THE NORTHLAND INVESTIGATIONS CONTINUE WITH SAME STORY

Expected That Officers of the Ship Will be Called to the Stand Tomorrow to Defend Themselves.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 7.—With the exception of one or two Toronto men, who failed to appear, the examination of returned soldiers, who came to Canada on the White Star Dominion liner Northland, and who complained of the food shortage, unclean and improperly ventilated quarters, scarcity of fresh water for drinking purposes and none at all for washing or shaving, was finished this afternoon, and Major C. H. Westmore, officer in charge of the conducting party on the ship, was called to the stand a few minutes before adjournment.

Major Westmore told of his war record, but had not testified as to conditions on the steamer when the court rose. It is expected that his evidence will be the feature of tomorrow's session. The officers of the ship, who have been here since the second day of the enquiry, will also be called tomorrow.

Private Chenier, of Buckingham; Private Hugh Higgins, of Ottawa, and Private Davis of the Princess Pats, also told of poor food. At the afternoon session of the Northland enquiry Corporal Geo. H. Smith, of Ottawa, of a forestry battalion, testified that on the Northland the food was short, beans and peas were so hard that the men could not eat them; soup was water-colored with celery salt; potatoes were very bad. As to ventilation it was as good as could be expected under the circumstances. Food served in hospital during the latter part of the voyage was no better than that served to the men in quarters.

Private Thos. Kearny, of Ottawa, said that drinking water was scarce in his section, but could be obtained in the after part of the ship.

Private G. Laviolette, of Ottawa, overheard women on the Northland say: "Common soldiers should not be permitted to walk the deck." He thought the troops could have been better served by utilizing the second dining room for part of the men.

Judge Hodgins said he had received an anonymous letter to the effect that men on "E" deck should be asked about a statement of the ship's butcher that chicken was served on Christmas Day. Witness knew nothing of it.

Private Fabien Robert, of Ottawa, said that sometimes the men got food enough and sometimes they did not, but he made no complaint, for he went to England on the Empress of Britain and conditions were just as bad.

Private John F. Burgess, of Ottawa, said he could support evidence of the food shortage. The quality was good but vegetables, except potatoes, were not properly cooked.

Private Gilbert Rivington, of Cumberland, Ontario, said that on Christmas morning he was served with an egg and a chicken in the same shell.

The evidence today was much the same as at preceding sessions. One or two witnesses told of finding chickens in their Christmas eggs, but for the most part the complaints had already been well thrashed out. The steamer is still at Portland, Maine. She was to sail last Saturday, and as it is estimated that it costs $8,000 a day to hold her, the bill due the owners will be considerable.

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—Private John Forsyth of Ayomer said he made no statements to the newspapers. On Christmas morning for breakfast he got an egg with a chicken in it, and on complaining to the steward was told: "You're lucky to get a chicken on Christmas morning." He didn't get another egg.

Lieut. Roy Brown, M. C., of Brantford, was in charge of the Toronto party on the Northland and in charge of "E" deck. He saw that the deck was cleared, and also looked after the men under his charge. It was the duty of the orderly officer to receive complaints and adjust them as speedily as possible. Rations were small in some cases. It was a different proposition to feed men coming home from feeding men in England and France. There were eight decks on the Northland, and each sent five or six men for food, which meant delays. The stewards would not issue enough food at one time to supply all the men in one deck, because other decks would be kept waiting.

The stewards worked on the plan of keeping as many decks going as possible. He made regular complaints about scarcity of clean water to wash dishes. The men washed their own. A complaint to Captain Blandford did not remedy matters. There was more trouble on Christmas day than all the rest of the voyage. It was then reported that the men were to be quarantined fourteen days, and they did not like it. Ventilation was bad the first part of the voyage, and not good at any time. The last couple of days ventilation was much better.

Major C. H. Westmore, O. C. troops on the Northland, said his home was in Alberta. He had had 43 months' service in France and had been in practically all the actions in which his division had been engaged. Prior to his appointment as O. C. of the conducting party No. 13, he said he had no experience in that duty. He was given Captain Blandford, a man of experience, as adjutant. This was the first trip of the party and the only men in it with previous experience were Captain Blandford, the adjutant, and Sergt. Howarth. Under ordinary circumstances he would have been sent on an instruction trip, but this could not be done owing to the scarcity of officers.

The enquiry adjourned at 5 o'clock.

U. S. Candor Shadowed By Daniels' Talk on Biggest Navy in World

(Continued from page 1)

that interpretation, for Secretary Daniels' programme was prepared and submitted before Daniels spoke. The English press received it generally, without excitement. It declared that if it indicated an intention on the part of America to assume her share of the burden of policing the world, her new fleets would be more than welcome.

