

POOR DOCUMENT

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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1918

The Evening Times and Star

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A RURAL PROBLEM

Deputy Minister Rock of the provincial department of agriculture, entertains high hopes of good results from the formation of Pig Clubs and Poultry Clubs among boys in different parts of the province. A good start has been made and the work of organization is being carried on with increasing success. This work is not only educational so far as the boys are concerned, but it may be made profitable, and the influence in the farming community is certain to be good. Mr. Rock says that there is difficulty in getting enough boys in some localities to form clubs. This is an alarming fact. Unless there are boys to grow up and carry on the work the number of abandoned farms will increase as the older folk pass away or grow weary of the farm and move to urban centres. This question of agricultural development, as it presents itself to practical men seeking to improve conditions is far from being one easy of solution. There is no more promising work, however, than that which arouses the interest of the boys and girls, shows them a way to make farm work profitable, and impresses them with a sense of the dignity of the farming profession. To this end the departments of agriculture and education are warranted in making large expenditure along approved lines of effort, shown by experience elsewhere to have yielded good results.

THE LEGISLATURE

An imaginative reader of the Standard, thinking of affairs at Fredericton, might picture to himself a dejected group of government members driven back to their third line of defence and about ready to take to the woods to escape the victorious onslaught of the opposition forces. Had such a reader been in the assembly chamber yesterday afternoon, however, he would have seen Hon. Mr. Veniot manfully and skillfully piloting his highway bill through the house, making rapid progress, inviting suggestions, accepting some of them, explaining why others were impracticable, and exchanging pleasantries in high good humor with Hon. B. Frank Smith and other gentlemen opposite. He might have seen the opposition leader crossing No Man's Land to sit down beside the premier and confer amicably concerning some matter to come before the house. Altogether the visitor would be impressed with the fact that the business of the province was being expedited and nobody hurt. Doubtless there will be contentious measures and sharp debates, which is in the public interest; but the government has brought down its measure promptly, and is doing all possible to facilitate the transaction of business. Indeed if the present pace is kept up, with long evening sessions, the strain after a week or two will be severe. A genuine business session, that promises an exceptionally important list of useful measures, has been fairly begun.

A SERIOUS PROBLEM

A visitor from Saskatchewan remarks that there are many New Brunswick teachers in the west. He is quite right. It would probably not be oversteating the case to say that a thousand have gone from this province in recent years to Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Chief Supt. Carter says it has not been uncommon for graduates from the normal school to go almost immediately to the west. At the present time there is a great shortage of teachers. Something should be done to check this drain upon our educational resources. One remedy, of course, would be to pay as good salaries as are paid in the west. But it is not alone a loss of school teachers we have to endure. Young men who go from here to agricultural colleges are able to get positions at once in Ontario or the west at higher salaries than are paid at home. This also is a serious question to a province where agriculture needs to be developed along scientific lines, more than in most other provinces. The St. John Canadian Club was told the other night that graduates in engineering, from our colleges, and good salaries awaiting them in the United States. Our agricultural department in this province finds it difficult to engage the services of experts because higher salaries are available in Ontario and the west. Of course it is well to give our young people such an education as will enable them to command good salaries, but the loss caused by their removal to other provinces or the United States is not a pleasant thing to contemplate. New Brunswick must raise herself and face the situation in such a manner as to provide opportunities at home for her clever young men and women.

The provincial government is to be congratulated on the good reception given by the house to its highway bill, which will soon be passed and make way for other important legislation.

LIGHTER VEIN

The "Particular" Man. Our idea of being particular is when a man straightens his necktie out when he goes to the telephone to talk with a woman.—Portland Press.

Agreed.

Collector—I've called three times for this bill already. I can't keep coming around here. Debtor—I'm gratified to hear it.—Portland Press.

Makes a Man Mad.

It always makes a man mad to reflect that his great-grandfather could have bought the Post Office block for \$120 and didn't do it.—Neodesha (Okla.) Reporter.

Did His Best.

"Whew! That towel is hot!" said the man in the barber's chair. "Sorry, Sir, but I held it as long as I could."—Christian Register.

Probably She Didn't.

A gentleman winked at a bright little boy on the street. "Did that cow give all that milk?" the youngster tried to return the salute, but both eyes perished in shutting. "Mamma!" he finally said to a nice looking woman by his side, "wink at that man."—Portland Press.

Not a Gift.

"What!" exclaimed the summer boarder, "did that cow give all that milk?" pointing to the old farmer's pail. "Give that milk, nawthin!" growled the old farmer. "I tuck it from 'er with a crowbar!"—Farm Life.

Playing Safe.

Jones—No more loans for me. I lent Brown two hundred to get a divorce and the next day his wife had a better gown than mine.

