exchanging the Imperial German Chancellorship for a passport back to private life, Count George F. von Hertling has gone the way of many previous chancellors.

Whenever things are in a bad way; whenever something has gone wrong which might, if too closely scrutinized, be laid at the door of the Althelms or his creatures; whenever, in fact, the Kaiserstrasse needs a goat, the Chancellorate is first combed for a possible vicarious sacrifice.

The late Chancellor is said to have retired on account of ill-health. This is perfectly true, in all probability; but the ill-health is that of the body politic.

THEY PLAYED SAFE.

Last spring the German war lords guaranteed their country the capture of Paris and the Channel Ports at the expenditure of 1,500,000 casualties.

According to careful estimates, they have expended 1,100,000 of these since March 21, and are travelling in the opposite direction.

With only 400,000 to go, it is fortunate for the war lords that they did not undertake for themselves any penalty in default of specific performance of the guarantee.

LITTLE BENNY'S NOTE BOOK

BY LEE PAPE

SWAT THE FLY

Fello citizens, swat the fly. It is a dangerous beast. So swat it from all directions including its little south east.

Their size don't make any difference, And neither don't their age. One just as bad as another So swat them with cries of rage.

A fly's feet is among the worst parts of it. Even worse than its sting. Because a fly gets everything on its feet And then gets its feet on everything.

They walk on a horse's stomach. And then stand on the sliced hampers. Proving, first, wat'ry things they are, And then, they ain't got any manners.

O, people are proud of the bixy bee, And public opinion of the ant is high. And some don't even mind caterpillars munch, But nobody loves a fly.

So swat one whenever you see one And don't show any mercy to any. Swat even the wimmin and children ones, For its impossible to swat too many.

A BIT OF VERSE

ANNIE LAURIE

(It is the Queen of Songs in the Trenches, says the London Chronicle.)

They sang the new songs when they marched— That Scotch and English host— Down through the blossomed fields of France.

Where stalked war's haggard ghost. The new songs and the lifting airs, Of dance-halls left behind, And rag-time of the cabarets Filled every drifting wind.

But in the trenches, watching foes As lions watch their quarry, They sang with serious lips and eyes The old song, "Annie Laurie."

It fitted each dear homing thought That was of life a part— "Annie" was sweetheart, mother, wife, With answer for each heart.

For through the lapse of many wars Where Right has battled Wrong, The lyric of the Scottish hills, Has been the soldiers' song.

They sang it with the "Iron Duke," On Waterloo's red plain, And waked Crimean echoes up With its sweet, haunting strain.

And when they marched the African sands, Outnumbered man to man, They sang it, face to face with death, With Kitchener in Sudan.

And so today "the fairest face" Comes to the soldier's dream On music of the drifting tune, Where allied banners stream.

—Sarah B. Kennedy.

MILITARY NOTES

Captain Goodday, Ottawa, reached the city yesterday, and is reporting here for duty in the Canadian Military Police Corps.

Capt. Warren has proceeded to Sussex, N. B., to take over his command of the New Brunswick quota for the Siberian Contingent.

Colonel F. S. L. Ford, C. M. G., Ottawa, who spent the past few days inspecting the Military Hospitals for Military District No. 7, left on Monday last on an inspection trip of the military hospitals in Nova Scotia.

Regarding Ottawa, as the mobilization centre for the Siberian Contingent, this centre is verified by military authorities and that the unit will winter in Vancouver, or some western centre, proceeding to Siberia in early spring.

The military police are as busy as usual and yesterday paid a visit in an official capacity to a munitions work. They held up all appearing military eligible and demanded military papers, birth certificates, marriage certificates, etc. Some nineteen men were conducted to the Armouries. But report states these have complied with all regulations, and had simply left their documentary evidences at home.

Do doubt they will be freed today.

MARITIME LADS IN THE CASUALTY LIST

Early List Received At Ottawa Yesterday Contains Many Names.

Ottawa, Sept. 11.—Today's early casualty list contained the following Maritime Province names:

Machine Gun Company.
Wounded—
J. Fogar, Newcastle, N. B.
D. L. McWhirter, Gunningville, N. B.
R. Brown, Amherst, N. S.
V. Balderson-Howard, Cornwall, P. E. I.
J. Clement, St. Leonard, (St. Leonard), N. B.
H. T. Ward, St. John, N. B.
G. C. Macdonald, Sackville, N. B.
Artillery.
Wounded—
J. H. Hart, Stanley, N. B.
L. K. S. Eaton, Kentville, N. S.
L. J. J. McKenzie, Greenhill, N. S.
J. H. Wright, St. John, N. B.
E. E. Corey, Peel, N. B.
Gassed—
L. Wilson, New Waterford, N. S.