Private comment among leading men here is less temperate. Mr. Daniels' announcement went very far to spoil the good results of Mr. Wilson's visit, and has injected an element of distrust where complete concord might have prevailed. "The Nation" says: "America's hope is for universal disarmament and a league of nations. If she fails she will arm with the rest of the world."

Some friends of the administration here have been saying that Mr. Daniels threat is Mr. Wilson's method of compelling England to accept his programme of universal disarmament. If so he could not have chosen a worse method. Great Britain is perfectly willing that the United States should build as great a navy as it pleases. But she does not herself propose to abandon or curtail the instrumentality which has ever been her glory, and on which, she is convinced, depends her very existence.

Nor is it easy to believe that Mr. Wilson seriously contemplates universal disarmament at this time. The world is in a state of great demoralization. Many elements threatening its peace must be held in control by the combined power of the great nations which have united to overthrow Germany. Bolshevism has no place in England.

The recent elections here proved that whatever else may be the lesson of those elections, they emphatically have cast out the elements of Pacifism, Communism and Bolshevism and pronounced in favor of the old forms of liberty, underlaws and institutions guaranteeing life and property.

But elsewhere in the vast tracks, which yesterday were Russia, Germany and Austria, the social disease, known as Bolshevism, is raging with destructive fury. An international quarantine against it must be maintained. For the protection of the rest of the world, aid must be sent to help in the creation of health centres, whence the healing influences may spread.

On the other hand, we face also a new partition of Europe on the basis of nationality that is rather vague, with the result that we are bringing into being new organized states, composed of peoples without experience in Government, and who must be guided in some measure and controlled under the direction of Allied council—call it what you will—a league or an association.

And there are great outlying powers, actual and potential, in the Orient which cannot be ignored. The idea of a federation of all mankind when the war drum throbs no longer, and the battle flags are furled is nearer realization today than it ever has been, but it is not yet at hand. England knows this if Mr. Daniels doesn't, and Mr. Wilson, too, will learn it in his journeyings and in his conversations with the rulers of the earth, and it is safe to say that the only result of Mr. Daniels' crude bluff will be to leave among the Allied peoples an uneasy sense of distrust in the candor of America's professions of concord and good will.

HAD SEVERE COLD

AND TICKLING SENSATION IN THE THROAT.

This trouble is most distressing, and is caused from a cold that has settled in the throat.

How many people have lost a good night's sleep by that nasty, tickling, irritating sensation in the throat?

The dry, hard cough keeps you awake, and when you get up in the morning you feel as if you had had no rest at all.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, which is composed of the most soothing and healing expectorant herbs and barks, combined with the lung healing virtues of the world-famous Norway pine tree, will give you almost instant relief in all cases of this nature.

Mrs. G. C. Routley, Bright, Ont., writes:—"I take great pleasure in writing you of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

"For several weeks I was troubled with a severe cold and a tickling in the throat. I tried numerous remedies, but found no relief until I used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, which I had heard so much about, and on taking one bottle got instant relief. I highly recommend it to those who need a quick cure."

So great has been the success of "Dr. Wood's" in curing coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., it is only natural that many imitations have been placed on the market. The genuine is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, price 25c. and 50c. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Wonderful Tenacity Shown By Allied Troops

(Continued from page 1)

operation on the northern front quickly spread. In the course of our subsequent advances, convincing evidence was obtained that these different measures had had the desired effect, and that the enemy was momentarily expecting to be attacked in strength in Flanders."

The Germans were completely fooled, Field Marshal Haig says, and in the early morning mist of August 8th the British troops caught the surprised Germans and captured 13,000 prisoners, nearly 400 guns, and vast quantities of ammunition and stores of all kinds.

Following the storming of the German lines, on all parts of the battle front, came a period when the fighting was entirely in the open, except for such use as could be made of villages and natural cover. Here, according to Field Marshal Haig, British cavalry took a wonderful share in the operations, and the only aim of the enemy was temporarily to hold up the advancing Allies in order to unravel the tangle of their forced retreat.

WHY DIFFERENCE IN BREAD PRICE?

Bread Made in St. John Sells Two Cents on the Loaf Cheaper in Fredericton Than Here.

Comment among many citizens who visited Fredericton during the past few days is this: "Why is it that the bread, put up by Dwyer Brothers at Milford, sold in the capital city at a price two cents less per loaf than it retails in this city?"

