

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 6, 1917.

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THE WAR SITUATION

A further retirement of the Italians before the Austro-German armies appears to be anticipated. There is no hope in the despatches to encourage the hope that Gen. Cadorna may be able to hold the Tagliamento line. The Germans have crossed the river at one point. A British correspondent says it is now a race between the enemy's heavy artillery, which must be brought up, and the Allied reinforcements which are being hurried to the rescue of the Italian army. The situation is undoubtedly serious, and the outcome will be awaited with anxiety; for, though Italy will not be put out of the war, every additional German success will give new courage to the war party in Germany.

The news from Russia is also far from satisfactory. Those elements in the population which seek to get Russia out of the war are very active, and there is no present hope of a united front to the foe. The most that can be hoped for is that Russia will continue to refuse to make a separate peace, and that large Austro-German armies will still be needed along the eastern front. We do not like to think about the effect that would be produced if Russian action permitted those armies to be removed to other fronts while food supplies from Russia poured into Germany and Austria.

So far as the western front is concerned the British and French continue to nibble at the German lines, but there is no important change in the war map. In Palestine and Mesopotamia the British are driving the Turks before them, but meeting with a stiff resistance. There is still no word from the Macedonian front, where it had been hoped with the aid of the Greek army the Allies might by this time be doing something definite to improve the situation. Looking over the whole field, we can only hope that the conditions will improve, and set our jaws to endure the war burden for a long time to come.

THE VICTORY LOAN

One way to aid in winning the war is to subscribe to the Victory Loan. All the people of Canada are to be urged to subscribe, in the great nationwide campaign to be launched on Nov. 12. The finance minister has requested men of prominence in every community to assist, and strong local organizations have been formed everywhere. Canadians should be inspired by the marvellous success of the Liberty Loan in the United States to work hard for the complete success of the Victory Loan. The sinews of war must be provided, and there can be no more patriotic and at the same time safe investment than is provided by this Victory Loan. It should appeal to the people of moderate means as well as to those who are possessed of wealth. The war is still far from an end, and the financial strain will be heavy for a long time to come. But for the aid given by the United States the situation for the Allies today would be very serious. There is even more reason today than at any former period to put forth every effort, in money as well as men, to prosecute the war to a successful issue. Many people who cannot go to the front ask what there is they can do, and the Victory Loan points the way. The response should be universal, and the loan should be oversubscribed; for there is no scarcity of money in this country. The war has actually contributed to the wealth of many people.

DR. McALLISTER'S POSITION

Dr. D. H. McAllister, in an interview published in today's Telegraph, parts company with Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the question of the military service act and declares himself a supporter of the union government. He says Sir Wilfrid's manifesto leaves him no alternative. "I cannot," he says, "stand behind any policy which means desertion of the men in the trenches." After setting forth very clearly the whole situation as he sees it, Dr. McAllister says:

"Therefore I will support union government. In doing so I must appeal to my friends—the people of Kings and Queens counties, or the constituency of Royal, Conservatives as well as Liberals, to ratify my decision. For this purpose I will ask the people to assemble at an early date when I will place myself in their hands."

This is the proper course to pursue. As Dr. McAllister points out, there is as yet no union candidate in Royal. He himself was nominated as a Liberal candidate, and Gen. McLean was nominated by the Conservatives. The straightforward announcement now made will be hailed with the greatest satisfaction, not only by Dr. McAllister's Liberal supporters but by the great mass of the Conservative electors.

The British have tanks on the desert, and they are not all water tanks, as the Turk can testify.

The announcement from Washington that all misunderstandings with Japan have been cleared up will be received with satisfaction by all the Allied countries. The independence and territorial integrity of China are reaffirmed, and Japan assents to the policy of the open door in China, for commerce and industry. Germany would have refused to be able to sow seeds of dissension between the United States and Japan, but they recognize a common enemy, and it is announced that they have arrived at a clear understanding as to military, naval and economic co-operation in the war. This is a great gain for the Allies, and puts an effective quietus on those agencies both in the United States and Japan, which have for a long time sought to create prejudice and prevent a friendly understanding between the two countries.

