

The Evening Times Star

PAGES NINE TO SIXTEEN

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY JULY 28, 1917

SIXTEEN PAGES

Baptist Churches On Sunday

Directory of Locations, Subjects and Services.

CENTRAL City Centre
(Cor. Carmichael and Leinster Sts.)
REV. D. J. MACPHERSON, Pastor.
11 a.m.—Preaching by Rev. Thos. Roy, of West Newton, Mass.
12.15—Sunday School and Central Brotherhood.
7 p.m.—Preaching by Rev. Thomas Roy.

GERMAIN ST. South End
(Cor. Queen and Germain Sts.)
REV. S. S. POOLE, Pastor.
11 a.m.—Preaching by pastor, Rev. S. S. Poole.
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School in various branches.
7 p.m.—Preaching by pastor, Rev. S. S. Poole.

WATERLOO ST. East End
(Waterloo St. Opp. Golding)
REV. F. H. WENTWORTH, Pastor.
11 a.m.—Rev. G. Scott, of the Children's Aid, will preach. Subject: "Militant Christianity."
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School.
7 p.m.—Preaching by Rev. G. Scott. Subject: "The Little Child."

LUDLOW STREET
11 a.m.—Memorial Service, conducted by pastor, out of respect to the dead heroes, Anderson and Hedgeley of the congregation.
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School.
7 p.m.—Preaching by pastor.
NOTE—Memorial service in morning will be attended by the Ambulance and numerous returned soldiers.

HEARTY WELCOME TO VISITORS AND STRANGERS

Tabernacle Baptist Church

Haymarket Square
REV. F. PATRICK DENNISON, Pastor.
Prescher, Rev. W. S. Hall
Morning 11 a.m.—"A Question of Values"
Evening 7 p.m.—"Mistakes"—All Welcome
Tabernacle Men's Bible Class 2.30 p.m. Teacher today, Rev. W. S. Hall. Come, all welcome.

United Services of Queen Square and Centenary Methodist Churches

11 a.m.—Centenary
7 p.m.—Queen Square
Rev. Hammond Johnson will preach at both services.
Strangers Welcome

RUSSIAN SOLDIER GAVE HIS LIFE TO SAVE THAT OF GENERAL KORNILOFF

Early in the war Lieut. Gen. Korniloff of the Russian army was an Austrian prisoner. He escaped from captivity with the aid of a Czech soldier who, in turn, forfeited his own life to enable his distinguished Slav brother to return to the Russian General. The story is being told by Professor Ferdinand Plesky, attached to the Serbian Legation in Petrograd, now in the United States on a visit, as illustrating one of the reasons why the leader of the Gallician drive under Brusilov is popular among Russians of every class.

"During the retreat of the Russian army from the Carpathians in September of 1915, General Korniloff, who commanded a rear guard, was captured and interned in a concentration camp in Bohemia," Professor Plesky said. "As a close watch was kept over him, it was not until the following summer that, with the assistance of Frank Mrnak, a Czech soldier with whom he had become acquainted in the concentration camp, he was able to elude his captors and escape."

"For several weeks the two fugitives made their way toward the Rumanian border, hiding by day and traveling by night. Both suffered much from hunger. Finally, in August, they were surprised by a squad of Austrians a short distance away. Both ran, and the enemy opened fire. Mrnak shielded General Korniloff, who managed to escape. Mrnak fell from several wounds and was captured. He was later sentenced by court-martial in Pressburg, to be shot. General Korniloff, after many adventures, reached the Russian lines."

"It had been Frank Mrnak's intention of entering as a volunteer into the ranks of the Czech-Slovak Brigade, which had grown into two divisions and has distinguished itself in the present Russian offensive. Mrnak had told General Korniloff of his ambition, and when the general finally learned of his companion's death he issued an order directing the commander of the brigade to enter Mrnak's name on the roll of Company A of the first regiment. He also ordered that at every roll call, when Mrnak's name was called, the sergeant of the first squad should answer: 'Shot by Hungarian court-martial in Pressburg for saving General Korniloff.'"

