

# The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1918.

"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.

## IT WILL BE NECESSARY.

An important interview was given Monday night by E. R. Wood, Chairman of the Dominion executive of the Victory Loan, emphasizing the necessity of concentrating attention on the coming loan and combatting the feeling that it may not be necessary if peace comes soon.

The effect should be to make the nation redouble its efforts, not only to achieve the objective set by the Minister of Finance, but to greatly exceed it.

What we are witnessing now is Germany's peace offensive. She is waging peace as she waged war, unscrupulously, but with tremendous vigor and force and skill. Having withstood her military onslaughts for years, as we to succumb to her first hypocritical peace onslaught?

For forty years Germany deceived us with fair words. For four years she stood unmasked, brazen, brutal and unashamed.

A short week ago faced with disaster she returned to fair words. It is unthinkable that we can immediately accept them.

The answer of the leaders of the Allied nations and of Canada to Germany must be: "You have let loose a mad dog on civilization. The war must go on until that mad dog is destroyed. That is to say, until your military power is destroyed or you have surrendered unconditionally."

Without minimizing the wrongs of Belgium or of France, or of any other nation, Canada is not in the war solely, or even chiefly, to restore Belgium or to liberate Alsace-Lorraine. That is where the fallacy of so-called peace terms appears. Canada is in the war to destroy the evil which has come upon the earth. Until this is done, there can be no permanent peace.

It is possible that Germany's peace offensive may cause wavering, not among our gallant armies, but among our civilian population. Who can tell what the effect on the whole world would be, of a great over-subscription in the approaching Victory Loan campaign in Canada? That would be a magnificent answer for Canada to make to the enemy's new campaign of whining insincerity.

When the Hun first used his poison gas on the battlefield, it was a lone Canadian division that saved the situation. It may be possible for Canadians at home to render a similar service now.

The watchword, therefore, for the Victory Loan organization and for the Canadian people until unconditional surrender by the foe is an accomplished fact, is not to relax but to redouble every effort.

There is this further consideration, that supposing peace could be declared tomorrow on terms satisfactory to the Allies, Canada's war expenditure would continue for at least another twelve months. Consequently the necessity for raising the full amount of the Loan would be none the less urgent.

## WORK HARD FOR THE LOAN.

Canadians are not legally compelled to subscribe to the coming Victory Loan, but they are morally and patriotically bound to do so. Readers of The Standard may be interested to know that in Australia there is a federal order which compels individuals and companies to contribute to the war loans. Even soldiers and ex-soldiers who draw an income from property are liable. Canadians would not feel comfortable under such a regulation, and be it said to their credit they have never needed such a law, for in times past they have splendidly contributed to the grand campaign to crush the mad dogs of Berlin, and all they represent. We feel sure that in the coming money canvass the people of Canada will not lie down because they may think the war will end soon.

There is more need of subscribing to the new loan than there was to the old one, for the money will be needed before the world is again restored to normal conditions. Those who subscribe are making no heavy sacrifice, as a rule, for they will get bigger interest than they do at the banks, and almost as much as they get on mortgages and similar security. We must of the money will be spent in Canada. This country has been spared from the devastation of fire and sword, even though many chairs at the family board will never be filled again. Canadians on the redoubled fields of France have inspired the world. We, comfortable and prosperous at home, though sorrowing for the heroic lost ones, have yet our part to complete in the mighty struggle, and there is no more expeditious way of fulfilling it than by lending

## THE DUTY OF EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED.

Many of the trades unions in Canada which have strikes on their hands at the present time may be right economically in their controversy with the employers, but another question has arisen recently which is being strongly debated throughout the country. This troublesome problem was dealt with yesterday at Calgary, where serious strikes are in progress, by Hon. Frank B. Carvell, minister of public works, who stated: "When the country is at war I look upon it as the duty of every man to do what he can to help win it, and as a member of the government that was formed for the express purpose of concentrating the flower of this country, and sending them to the front for \$1.10 a day, with very good prospects of being killed, naturally I have not much sympathy with men who refuse to work for \$4 or \$5 a day at home."

Hon. Mr. Carvell said that it would

## THE CIVILIAN ARMY.

In all belligerent countries there are two armies fighting—the military and the civilian; either can let the other down. If the civilian army loses its morale, its vision, its unselfishness, and allows itself to be out-bluffed by the civilian army of Germany, it is surely betrays its soldiers as if it joined forces with the Hun. We execute soldiers for cowardice, it's a pity that the same law does not govern the civilian army. A soldier is shot for example because his example is contagious. What can be more contagious than a panic statement or a doubt daily reiterated? Only one doubt as to ultimate victory ever assails the Western front; that it may be attacked in the rear by the premature peace negotiations of the civil populations. Should that ever happen, the Western front would cease to be a mixture of French, Americans, Canadians, Australians, British and Belgians, it would become a nation by itself pledged to fight on till the ideals for which it set out to fight are definitely established.