A lady referring to the comment stated that the rumor was not entirely groundless, as she had experienced the same while in the capital buying a loaf of "Dwyer's bread" for twelve cents, whereas on returning home she was compelled to pay the rate of fourteen cents per loaf of the same bread, made by the same bakers.

In commenting on it she added: "We all know that the bread sold in Fredericton must be shipped to that centre, and a certain freightage or expressage paid to the railway company for its delivery whilst in the city it is freed from this overhead expense and yet we have to pay two cents more per loaf. Concisely she ended." There is room for action on the part of some officials.

Another citizen comments on the same reason why the butchers in the different sections of the city have varying prices for the same sort of meat product. One gentleman remarked that in one section of the city thirty-five cents per pound for round steak, in another section of the city, the same product went at forty-five cents per pound.

RETURNING TROOPS FROM RUSSIA

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 7.—The statement from London that no more British troops are to be sent to Russia, and that those that are there are being "brought back as quickly as possible," is expected to be followed by an announcement here that Canadian troops in Russia are also to be returned. It is believed, in fact, that such a decision was arrived at about ten days or more ago, but probably, for military reasons, it was not deemed advisable to have the matter made public. The announcement from London states that British troops in Russia number 20,000. It is understood that Canadian troops were included in this number, in fact there is reason for believing that Canadians formed the great proportion of the combatants. The action of Great Britain in withdrawing her forces follows upon a similar announcement from Japan, and, as the entire allied expedition was under Japanese command, it is presumed that all allied troops, including those of the United States and France are to be brought back. A statement outlining reasons for such a step will probably be immediately issued.

GOV'T THREATS ARE DISREGARDED

New York, Jan. 7.—Disregarding threats of the government to operate the Port of New York with soldiers and sailors, in the event of a strike of members of the Marine Workers' Affiliation, Stephen J. Condon, secretary of the organization, announced tonight that the strike committee had been summoned to decide at 10 a. m. tomorrow, whether or no the men shall quit work. According to Mr. Condon the union has a membership of 15,000, and a walkout would result in virtually a complete stoppage of the commerce of the port.

LABOR CONGRESS TO BE HEARD

London, Jan. 7, (British Wireless Service)—The labor correspondent of the Times in an article on the World Labor Congress which is to meet at Lausanne next Monday, says that, according to statements of the promoters, the object of the congress, primarily, is to make known the opinion of the working classes of all countries on the terms of peace, especially the establishment of a league of nations; to draw up a charter of international labor legislation, and to endeavor to obtain light on the situation in Russia and to make an effort to aid the Russian people to cope with it.

LODZ IN STATE OF ANARCHY

Warsaw, Sunday, Jan. 5.—Lodz and other Polish cities are reported in a state of virtual anarchy, with the rougher element doing as it pleases. There has been fighting with rifles, but no casualties have, as yet, been reported. The workers, the writer said, have adopted the habit, when they feel the need of money, of demanding it from the employers if they see them in the streets, or surrounding houses and imprisoning them until they are given what is asked. The employers have already made a fund of 10,000,000 marks for the laborers, but this does not satisfy them, and the workmen are now demanding 250 marks each. No work is being done in Lodz, or other manufacturing cities, owing to the lack of raw materials.

FOUND WITH ARMS AND LEGS FROZEN

Montreal, Jan. 7.—With both arms and both legs frozen stiff, a man named William Chaplin, was found in the roadway of Cote Noir at St. Lambert by Chief of Police Gravel tonight. How long the man had been there is not known. Information extracted from him was to the effect that he was about 55 years old and that he had come from Halifax. He was removed to the Montreal General Hospital, where the surgeons feared that it would be necessary to amputate both legs and one arm. Chief of Police Gravel is anxious to hear from anyone who may know Chaplin.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES CONSIDER VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL WORK

This Important Branch of Modern Education Thoroughly Discussed Last Evening—Prof. Peacock Was Present and Spoke of the Great Necessity of Taking up This Line of Training—No Decision Arrived at.

The question of technical training and vocational education was very thoroughly discussed at a special meeting of the Board of School Trustees held last evening in a session which continued till eleven o'clock.

There were present the following members of the board:—R. B. Emerson, chairman; Mrs. E. R. Taylor, George E. Day, Thos. Nagle, E. R. W. Ingraham, J. D. P. Lewin, R. Herbert Green, and by invitation of the board, His Worship Mayor Hayes, Commissioners T. H. Bullock and J. B. Jones. A citizens committee were also present with the following members:—, H. Wetmore, P. W. Thomson, Clifford McAvity, A. M. Belding, Alex. Wilson, W. S. Fisher, L. W. Simms, W. K. Ganong, Sergt. G. P. Hennisey and George Maxwell Professor F. Peacock was present.