Mounted Rifles.
Gassed—
W. G. Trenholme, Upper Cape, N. B.
Infantry.
Gassed—
I. Wright, Amherst, N. S.
J. H. Hart, Stanley, N. B.
Wounded—
N. A. Wilson, Berwick, N. S.
J. Willet, Grand Falls, N. B.
L. S. Spinner, St. George, N. B.
D. F. Harshe, Antigonish, N. S.
J. E. Buren, St. John, N. B.
E. H. Spares, Hennis, N. S.
H. L. Bosch, Honeydale, N. B.
H. D. Brogan, Moncton, N. B.
G. H. Cavanagh, Truro, N. S.
F. E. Baker, Upper Blackville, N. B.
H. A. Cavanagh, Wolfville, N. S.
J. F. Lynn, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
L. Burgess, Dartmouth, N. S.
F. Buete, Ocar Road, P. E. I.
G. L. Doucet, West Bathurst, N. B.
D. Desroches, Miscouche, P. E. I.
A. J. Doucette, Fredericton, N. B.

Mounted Rifles.
Gassed—
E. R. Joyce, St. John, N. B.
J. B. Chisholm, Highland Village, N. S.

F. R. Fisher, Truro, N. S.
P. D. Bragg, Moncton, N. B.
H. D. Brogan, Chipman, N. S.
C. Drummond, Newcastle, N. B.
H. R. Hopper, Thomasville, N. B.
N. Taylor, Middlesex, N. B.

Y. M. C. A.

In the six months ending June 30th 1918, the total sum distributed by the Canadian Y. M. C. A. among the units of the Canadian Corps in France was approximately \$30,000. This sum represented 5 per cent. of the gross daily takings in the Y. M. C. A. canteens in

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the Corps Area and the distribution among the various units in the Division is made according to the ration strength of the units. Accompanying each monthly cheque for the proportion of receipts returned to the units is a slip of paper on which is printed:

"The Canadian Y. M. C. A. trusts that the troops to whom these contributions are distributed can be made aware that the articles come from the Association as part of our regular service in the Field, which is made possible by donations from the people of Canada and through the profits on our canteen operations, and that the articles are not a Government issue."

Writing to Capt. W. B. Hurd, Senior officer Y. M. C. A., 2nd Canadian Division, France, Lieut.-Col. G. J. F. Murphy, O. C. No. 6 Canadian Field Ambulance, acknowledges receipt of a cheque and expresses the sincere thanks of all ranks of his unit for the money.

"We all highly appreciate the excellent work you are doing for the comfort and amusement of the troops," writes Lieut.-Col. Murphy. "In using this money in return and comforts for our men they shall be informed as to the donor. With regard to the contemptible article which appeared in a certain paper, I would beg to say on behalf of all officers and other ranks of this unit that we trust the Y. M. C. A. will take no notice of this inasmuch as their good work and general utility to the Army is too well-known to us all to think that any so-called Association of the Great War Veterans, or others like them, could change the high opinion and esteem in which your Association is held."

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A visit to future homes, point of view.

J. N.

MORE LIQUOR IN POLICE

Druggist Charged Sale of Alcoholical Man Fine Having Booze in

M. V. Paddock appeared in the Police Court to answer for unlawfully selling liquor. Ernest Kenny, of Fort, getting a prescription for in Rothery for alcohol illness of his mother.

tion he took to Paddock and gave it to G. H. there. Mr. Darling, ill-tion which called for or hol and charged Kenne-dock stated that this was law was entirely unilat-

two men becoming dru-a further hearing.

L. A. Conlon, appea-Druse Company, asked evidence brought in

A commercial traveller having liquor in his car than in his private rined \$500. The liquor the Digby boat, as co-been made of travellers into the city. The do-was seached and two-one tapped, the other knight of the grip was

The case of the Bray-pany, charged with sel-tract, which was the al-two men becoming dru-a further hearing.

L. A. Conlon, appea-Druse Company, asked evidence brought in

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