Professor Plesky said that in the Carpathian retreat General Korniloff lost nearly all his men and saved the artillery from capture. His later command made such a reputation under his leadership that the Austrians dubbed it "the roll division." Frequently, Professor Plesky added, General Korniloff would personally lead a bayonet charge against the enemy.

In opening hard-shell cans, pour boiling water over them. Allow to stand two or three minutes, when the shell will open easily.

Add a little drop of salad oil to mustard when it is being made. Not only will it improve the taste but it will keep fresh for days.

HERO OF THE APPAM DIES

Ashburner Refused to Take German Orders Under Death Threat.

G. P. Ashburner, who was chief engineer of the British liner Appam at the time of her capture by the German sea-raider Moewe, died last Monday in St. Luke's Hospital, New York.

Mr. Ashburner, when the Appam was captured was ordered by the Germans to continue as chief engineer, but he refused to take orders from any one but Captain Harrison, his own commander, even under threat of death. When the Appam was brought into Hampton Roads and the British prisoners were released by the American authorities, Mr. Ashburner went to New York with the others.

It is understood that his testimony played an important part in the admiralty case which ended in the Appam being returned to her original owners by a decision of the United States Supreme Court. Since then he had continued in the employ of the Elder- Dempster Company, owners of the Appam, acting as port engineer in New York. On July 18 last he was stricken with paralysis while in the company's New York office, and had been in the hospital since.

HATE FOR HUNS IS BORN DURING LONDON AIR RAID

How the spirit of hate is born was told graphically by a young American who reached New York the other day after landing from a steamship at an Atlantic port.

John Hungerford, a young newspaper writer from the west, was in London when German aeroplanes descended upon that city on July 1. He said:

"I could not realize what it was really to hate a people or a nation until I saw the German aeroplanes dropping bombs on innocent and unprotected non-combatants. Then I could hate. I saw the forms of infants and of women, of old men and young men who were engaged in the peaceful pursuits of life, lying in the streets and in the ruins of their homes. I saw a school in which there were many children, wrecked and their bodies scattered in the debris."

"Then I knew why the British and the French hate the Huns. I could join in this hatred of a race that will go down in history as the most accursed descendants of Attila."

A SLICE OF BREAD.

(Cleveland Press.)

I am a slice of bread.

I measure three inches by two and a half, and my thickness is half an inch. My weight is exactly an ounce.

I am wasted once a day by millions of people of the United States.

I am "the bit left over," the slice eaten almost indifferently when really I wasn't needed; I am the waste crust.

If you collected me and my companions for a whole week you would find that we are added to thousands of tons of good bread—wasted.

When you throw me away or waste me you are adding just so many submarines to the German navy.

Stop fighting for the enemy by wasting me!



Presbyterian Churches

KNOX CHURCH City Road

REV. L. B. GIBSON, P.H.D.
Public worship 11 and 7.
Rev. A. D. Macdonald, M.A., of Montreal, will preach morning and evening.
Sunday School will meet in schoolroom at 12.15 p.m.
Strangers are cordially welcomed.

ST. DAVID'S Sydney St.

REV. J. A. MACKEIGAN, B.A.
Public worship 11 and 7.
Rev. A. D. Macdonald, M.A., of Montreal, will preach morning and evening.
The Sunday School will meet in schoolroom at 12 o'clock.
Strangers are invited.
Miss Laird, deaconess, 277 Princess street, phone Main 1340-1.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

West St. John
REV. J. A. MORISON, P.H.D., D.D., Minister.
Rev. John Archibald Morrison, D. D., P.H.D., will conduct both morning and evening services.
Cordial welcome to visitors.

ST. ANDREW'S Germain St.

REV. F. S. DOWLING, B.A., Minister.
10.15 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
11 a.m. and 7 p.m.—Divine worship.
Rev. Dr. Burroughs, of Bermuda, will preach at both services.
Strangers made welcome.

(United Services)

CALVIN & CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES

REV. THOS. HALL, D.D., In Charge
11 a.m., Calvin—Stewardship.
12 o'clock—Sunday Schools.
7 p.m., Congregational—"Salvation."
Special music by the choir.
All are invited.