R. B. Emerson opened the meeting by saying that the special object was to discuss technical education, and that Mr. Peacock, who was thoroughly posted upon the subject would address the meeting.

Professor Peacock spoke on the question as one of the greatest which can be considered. It was most important in a democracy that everybody should be given an equal chance and opportunity. If the present system, prepared especially for the universities and ignores the great mass of industrial and business workers, then education is not democratic. The system should be so that each boy can find what he can do best and develop that talent. We must have a well rounded system of education so that scholars will remain until they are at least 18.

Mr. Peacock spoke of the British law passed in 1917, under which boys and girls are compelled to remain connected with the school in some way till they are 17 or 18, spending a certain number of hours in study as a tremendous step forward.

Germany had multiplied its industrial output by seven in ten years after the introduction of technical education.

In the high schools of St. John there are only 2 per cent. in twelve of the largest cities at present there are only six or seven per cent at present. In Grade I. there were last year 1,272 students; in Grade XI. there were 108. This means a loss of 1,164 students.

Professor Peacock then went on to explain the Government Vocational Act administered by the Educational Board and its provisions He stated that he had heard that Fredericton had applied to the Vocational Board and that Moncton was seriously considering it.

After pointing out the many advantages of vocational training, Mr. Peacock asked the city to try it out. If the system is defective, to have it remedied; to let localities work out suitable plans and let the government assist.

On being asked to speak by the chairman, Mayor Hayes said that the council had practically agreed to an expenditure of $5,000, which with the additional government grant of $5,000 made $10,000. He would like to ask what will be done with this money, and when can it be started.

A. M. Belding said that the School Board, as he understood it, was asked to appoint a vocational board when approached by the vocational board at Fredericton It was suggested that an expert should be engaged who would study the situation from the view of the manufacturers and industries and see what was most needed here. The committee should be appointed by the School Board, and was representative of labor, manufacturers and home makers. Mr. Belding thought the matter should be taken up as fast as possible that the business men were behind the movement and that federated labor was strongly for it.

A communication from the city council was read and Trustee Green asked for the report of the special committe appointd to deal with this matter.

The report was as follows:

To the Chairman and Members of the Board of School Trustees of St. John:

The committee appointed at your regular meeting, December 9th, 1918, for the purpose of considering the question of vocational instruction in this city, beg leave to report that hey have given very careful consideration to this important question, and that while they approve of the principle of such instruction, they cannot recommend the board to undertake such work just at present, owing to the unsatisfactory state of the board's finances.

Your committee would draw the attention of the members of the board to the fact that there was at the end of the last school year an overdraft of $88,000 with the Bank of Nova Scotia. This overdraft was not due to any mismanagement on the part of the board, but was due entirely to over-expenditure necessary for the proper administration of the schools, and to the fact that while they asked the legislature at the session of 1918 for power to increase the assessment for school purposes by $50,000, they received permission to assess the city for only $25,000, or one half the amount they required.

This state of affairs, unsatisfactory though it is, is one with which your board must grapple at once, and that to in a resolute manner.

Your committee would also draw the attention of the board to the fac that an increase in the amount of the salaries paid to the members of the teaching staff is now absolutely necessary, if the board is to retain the services of the many able teachers in their employ. It is true, small increases have been made in salaries of teachers from time to time, but owing to the great increase in the cost of living caused by conditions arising out of the war, the purchasing power of the present salary is not greater than that of the smaller salary paid ten years ago. The best work cannot be done by teachers who feel that they are inadequately paid, and who are now soliciting the board for an increase in their salary.

Your committee therefore feel that the request of the teachers for increased pay is one of paramount importance and should receive the board's attention before it decides to provide that form of vocational instruction adequate to the needs of the City of St. John.

Your committee further is of the opinion that the Vocational Act passed by the legislature in 1918 centralizes too much power in the hands of the Vocational Board. For example, a director of vocational work for the City of St. John must, before appointment, be approved by the Vocational Board and no teacher can be appointed on the staff of a vocational school without receiving the approval of the same board. In view of the fact that the local vocational committee must provide, at the expense of the city, the school building for such work, as well as considerably more than half the money required for the maintenance of such school, your committee do not contemplate this part of the act with any great degree of satisfaction and feel that it ought to be amended in that particular, as far as the City of St. John is concerned.