Improving His Family.

According to The Tuscaloosa News there is a boy in Tuscaloosa County who is teaching his father, mother, and grandmother to read and write. We dread this little professor has abolished corporal punishment in his school.—Montgomery Advertiser.

STORIES OF THE V. C.

How Coveted War Honor Was Won by Three Scottish Heroes

A supplement of the London Gazette contains the names of eight officers, one non-commissioned officer, and three men who have been awarded the Victoria Cross. Included in the list is the name of Second Lieutenant Stanley Henry Parry Boughey, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who receives the award for most conspicuous bravery displayed under the following circumstances: When the enemy in large numbers had managed to crawl up within thirty yards of our trench line, and with bombs and automatic rifles were keeping down the fire of our machine guns, he rushed forward alone and with his right arm raised, doing great execution and causing the surrender of a party of thirty. As he turned to back for more bombs he was mortally wounded at the moment when the enemy were surrendering.

A second Scottish recipient is Lieutenant (Acting Captain) George Henry Tatham Paton, M. C., late Grenadier Guards. When a unit on his left was driven back, thus leaving his flank in the air, he and his company practically surrounded the line. He personally removed several of the men who were the last to leave the village. Later, when the enemy four times counter-attacked he sprang each time upon the enemy, deliberately risking his life and being eventually mortally wounded in order to stimulate his command.

Lieutenant Paton was killed in the fighting near Cambrai in December, 1917. He was the only son of George William Paton, formerly of Ross, Corbett & Co., Greenock, and now managing director of Bryant & May (Limited), and chairman of the Match Control Board. The gallant officer was born at Inverclyde, Argyllshire, where his father was for some years the representative on the Argyllshire county council. In common with his father, Lieutenant Paton took a very keen interest in Scottish charities. He is the first officer in the Grenadier Guards who has received the V. C. since the Crimean War, and only the third since the passing of the regiment since the honor was instituted. V. C. is Lieutenant Hugh Mackenzie, D. C. M., late Canadian M. G. Corps.

Seeing that all the officers and most of the non-commissioned officers of an infantry company had become casualties, he assumed command of his gun to the N. C. O., called the infantry, organized an attack and captured the strong point. Finding that the position was swept by machine gun fire from a "pill-box," Lieutenant Mackenzie made a reconnaissance and detailed flanking and frontal attacking parties which captured the "pill-box," he himself being killed while leading the frontal attack.

Lieutenant Hugh Mackenzie was a native of Inverness, but subsequently removed to Dundee, where his mother resides. He was a great athlete, and, devoting himself principally to wrestling, he won the North of Scotland championship. He emigrated to Canada some years ago, enlisted in Princess Patricia's Light Infantry in 1914, gained the D. C. M., and was given a commission last April. He paid a visit to Dundee in October last, and was killed the same month. He was thirty years of age.

TELLS OF WORK OF THE FORESTERS

Member of Gen. Pershing's Staff Describes Activities of Interesting U. S. Unit in France

Washington, Feb. 25.—"Without forests in France the Kaiser would now be dining in Paris," writes J. W. Tounney, director of the Yale school of forestry in the American Forestry Magazine. The importance of the work of the Twentieth Engineers (Forest) some of the members of which were on the Tuscania, torpedoed off the coast of Ireland, is told by Lieut.-Col. Henry S. Graves, a member of General Pershing's staff and a vice-president of the American Forestry Association, who has just returned from France.

Colonel Graves is the United States forester who has been in charge of forestry work "over there" and left Major William B. Greeley, a director of the American Forestry Association, in command of the Twentieth Engineers (Forest) in the current number of the American Forestry Magazine. Colonel Graves writes of the work of the foresters, now in training here at American University, as follows:

"When I reached France I found that the program for American military operations was developing on a much larger scale than had been foreseen and that this had developed a greater problem of forestry in connection with supplying the expeditionary forces with timber for military needs. The engineering feature of modern warfare is of great importance. The need of material is tremendous, not merely for the construction work but for transportation lines, for road building and for the erection of the various buildings required by an army to be used as barracks, hospitals, warehouses and for other purposes. The use of wood for fuel is also an item of immense importance.

"For this reason the Twentieth was made the largest regiment in the world. The forest conditions necessitate the scattering of the troops and adapting them to military operation. The men engaged in industrial work rather than military activity and for this reason they do not require the same measure of supervision that goes with ordinary military work.

"Soon after my arrival I was placed in charge of the section of forestry in the engineer corps and given charge of all forestry work for the American army. The first problem was to secure the forests in which the work was to be done. I furnished the general idea of what we needed and a line of procedure was worked out with the French authorities as to the cession of private forest and the granting of cutting rights on those publicly owned. This was done in co-operation with the Allied armies and I found the most co-operation at the hands of the French authorities.