The Bangor Commercial would show no mercy to enemies operating in the United States, and there will be many of incendiary origin at this time. The Commercial says: "The recent fire at Baltimore with its losses amounting to millions of dollars and the destruction of vast quantities of food products destined for foreign shipment is another demonstration of German methods in this country for there is no doubt but this fire was of incendiary origin as have been many in the past few years and as many will be in the future. There is just one method that should be employed in dealing with persons who are convicted of such deeds and who are thus acting as the agents of Germany. They should be treated as any other German emissaries working in this country and when their guilt is clear beyond a reasonable doubt they should be placed against a wall and shot."

The announcements of nominations from day to day show that there will be many political contests in Ontario. The west, and a smaller number of acclamations than had been hoped for by the friends of union government. The western Liberal members of the government express the greatest confidence, however, in the general result. Hon. Mr. Crean asserts that the union candidates will sweep the prairie provinces. Very few newspapers outside of Quebec endorse Sir Wilfrid Laurier's stand on the military service act.

There is a long list of Canadian casualties as a result of the fighting around Passchendaele—the longest since the heavy fighting near Lens. There will be a further drain upon the resources of the United Kingdom. Today's cable announces that there is further fighting in progress at Passchendaele, and Canada must be prepared for a further list of casualties. The thinking ranks must be filled, and the call to Canada is unmistakable.

Sir Robert Borden will issue a manifesto today, further setting forth the government programme and replying to the manifesto of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The prime minister's deliverance will express the views of his Liberal as well as Conservative colleagues, and will be read with intense interest throughout Canada.

The Canadian Club has taken on a new lease of life. Its membership is increasing again, and it promises its members some notable addresses by distinguished men during the next few months.

Now that Hon. William Pugsley has won the admiration of a number of well as the Standard he ought to be glad to be out of politics and ready to have a halo fitted around his smiling brow.

The time is very short for those who do not wish to be classed as deserters to register under the military service act.

It is announced that union government candidates will be nominated in every constituency in Quebec.

The British Samson is approaching the gates of Gaza.

VENIZELLOS ON VISIT TO THE ALLIED COUNTRIES

Washington, Nov. 5.—Premier Venizelos of Greece, who arrived in Rome yesterday, accompanied by a number of Greek officials and deputies, and the British naval attaché at Athens, Captain Talbot, will extend his visit to other Entente countries. According to cablegrams received here today his purpose is to secure material for the equipment of the Greek army before actual mobilization is completed.

Safety First

She (gazing upward)—"How very bright the stars are tonight, Mr. Sampson?"

He (promptly)—"They are not bright, Miss Clara, than—than—"

She (softly)—"Than what, Mr. Sampson?"

He—"Than they were last night."

Exhibition war trophies, St. Andrews Rink, November 5 to 10.

NEW BRUNSWICK COMMITTEE LEARN ABOUT TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN NOVA SCOTIA

That Province Spends \$45,000 to \$50,000 a Year—The Splendid Technical College—Special Attention to Boys and Girls Who Must Leave School Early

The members of the New Brunswick committee on vocational education who visited Halifax last Tuesday, gained much valuable information. Those in attendance were Fred Magee, M.P.P., chairman, J. Roy Campbell, M. P. P., Rev. Fr. Tessier, of St. Joseph's, A. M. Belding of the St. John Times-Star, and Fletcher Peacock, secretary to the committee.

The party met at the Halifax Hotel in the morning, and after a short talk with Premier Murray, proceeded with Prof. Sexton to the office of Dr. A. H. MacKay, superintendent of education for Nova Scotia. Here they received a cordial welcome, for Dr. MacKay is a very earnest advocate of vocational training. It was he who moved at the Dominion Educational Association in Ottawa last winter the following resolution:

"That a committee be appointed to consider the situation in respect to any means whereby the government of the Dominion of Canada and the governments of the several provinces may arrive at a mutual understanding as to how assistance, extension and maintenance of industrial training and technical education could be granted by the Dominion and received by the provinces; that the committee be instructed to take up the matter with the government of each province and the government of the Dominion, seeking to learn from each and bringing to the attention of the other."

LIGHTER VEIN

Safety First For Tommy.