In conclusion, your committee beg to call the board's attention to the fact that the amount for which the board can assess the city this year is nearly $6,000 less than the sum required for maintenance and salaries of teachers, officials and janitors, so that nothing from this year's assessment is available for the reduction of the overdraft.

We therefore suggest that the board, in view of all these facts, recommend the mayor and commissioners to take a plebiscite on the question of establishing a vocational school in the City of St. John in the near future, and should the decision be favorable to the establishment of such a school, that the board proceed at once to carry out the will of the people.

Respectfully submitted,
M. COLL.
GEO. E. DAY.
R. H. GREEN.
DR. BRIDGES.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 7th, 1919.

Mr. Nagle thought the report should have come first before a regular meeting of the school board and at a meeting held by members of the board. After the delegates had withdrawn the report was laid on the table till the next meeting of the board.

George Day objected to the way the matter had been taken up by the council.

Commissioner Bullock spoke in favor of vocational training but rather questioned whether the board knew where the expenditure would lead.

J. D. P. Lewin said that the school board did not have to finance the vocational schools and pointed out that the recommendation for such a school comes from the community, city council or governing body to the school board who then make application to the vocational board.

Trustee Ingraham spoke heartily in favor of the technical training, as did also Thomas Nagle. George Maxwell spoke strong in favor. Commissioner Jones said that personally he was in favor of the grant of $5,000. W. S. Fisher told of the advantages of the movement and thought it was time this province made a start. L. Simms spoke from the manufacturers' point of view and the need of keeping boys at home to build up our city. Sergt. Hennisey thought the present High School education tended to make boys snobbish and to look down upon a trade. There were many indifferent clerks who might have made good mechanics. He advised a school for technical drawing and shipbuilding plans. W. K. Ganong told of the schools in the United States and the advantage of having boys educated to fill any positions instead of being obliged to send away for experts. Clifford McAvity said he was at the meeting to learn something. P. W. Thomson thought schools should be made more interesting and offered one thousand dollars as prizes for the first year of vocational school in St. John.

Mrs. E. R. Taylor said that she had been waiting to hear of the benefit to the girls and supposed that there would be advantages offered them. She was in favor of technical education but also of the higher education as well and was sure that students of fourteen were too young to know the joys of the classics or of a college education.

A. H. Wetmore told of the steps taken to have the matter brought up and the strong backing it had by the citizens. Alex. Wilson spoke in favor of the training. Professor Peacock was asked to explain several matters and did so in detail, telling of domestic science and commercial training for girls.

Messrs. Ingraham and Nagle were both heard again in favor of going ahead with the proposal. Mr. Day pointed out that it meant much more work for the school trustees. After some discussion the delegates withdrew and the board held a short session, agreeing to bring up the matter at the next meeting.

PERSONAL.

W. A. Attwell, Bradford-on-Avon, England, accompanied by his friend, A. H. Parsons, Misterton, England, are in the city.

W. A. Robertson, Montreal, is in the city on business.

Felix Michaud, Buctouche, is in the city, a guest at the Dufferin.

Major Z. S. Low, C.A.M.C., Montreal, is in the city, a guest at the Royal.

Geo. B. Jones, M.L.A., is a visitor in the city.

W. J. Reynolds reached the city yesterday from Trinidad, B.W.I.

Mrs. John D. Hughes, 411 Main Street, reached the city yesterday, after spending the New Year with her parents in the capital. Mrs. Hughes' little children accompanied her to her home.

SOCIAL FUNCTION AT HALIFAX

Government House Thrown Open for a Ball, the First Time Since the Beginning of War.

Halifax, Jan. 7.—The first post war ball, and the first ball to be given in the Government House of Nova Scotia, since the opening of the war which was finished by the signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918, took place tonight. It was a brilliant social function, and was under the auspices of Princess Louise Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire. Over 500 tickets had been sold. The guests, as they arrived, were announced and received at the ball room door by Mrs. and Lieut. Governor Grant. In the afternoon, preceding the ball, a pleasing incident occurred at the Government House, when the president and other officers of the Princess Louise Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire waited on Mrs. Grant, who is honorary president, and presented her with a beautiful engraved silver bowl in honor of her office, and in acknowledgement of her courtesy in throwing open the Government House for the affair.