We get rather tired of reading speeches in which civilians presume that the making of peace is in their hands. The making may be, but the acceptance is in ours. I do not mean that we love war for war's sake. We love it rather less than the civilian does. When an honorable peace is confirmed, there will be no stauncher pacifist than the soldier; but we reserve our pacifism till the war is won. We shall be the last people in Europe to get war weary. We started with a vision—the achieving of justice; we shall not grow weary till that vision has become a reality.—From "Out to Win," by Lieut. Coningsby Dawson.

## BRITISH NEAR LILLE.

The capture by the British in the great Flanders drive of the town of Menin, a railway centre of great importance, and which had a population of about 20,000 before the war, is of considerable significance, inasmuch as the place is only four miles from the city of Tournai, across the border in the great textile district of Northern France, which has been held by the Germans since 1914. This district, which is similar to that of Lancashire and of Fall River, contains the great city of Lille, with an ante-bellum population of 217,000; the city of Roubaix, which had 122,000 inhabitants; Tournai, with 82,600, and other textile centres.

The Boches have not only carried off everything of value in the numerous mills, but have wrecked and dismantled them, hoping to use the valuable machinery to their own profit after the war, and also to deliver a staggering blow to the French textile industry, which, with that of Lancashire and the New England States, has led the world. The war totally paralyzed this trade as far as France is concerned, except that some of the manufacturers of Roubaix and Tournai maintain and operate a branch in the city of Woonsocket, R.I., where they extended their business about twenty years ago to circumvent the prohibitive United States tariff. Tournai has been famous since the middle ages for the manufacture of serges.

There is every hope that France will, within a few days, be in possession of its great textile district, as the British are now at the gates of Lille, although it will be many years before the industry recovers from the devilish work of the Boche dupes of Attila and his Hun hordes.

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appear that the labor unions in Calgary had overlooked a third measure that might be adopted—khaki. He added that the necessary machinery would be found for putting this into effect if the men persisted in the strike.

There is much to think over in the announcement by the minister, not only by employers, but by employers, who should do all possible within reason to prevent strikes, and who should refrain from taking advantage of their employees through a drastic order which may be necessary to protect the interests of Canada during the war, and support the boys who are so gallantly and effectively fighting the common enemy of decent humanity on the war-torn soil of France, and who, thank God, are not on strike.

Much sympathy will be extended to Rev. Father J. V. Young of the Mission Church of St. John Baptist, in the great misfortune which has befallen him in Montreal. He has been an indefatigable worker in the church and out of it since he came to St. John, and neither have his ministrations been confined to his own parishioners. He has been a constant visitor of the sick and needy, and has comforted many in their distress. The citizens, regardless of creed, will join with his relatives and parishioners, and with his assistant priest, Rev. F. H. E. Bennett, in the sincere hope that Father Young's life of usefulness will long be spared.

The fortieth anniversary of a man entering business is an important event in the life of the mercantile community, and we extend hearty congratulations to Mr. E. L. Rising. And he has made good.

## A BIT OF VERSE

THE OLD MAN.  
Backward, turn backward,  
O Time, in thy flight;  
Make me a boy again,  
So I can fight.  
Make me a boy again,  
Just twenty-one,  
So I can shoulder  
A knapsack and gun.

Give me the muscles  
I had years ago,  
Give me a stop that's  
Not wabbly and slow.  
Give me the strength that  
I may play my part.  
All that I have now for  
War is the heart.

Give me the vim and  
The dash of youth,  
I'll fight till doomsday,  
And That is the truth.  
Turn back the decades and  
Give me a chance  
To sail with the jettions for  
Far-away France.

What a chastisement it  
Is to be told:  
"Back to the fire-side;  
You're no good—too old."  
Time, you're a criminal,  
That's plain to see,  
You've made a confounded  
Old slacker of me.  
—New York Evening Mail.

## A BIT OF FUN

Useful.  
Wife—You will have to give that  
horrid dog away. He has killed my  
cat.  
Husband—Well, I'll give him to my  
neighbor. His wife has a cat, too.

Bad Sign.  
"Didn't you tell me that old lady  
was a prohibitionist?"  
"Yes; what of it?"  
"Then why is she wearing cork-  
screw curls?"

Friendly Caution.  
"My husband goes out every day  
to get plenty of ozone for his sys-  
tem."  
"You tell him he had better be  
careful about taking those drugs."

Hard to Follow.  
"I wonder where that candidate  
stands."  
"Doesn't seem to stand anywhere.  
Keeps running around in circles."  
—Kansas City Journal.

An Instance.  
"Big things do not always get the  
most attention."  
"No. I notice a little cinder can beat  
anything for getting in the public  
eye."—Baltimore American.