St. Philip's A.M.E. Church

11 a.m.—Pastor will preach.
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School.
7 p.m.—Pastor will preach.
Special music by the choir.
Rev. H. W. PINKETT, Pastor.

Christian Science Society

145 Union Street
Lesson sermon Sunday at 11 a.m.
Subject: "Truth." Wednesday evening meeting at 8. A reading room is open from 3 to 5 p.m. every week-day, Saturday and legal holidays excepted.

First Church of Christ Scientist

Service at 11 a.m., at 93 Germain street.
Subject: "Truth." Wednesday evening meeting at 8. Reading room open daily from 3 to 5, legal holidays excepted.

THE BENEDICTION.

A London sky pilot on holidays bent, While "doing" the great Northern tour One day reached the quaint Scottish town of Tranent, Where he boarded with Elder McClure.

And, hailing from London, he thought nothing right, But when they all sat down to dine He relished the fish, as well any one might; Fat kippers they were from Loch Fyne.

"But why do you call the fish kippers?" said he, "A name which to me seems absurd; This fish is herring, I plainly can see."

But "kippers" what meaneth the word?"

And Elder McClure kept the ready laugh back, For McClure was a man of some nerve; And he gravely explained to his boarder in black, That the word "kipper" means—"to preserve."

So in church the next day (though some of them slept), He discoursed to the true elect band; And all things went well so long as he kept To the speech of his own Motherland.

But alas! and alas! for the blunder he made, When he prayed for the folk, great and small; For to air his brain newly-found Scotch word he prayed, That the Lord would keep "kipper" them all!

HOPE A. THOMSON.
819 Princess street.

WHICH IS THE TRUE GOSPEL

The word Gospel means good news, tidings of God and His gracious plan of salvation for all. Luke 2:10; SUBJECT AT BIBLE STUDENTS' HALL, 162 UNION ST., Sunday 3 p.m.

If the Bible does teach that eternal torture is the fate of all except the saints, it should be preached: Yes, thundered, weekly, daily, hourly, if it does not so teach, the fact should be made known and the foul stain dishonoring God's holy name removed.

Holy, Holy, Holy is the Lord God Almighty. The whole earth shall be filled with His glory.

All Welcome! No Collection.

Salvation Army Sunday Services

No. 1 Corps, Charlotte St.—11 a.m., 3 p.m., 7.30 p.m., Adj. and Mrs. W. Miller in charge.
No. 11 Corps, 640 Main St.—11 a.m., 3 p.m., 7 p.m., Capt. Wilson, C. O., Lieut. Ritchie, Asst.
No. 111 Corps, Brindley St.—7 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m., 7 p.m., Capt. Jas. Bar, C. O.
No. IV Corps, Rodney St., West End—11 a.m., 3 p.m., 7 p.m., Capt. L. Stiles, C. O., Lieut. Burton, Asst.

British Destroyers Act With Precision

Eye-witness Tells of U-Boat Attack and How it Was Warded Off

A British Port on Southeast Coast, June 27.—(By mail)—Just how a British destroyer acts when attacked by a submarine was unexpectedly demonstrated on Wednesday, while traveling on one of the modern all driven torpedo boat destroyers from England to France.

The correspondent had been taken aboard the destroyer for the purpose of observing British methods of combating the submarine menace, when the boat was suddenly attacked by a scint six feet, thanks to the vigilance and quick action of the crew.

The destroyer was one of a number which were conveying, in the usual manner, some large transports carrying British troops to France. The group of ships was half way across the channel when suddenly one of the lookouts spied a pair of twin periscopes rise for a moment a few inches out of the water a half mile away. They were gone the next instant, but almost before they had gone came the shout: "Submarine on port bow," accompanied by a shrill cry of warning from the destroyer's whistle and the fluttering away of the ensign.