ALBERT

Albert, N.B., Jan. 6.—The epidemic of influenza has spread very rapidly in the infected area from the Daniels Railway Station to the Brookside Farm, a distance along the main highway of four miles, and yet up to this writing there has been only the one death, that of young Mr. Wright, already mentioned in The Standard. So well have the physicians and nurses become acquainted with the disease that, where the best preventive measures were adopted at the earliest stage of the cases, they have been entirely satisfactory and effective, and the infection has been of but little more inconvenience than a bad cold. There are over thirty well defined cases, and all of the patients, excepting about four, are well on the road to recovery, and at this moment there are no alarming symptoms in any case. The inhabitants of the district, since the closing of the schools and the ban placed on all public meetings, have very wisely refrained from any house to house visiting, and any new cases were promptly isolated.

Hay! who says hay? There is no hay. Never in the history of this countryside has the merchantable hay been purchased up so close, and at such high prices.

A car of beef cattle, shipped by Albert J. Smith, consigned to McDonald Brothers, St. John, went forward Saturday morning.

A special train with a crew ran over the Albert branch, its entire length, after the heavy snow and sleet storm on Saturday afternoon, reaching Albert about seven P.M. Chief trackmaster Palmer was in charge, and with a snow plow and flanger cleared the track well. This train returned to Moncton on Sunday, leaving Albert at eight o'clock.

Mr. George Smye and bride, nee Miss Kay, of Forest Glen, went to Alma, Mr. Smye's home, on Saturday, where they will reside.

Rev. Milton Addison was a passenger on the incoming train Saturday evening. He drove to Alma the same evening, where he will assist Rev. Mr. Wetmore, one of the Alma clergy, in special meetings during this week.

Miss Marion Colpitts, principal of the Alma schools, returned on Saturday from a holiday trip to Moncton and Hillsborough.

The Alma schools were opened today for the term. Miss Annie Rommel is the primary teacher.

Miss Butland, of Germantown, who has been the nurse in several of the epidemic cases, went to her home for Sunday.

Mrs. Sanford Copp and Miss Helen Huntly returned from a visit to relatives in St. John. Mrs. Copp went to her home at Waterside, while Miss Huntly remained over Sunday with relatives at Albert.

Corp. Jones and bride, nee Miss Hilda Robertson, were married at Halifax, on Monday last, and have arrived in Albert on a visit to the bride's mother, Mrs. Ivan Porter.

On Saturday the Board of Health again placed the Consolidated School of the Albert-Riverside district under the ban, until further notice.

Mr. Andrew A. Wilson, of Chester, is ill—it is pronounced "flu." That case, along with the case of a child of Silas Turner at Albert, and that of Ora H. Mitton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. Mitton, at his home, Brookside Farm, makes at least three cases in the Albert-Riverside school district.

Mr. Joseph C. Bishop, accountant, a son of the late Captain Edward Bishop, of Harvey, brother of Dr. Bishop, of St. John, has accepted a position with Mr. Isaac C. Prescott, and is in charge of the books of Mr. Prescott's large mercantile business. Mr. Bishop has for several years past had charge of the books of large firms in United States cities.

Mr. John Barbour, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Barbour, of Albert, has accepted a position in the Bank of Nova Scotia, in the branch office at Riverside The bank is to be congratulated. John is a good boy.

Mr. William Dawson, of Hopewell Hill, is very ill, and is being attended by Dr. Kirby, of Hillsborough.

Mr. Michael Landers, of St. John, was in Hillsborough last week, and purchased a carload of fat cattle, taking them to St. John.

Mr. Ezra Douthwright, contracting lumberman, has a large cut of logs yarded on the Chemical Hill property for W. H Duffy, of Hillsborough. Mr. Douthwright, with his family, and crew, occupy the residence and buildings of the late George Woodworth estate.

Mr. Malcolm Wilson, of Chester, has accepted a position with Mr. Albert W. Milton, at Albert Mines, in the lumber woods, as an expert teamster, an occupation which now commands a good salary. Lumbermen are learning to realize the fact that careful and competent men with the teams are a valuable asset in their business.

Storm Ulsters at Gilmour's

We have a particularly good stock of these heavy duty overcoats.

They're extra long, with convertible storm or shawl collar, with or without back belt, double breasted, large flap pockets.

They come in various shades of grey, brown and blue, as well as smart ulster effects. All sizes from 34 to 44. Every quality from $20 to $40

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

Ten per cent. discount off soldier's first civilian outfit.

THE WEATHER.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 7.—The weather continues moderately cold from the Ottawa valley eastward, and also in Northern Ontario and Manitoba, but it has turned quite mild in Southern Ontario and a warm chinook is blowing in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

	Min.	Max.
Prince Rupert	40	46
Victoria	34	42
Vancouver	28	40
Kamloops	20	24
Moose Jaw	2	38
Regina	*2	33
Winnipeg	*10	8
Port Arthur	2	16
Parry Sound	14	30
London	26	26
Toronto	26	37
Kingston	30	34
Ottawa	*2	16
Montreal	2	16
Quebec	2	16
St. John	2	28
Halifax	10	26

*—Below Zero.