"Oh, hubby, such an instructive lecture. The gentleman told us that what you eat, you become."

"Huh!"

"What you eat, you become."

"Take that all-day sucker away from Tommy."

Intrench or Retrench?

Willis—What are you going to do in this war?

Gillis—What do you mean?

Willis—Go to the front and trench or stay home and retrench?

Didn't Care About His "Religion"

The night watchman of a large hotel saw an apparition in white moving along the hall at 2 a.m. He hastened his steps, and tapped on the shoulder what proved to be a man.

"Here, what are you doing out here?" asked the watchman.

"The night watchman of a large hotel saw an apparition in white moving along the hall at 2 a.m. He hastened his steps, and tapped on the shoulder what proved to be a man.

Excellent Practice

"Little Stanley" writing shows a remarkable improvement," said Mr. Wilber, smiling in pleasure as he surveyed his son's lesson book. "His writing was quite his own."

"Indeed! What was the scheme?"

"I told him to make out a list of everything he wanted for Christmas!"

Headaches seem to be habitual with many people. Some are seldom, if ever, free from it, suffering continually with the dull throbbings, the intense pain sometimes in one part, sometimes in another, and then over the whole head, varying in its severity by the cause which brings it on.

The varieties of headache most common are sick or bilious headache, nervous headache, headache from overindulgence, debility or indigestion and periodical and spasmodic headache, and undoubtedly the cause must be removed before permanent relief can be had.

Burdock Blood Bitters, that has been on the market for over forty years, moves the cause of the headache, and not only does this, but also restores the entire system to healthy action and buoyant vigor.

Miss Emily Smith, 204 Bellwoods Ave., Toronto, Ont., writes: "I cannot speak too highly of Burdock Blood Bitters. For two years I was greatly troubled with violent headaches, paroxysms of which would last several days to cure me until a friend recommended B. B. B. I tried it, and now I am completely cured."

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Per Barrel \$12.50
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Foley's Stove Linings

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TELEPHONE MAIN 1601

Don't Let The Fire Burn Thru To The Grass

schism, or basis upon which the several authorities might find it expedient and practicable to assist each other in providing and maintaining suitable and adequate means for the industrial training and technical education of the boys and girls and men and women of Canada."

Dr. MacKay explained that in Nova Scotia they have the technical college in Halifax, manual training and domestic science classes in the schools of the towns, rural schools in the country schools, evening technical classes jointly supported by the government and local authorities, and in connection with the Red Cross work, and evening classes, and the navigation school. So far as vocational training in the public schools is concerned, both Dr. MacKay and Prof. Sexton are much dissatisfied. They hold that after boys and girls who expect to leave school at the age of fourteen or fifteen have come to the age of twelve years they should take up the study of a trade or profession, and that the schools should intensify instruction and training in the practical subjects which will be of real value to them in their life work.

The electrician, however, is not content with anything in the present school course, but would at the age of twelve years, or thereabouts, send the child to a technical school, where he would receive a complete educational course and those—the great majority—who must go into industrial life, J. E. Barbeau, director of manual training, holds that all of these latter, both boys and girls, from Grade VII up, should spend one half of each school day at some form of manual training. Of course this would imply more departments and expenditure, but would result in increased efficiency. In whatever way the plan might be carried out, Dr. MacKay and Prof. Sexton are emphatic in declaring that the differentiation of work to provide the most valuable training for those leaving school at an early age is imperative, as well as continuation classes for them after they have left school. They therefore welcome every evidence of interest in the subject in any province, for when enough interest has been aroused the governments will act.

The New Brunswick committee found that in Nova Scotia towns an effort is made to get all children of school age into the schools, but in rural districts there is less emphasis on this point. Dr. MacKay, if he could prevail on the people to consent, would have the parents for every day their children of school age are out of school without legitimate excuse, and this would have an educational register of every child, both of school age and under, in every district.

With regard to rural science teaching in Nova Scotia, there is a rural science training school in affiliation with the normal college and also with the college of agriculture at Truro. The number of teachers trained in this work is increasing, and 84 rural science exhibitions were held last year, representing 183 schools. The exhibits included the products of home and school gardens, nature collections, cooking and canning exhibits and sewing, with some manual work by boys. More and more emphasis is to be placed on this work in rural schools.