Some Occulation.  
Miss Young—Have you ridden in  
Mr. Harris's new motor car?  
Mrs. Now—Yes; it was lovely!  
There was some occulation, but it  
didn't bother me a bit!  
Giving Himself Away.

A spinster of uncertain age, when  
asked if she had read Aesop's Fables,  
set her friends a-wondering by stating  
that she had read them when they  
first came out.

He Didn't Know.  
"Why didn't you interfere to stop  
the defendant when you saw the  
fight?" said a magistrate to a witness.  
"I didn't know which was the de-  
fendant," the witness answered.

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To SAVE

GRAY HAIR

Dr. Tremaine's Natural Hair Restora-  
tive, used as directed, is guaranteed to  
restore gray hair to its natural color  
or money refunded. Positively not a  
dye and non-injurious. Price \$1.00.  
On sale in St. John by the Ross Drug  
Co., 100 King street.

## Little Benny's Note Book

By LEE PAPE.

THE COUNTRY AND THE CITY.

The country is the opposite of the city, and vice versa. Many people born in the country live in the city, while many people born in the city live in the country in the summer.

Two advantages of living in the country is that you can recognize the different animals, such as cows, sheep, turkeys, ducks, potato bugs, pigs and rabbits, and tell them apart right away without asking anybody, no matter how young you are, and 2nd, you can ride in to the city any time you feel like it.

Two disadvantages of living in the city is that no matter where your house is, there is always another house right next door, so in case your house ever gets on fire somebody in the next house can ring your bell and tell you about it, and 2nd, you can ride out to the country any time you feel like it.

The people in the city have more trolley cars than what the people in the country do, but on the other hand the people in the country don't need so many, on account of not having hardly any places to go to.

The country is inhabited mostly by farmers. You never see a farm in the city, but if you ever did you would say, "Why, this is exactly like the country!"

Farms is composed of acres, and the bigger a farm is, the more acres it has. Country children dig potatoes on the acres, while city children do examples with acres and potatoes in them, such as, if 2 acres yield 90 bushels of potatoes, how many bushels will 4 and a half acres yield?

## OBITUARY.

Victor Parlee.

Friends of Victor Parlee, of Lancaster avenue, will hear with regret of his death which occurred yesterday from pneumonia. Mr. Parlee was the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Parlee. He was for many years employed with the T. S. Simms Company. Besides his wife he leaves two children, Ronald Victor and Thelma Gertrude; his father, mother and five sisters.

The funeral will be held this afternoon from his late residence on Lancaster avenue.

Arthur Livingstone.

The death of Arthur Livingstone, aged 35 years, took place at Harcourt on Friday from pneumonia. He was the son of Mr. William Livingstone, Harcourt, Kent Co., and was unmarried.

Mrs. Robert A. Hamilton.

The death of Mrs. Robert A. Hamilton took place on Monday evening, September 30th, at her home in Jerusalem, Queens Co., after a short illness of heart disease. Mrs. Hamilton was in the thirty-second year of her age and leaves to mourn her sorrowing husband and four small children, Gordon and Bayard, Idora and Berthot. She was the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Stearns of Ham-

ilton Mountain, who feel deeply the loss of their daughter; and one other brother, Donald, of Glenwood, N.B., and two sisters, Mrs. Whitfield Hamilton, of Oak Point, N.B., and Mrs. Horace E. McLeese, St. John.

For a few years she was a member of Victoria St. church in this city, but later joined the church at Hamilton Mountain, where interment took place.

Mrs. A. K. Dysart.

On Thursday, Mrs. A. K. Dysart, wife of Andrew Knox Dysart, of Winchester, formerly of Cocagne, suddenly succumbed to the dread malady of influenza. Three small children also survive. The deceased, with her husband, with the past few weeks had visited Mr. Dysart's former home in Cocagne, and had also spent a short time in Moncton. Mrs. Dysart be- longed to Winnipeg, her maiden name being Forester.

Dr. Fred Lodge.

Moncton, Oct. 15.—Matthew Lodge received word on Saturday that his nephew, Dr. Fred Lodge, dentist, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., had died after a short attack of influenza. He was well known in Moncton, having resided here as a boy when his father, the late Rev. W. W. Lodge, was pastor of the Central Methodist Church, and also was employed in Dr. Murray's office during his vacations while studying and graduating from the Baltimore Medical Dental College. He was about thirty-five years of age and was visiting at the house where the attack of influenza broke out. They are still there.

Dr. Lodge is survived by his wife, who was Miss Winnie Barnes, of Hampton, and one young son, Maurice; also his mother, Mrs. W. W. Lodge, sr., of Moncton; two sisters, Mrs. John R. Gates of Umtali, Rhodesia, Central East Africa, and Miss Marie, of Moncton. The brothers are Sergeant W. W. Lodge, now overseas;

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