Forecasts — Maritime — Southerly winds; light local snow or rain, but partly fair and milder.

Northern New England—Probably snow Wednesday, warmer in Maine; Thursday fair, colder in interior. Moderate to fresh south winds.

BORN.

BRITNEY—To Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Britney, at 271 Marcil Avenue, Homeopathic Hospital, Montreal, twin boys.

MARRIED.

Currie-McDonald—On January 4th, 1919, at the Parker House, Boston, by Rev. Cortland Myers, D.D., of Tremont Temple, Miss Muriel McDonald, of Fredericton, to George W. Currie, of St. John, N.B.

Quinine That Does Not Affect Head

Because of its tonic and laxative effect, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE (Tablets) can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature on the box. 30c.

FELL FROM LOAD OF HAY

Ebenezer Scott, a middle [illegible], who has been employed [illegible] years as foreman of the [illegible] Hospital Farm, was injured quite severely yesterday afternoon, when he fell from a load of hay, sustaining a dislocated hip. Mr. Scott was engaged in hauling the hay off the marshes and his team, a fractious one, while going along at a quick gait, slewed the sled, knocking the man from the load. He was later conveyed to the General Public Hospital, where he was reported to be resting quite easily.

JOINS SIBERIAN FORCES.

Among the guests at the Victoria Hotel yesterday was Sergt. H. R. Down, of Calgary, who is again en route overseas to accept his commission in the Siberian Expeditionary Force, having worked into the supply forces. Sergeant Down enlisted some time ago, but having lost the sight of one of his eyes, and sustaining a broken knee cap as the result of an injury in England, when he was thrown from a horse, he never reached France. Tomorrow he sails on the returning Tunisian for overseas. He recently returned from England on the Olympic, but re-enlisted in the Siberian Supply service under Major Lowndes, O.C. Two other brothers are in the service. H. S. Down of the second Devons, the crack Imperial unit; and F. Archer, in the American navy, who has been reported as missing for some time.

SHOULD TAKE IT UP.

Fletcher Peacock, B.A., Director of Technical Education in the province of New Brunswick, speaking to The Standard last evening relative to the proposed action of the executive of the local school board, in reference to the adoption of technical education in the city schools, stated:

Upon his departure from the meeting the school board had not stated any proposed action, but from the way things were presented he believed that the executive would adopt the proposal to have technical training in the future in the city schools, or, at least he hoped such a measure would be taken. The executive are invested with the power of appointing a committee of seven, composed of four members of the board and three others, representative of capital, labor and home-making. This board has to consider the proposal of the adoption of technical training in the schools of the city.

HENRY FORD'S WONDERMENT

Not a Motor Boat but an C[illegible] Craft With a Radius of [illegible] proximately Eighty M[illegible]

Detroit, Jan. 7.—A long, nar[illegible] wedge, with a steel-encased nose [illegible] solid concrete tapered to a knife-[illegible] edge, forming a considerable par[illegible] its total length of 204 feet, and de[illegible] ed to be capable of crushing any [illegible] marine—such is the Eagle, built [illegible] Henry Ford and designed originall[illegible] help rid the seas of the menace of [illegible] German, U-boats. Contrary to p[illegible] lar belief the Eagle is not a m[illegible] boat, but an oil-burning, steam [illegible] bine driven craft, with a cruising [illegible] tus of 5,000 miles. The Eagle is [illegible] a thing of beauty; beauty was [illegible] contemplated in its construction. [illegible] is a long gaunt weapon of war, of [illegible] steel construction with the excep[illegible] of the concrete nose. Another pop[illegible] impression that has been shattere[illegible] an idea that the Eagle boat is eq[illegible] ped with torpedo tubes. The sub[illegible] rine chaser was not intended to c[illegible] but the major instrument of Ger[illegible] ruthlessness with its own weapons [illegible] was designed to depend rather u[illegible] its manoeuvering qualities, its pow[illegible] ful light guns, and a new American [illegible] vention for directing its fire at uns[illegible] objects. Its crew including operat[illegible] and fighting complement numbers [illegible] proximately 80 men.