Dr. MacKay, as one of the delegation remarked, is one of the relatively few men whose outlook broadens rather than narrows with advancing years, and he would not hesitate to advocate radical changes to make the schools better fitted to provide useful training for the great army of children who must take up vocational work at an early age.

Both he and Dr. Sexton feel that the education of those who will engage in the fisheries as well as those in mining, agriculture or industrial life. The New Brunswick visitors spent the afternoon with Prof. Sexton in the technical college. The group of buildings comprising this college, with their equipment, representing an expenditure running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, was a revelation to the visitors. Provision is there made for technical training in many lines. The college is closely affiliated with Acadia, Dalhousie, Kings, St. Francis Xavier and Mount Allison, which offer a unit course of engineering covering two years of a four years course, and the Technical College offers the last two years in the four branches of civil, electrical, mechanical and mining engineering. But the college does more than this. There is a school of agriculture and evening classes in various kinds of vocational work are carried on, for both young men and women. The work of the college is carried on in the frame of an old Ford automobile, which they were practically rebuilding. Prof. Sexton said that when they have finished they will have not only produced a good car, but they will know all about it.

In another room, under a sergeant's supervision, the work of returned soldiers who must for the most part sit at their work, were putting up a unit course of engineering covering two years of a four years course, and the Technical College offers the last two years in the four branches of civil, electrical, mechanical and mining engineering. But the college does more than this. There is a school of agriculture and evening classes in various kinds of vocational work are carried on, for both young men and women. The work of the college is carried on in the frame of an old Ford automobile, which they were practically rebuilding. Prof. Sexton said that when they have finished they will have not only produced a good car, but they will know all about it.

Heart Beat So Fast Could Not Sleep

HAD TO SIT UP IN BED

Heart trouble has of late years become very prevalent. Sometimes a pain catches you in the region of the heart, now and then your heart skips beats, palpitations, throbs, or beats with such rapidity and violence you think it will burst. You have weak and dizzy spells, are nervous, irritable and depressed, and if you attempt to walk upstairs or any distance you get all out of breath.

There is no other remedy will do you so much good, restore your heart to a natural condition, build up your strength and give you back vigor and vitality as Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mrs. A. Russell, Niagara Falls, Ont., writes: "At nights I could not sleep and had to sit up in bed, my heart would beat so fast I could not sleep."

"When I went to walk very far I would get all out of breath, and would have to sit down and rest before I could go any further. I was advised to get Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and before I had used two boxes I could sleep and walk as far as I liked without any trouble."

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34"x4"	Per Pair 7.00
36"x4"	Per Pair 7.50
38"x4"	Per Pair 8.00
38"x4 1/2"	Per Pair 8.00
38"x4 3/4"	Per Pair 8.75
38"x5"	Per Pair 9.00

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engaged in mechanical drawing, and some of the work showed skill equal to that of the ordinary draughtsman. This fine college has proved of great value since the soldiers began to return, and that is fortunate for the war almost deprived it of students in regular courses.

One of the great benefits it confers upon the province is that every kind of ore can be crushed and analyzed and mineral values determined, as well as analyses made to determine the value of different materials for road surface or the production of cement. In a province so rich in minerals this is necessarily a great advantage.

Since the war began, the technical college has been of very great service in connection with Red Cross work. In one of the rooms, where there are many engaged in work for the Red Cross, this goes on every day. Mrs. Sexton gives practically all her time to this work, and other patriotic work. The college is a depot from which supplies are constantly going out.

The part in vocational training in which Prof. Sexton is now most interested is that which can be introduced in the public schools, along with secondary schools and continuation classes. The old buildings were removed, the upper trimmings to a smaller size, and new buildings put on; and the finished job was in each case a better boat than the original when it was new. These men are learning not only to mend shoes but to make them, and they learn in a remarkably short time.

In another room several soldiers were engaged in work for the Red Cross, and some of the work showed skill equal to that of the ordinary draughtsman. This fine college has proved of great value since the soldiers began to return, and that is fortunate for the war almost deprived it of students in regular courses.

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