"The timber to be cut is marked for our men by French foresters and the cutting is being done on forestry principles to bring about the best possible results in silviculture. The reports were extremely gratifying as showing that they were making good use of the results of the work done by the American regiments.

The American Forestry Association, through P. S. Riddelle, the secretary, announced today that because of the great part played by wood in the work of the interest in forestry and kindred subjects had been stimulated as never before and that the membership in the association is jumping every day. More than 4,000 applications for membership had come in during the last year. Secretary Riddelle said. The welfare fund for the members of the big regiment is being subscribed to by American Forestry Association members and by lumbermen throughout the country. This is to provide comforts for the men "over there."

ALCOHOL FOR OF FLIERS.

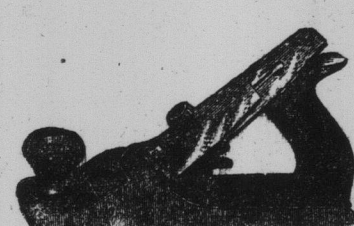
German Chiefs Warn Aviators on That and Other Points.

French Front, Jan. 31.—(Associated Press Correspondence)—Alcohol is recommended by the chiefs of the German aviation service as an enemy to be avoided by flying men, and its consumption is strictly discontinued in an advisory circular issued by the general in command of the flying corps. This document, which has just come into the hands of the correspondent of the Associated Press, asserts alcohol is a bad habit-producer, whose effects are very dangerous and its consumption may produce fatal results to an aviator flying at high altitudes.

Other recommendations considered essential to the efficiency of the flying man advise him not to wash his hands and face nor shave just before a flight. On alighting the aviator is told to wipe his face and hands with a dry cloth and then bathe them several times alternately in cold and hot water.

The document tells the aviator to wear woolen or silk underclothing, while

STANLEY TOOLS

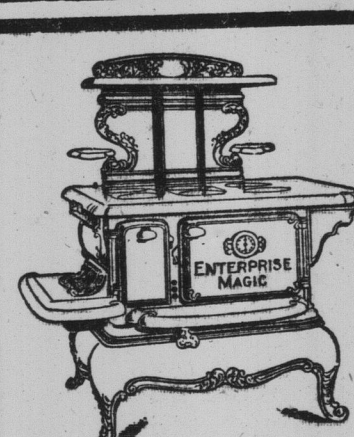


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his outer garments should be of wool thickly lined with fur or wadded wool. A pair of large size leather high boots lined with fur or wadded wool. For the protection of the hands, they should be well rubbed with a protective anhydric ointment, over which should be worn large-sized but light woolen silk gloves and then another pair of leather gloves lined with fur or wadded wool. As to legs and feet, which are most apt to suffer from cold, the underclothing should be of wool or silk, and the aviator should wear two pairs of woolen stockings, between which should be inserted a thickness of paper. Over these should be worn a pair of fur or camel's hair socks and the whole covered with a pair of large size leather high boots lined with fur or wadded wool. Between the two head coverings there should be inserted several thicknesses of paper, and over everything a thick leather helmet. Goggles must always be worn, and attached to them protectors for the forehead and cheeks, while it is advisable also to wear a thick woolen scarf for the better protection of the chin and throat.

WRIGLEY'S

With the land forces and with the fleet

WRIGLEY'S

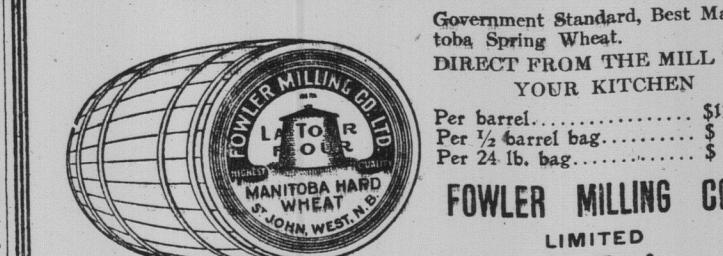
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MORE COPIES OF FINISHED MYSTERY ARE SEIZED.

Worcester, Mass., Mar. 21.—Federal agents of the department of justice yesterday seized 150 copies of the "Finished Mystery" in Worcester. Carriers have been selling the book here and a raid was made on the houses of several members of the International Bible Students. All copies found were seized.

WAR APPEAL MADE IN BOSTON BY LABOR MISSION FROM ENGLAND.

Boston, Mar. 21.—An appeal to employers and employees alike to share the sacrifices of the men in the trenches, and exhaust every effort to increase production for the purpose of winning the war, was made by members of the British Labor Mission in addresses here yesterday.