To the observer, the first impr[illegible] sion of the Eagle boat is one of w[illegible] der that a craft so narrow can poss[illegible] buoyancy sufficient to keep it upri[illegible] in heavy seas. Despite its length [illegible] more than an average city block, [illegible] craft has a beam of only 25 feet, [illegible] draws when fully equipped less t[illegible] ten feet of water. Its seaworthin[illegible] has been demonstrated in the offi[illegible] trials, according to reports to [illegible] Navy Department. While it is adm[illegible] ted the Eagle does not make the sp[illegible] of the average destroyer, it is cla[illegible] ed that it can outdistance most s[illegible] marines and the razor-like edge of [illegible] bow, silently, but eloquently t[illegible] what would have happened had [illegible]

RETURNED MEN COMPLIMENTE[illegible]

Supt. of Dominion Coal Co[illegible] pany Speaks Words [illegible] Praise for Men Who Ha[illegible] Again Taken up Th[illegible] Work.

Halifax, Jan. 7.—A. J. Tonge, sup[illegible] intendent of the Dominion Coal Co[illegible] pany, Sydney, said to the Canadi[illegible] Press today that the spirit of the [illegible] turned miners, who have since th[illegible] discharge sought back their old jo[illegible] is highly commendable, and wort[illegible] of imitation by all returned men.

"The Dominion Coal Compan[illegible] said he, "lost the services of 3,0[illegible] men, mostly skilled miners, throu[illegible] their going to war. But I am impre[illegible] ed with the spirit and good sense [illegible] those who have already returned, a[illegible] have gone to work at their old jobs [illegible] the mines. The first men to go [illegible] work were the skilled miners. The [illegible] enlisted in the greatest proporti[illegible] They have seen the longest servi[illegible] and went through hardest fighting, [illegible] ing at the 'front of the front.' Wh[illegible] they got back home there was no [illegible] titudinizing on their part as hero[illegible] They went about quietly, and havi[illegible] asked for their old places in the pi[illegible] they were sent to work, on their ow[illegible] initiative, and are doing the ve[illegible] hardest kind of work in the mines.

INTERESTING CASE AT MONCTO[illegible]

Dr. E. A. Smith, Minister o[illegible] Lands and Mines, Endeavo[illegible] ing to Dispossess an O[illegible] Lady of Land Occupie[illegible] Over Twenty Years.

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, N.B., Jan. 7.—A Shedi[illegible] case, in which Hon. Dr. E. A. Smi[illegible] Minister of Lands and Mines in t[illegible] Foster Government, has brought a[illegible] tion to dispossess an aged woma[illegible] named Rosalia Arseneau, widow of t[illegible] late Ruper Arseneau, of Shediac, [illegible] land on which she and her late hu[illegible] band had lived for some forty year[illegible] is being tried here before Mr. Justi[illegible] Barry in Supreme Court Chamber[illegible] without jury. The defendant sets [illegible] claim that she and her husband h[illegible] peaceable possession of the land f[illegible] twenty years, and thereby becam[illegible] owners by right of possession.

[illegible] appears that in 1879 the late Rup[illegible] Arseneau moved his house from Gran[illegible] Dique and placed it on land owned [illegible] the late Fidele Poirier in Shediac, an[illegible] there the building has remained ev[illegible] since. In 1908 Dr. E. A. Smith pu[illegible] chased the Fidele Poirier propert[illegible] and he claimed, in his evidence toda[illegible] that Ruper Arseneau had been payin[illegible] Fidele Poirier $2.50 a year groun[illegible] rental, and also paid him (Smith) $3.[illegible] in 1909 and $5.00 in 1913 as renta[illegible] In 1913 he alleged he gave Ruper A[illegible] seneau thirty days' notice to quit th[illegible] property, but later granted a fe[illegible] months' extension of time. The hous[illegible] which is admitted to be owned by Mr[illegible] Arseneau, is still on the small plot o[illegible] ground in dispute. Ruper Arsenea[illegible] died in the Providence Home at Shed[illegible] iac in April, 1918, and shortly afte[illegible] the plaintiff brought suit to obtai[illegible] peaceful possession of the land o[illegible] which the widow continued to live.

Dr. Smith, Crown Land Surveyo[illegible] Lund, Charles Roberts and Fidele A[illegible] seneau gave evidence today for th[illegible] plaintiff and another witness tomo[illegible] row will probably close the plaintiff' [illegible] case. In the absence of James M[illegible] Queen, commissioner in the potato en[illegible] quiry, counsel for Dr. Smith, Ge[illegible] McCord represented the plaintiff an[illegible] Ferd Robidoux, Shediac, and Antoin[illegible] J. Legere, Moncton, are counsel fo[illegible] Mrs. Arseneau. The hearing will b[illegible] continued tomorrow morning at te[illegible] o'clock.