On every ship things began to happen more quickly than the telling. Guns were swung in the direction from which the periscopes had been seen, ready to speak if the periscopes appeared again. Torpedo tubes likewise were swung into line and the numerous anti-submarine devices were brought into play. But even while this was being done came the torpedo, plainly visible from the decks, its gleaming brass body gliding in the bright sunlight, its propellers pushing it at express train speeds straight towards the destroyer. Something was wrong with the mechanism of this particular torpedo, for it should have traveled 12 or 15 knots below the surface. Instead, it came bounding along in plain sight, now and then leaping out of the water, like a flat stone made to skip over the surface.

Even thus, it might have found its target but for the presence of mind of one of the 60-year-old coxswains. He had been to sight the periscopes and had rushed immediately to an emergency lever whereby he instantly stopped the port engine, thus swinging the ship with a lurch to the left. The torpedo whizzed through the water six feet behind the stern of the destroyer, its gradually lessening speed as it sank into the swirl of the engines indicated that its possibilities for mischief were nearly done. Except for the coxswain's action in twisting the ship from its course the missile would apparently have made a square hit in the stern magazine.

Meanwhile the wireless was at work notifying the hundreds of patrols in all directions that the enemy was near.

The destroyer's captain, according to his orders, must not leave his convoy to seek out and attack the U-boat. Others would attend to that. Already they were gathering for the chase—trawlers, chasers, destroyers, even a dirigible air ship far off on the horizon had been alerted by the wireless call, and with the quick turn of a seagull, was swooping down to the pursuit.

The transports and destroyers, although fairly confident that the U-boat would scarcely dare show herself again, even for a pot-shot, were nevertheless taking every precaution. Every ship was at full speed, oil burning destroyers constantly protecting their charges.

The whole attack occupied bare seconds. Convoy and chasers were within range in a few minutes at the most. Nowhere had there been the slightest panic or flurry, but movements of men and ships were made with almost automatic precision.

Twenty minutes later the transports were safe in their port of destination and the destroyer convoy was off again, 80 miles an hour, down the coast, to its next appointment.

Patriotic League Pledge of Y. W. C. A. in States

Expressive of Highest Standards of Living, Thought for Others in Time of Nation's Need

Patriotism of the finest and most loyal type rings in the lines of the United States Y. W. C. A. Patriotic League pledge which all women may take. It is as follows:

Realizing my nation's need I will express my patriotism by doing to the best of my ability whatever work I have to do. I will be dignified, thoughtful of the welfare of others, including women of other nations, careful to keep such standards of living as shall make me a good citizen. I will render whatever service I can at this time to my country.

Containing the league work the Y. W. C. A. says:

"Patriotism is not an emotional spasm of every town, or for the duration of the war. It is not to be defined by the dictionary. The patriotism of today is so much more meaningful than that of yesterday that every man and woman has need to define it anew. The War Council of the Y. W. C. A. has written down for the guidance of our more than 800,000 members a pledge which has in it the essence of a man's duty today."

"The appalling revelation is coming to people of every town and country that our young people have not enough self control to meet the unusual conditions of these times. We recognize the fact that our social standards have been lax, that our boasted education has not given us the necessary training to meet our country's need."

"Every true woman wishes to do something for her country. We recognize the fact that women, many of them trained in our country, have not been trained to any sense of duty as men are. We are asking the question whether in this 'man's world' women have not through their care and protection robbed the nation temporarily of one of its greatest assets."

"It is, however, no time for incrimination. We must face facts as they are. There is work for every woman to do. My sister is safe only when conditions in her office are safe and neither she nor I can make that sure."

"My brother who enlists must have not only the protection of his camp and counter-signal. He must be saved from camp followers. And let us not forget that camp followers are some one's else sisters."

"Every thing we use has been partly shaped by women's hands. Our factories and lofts are packed by foreigners. Let us not disdain those who toil for us even though we do not touch them. America must today show herself friendly to those whom we have thoughtlessly disdained. We must see them in a new guise and we shall find them much akin to us."

"Many of us will need to create standards. We have followed the crowd. We have been led and cared little whether. Good citizenship is now our slogan. 'World democracy' is the word of the president. It is the most glorious challenge our women ever had. Concrete service is sure for every woman who can take the call. Ask for a pledge, think it through, live it."

Coburg Street Christian Church

S. B. OULF, Pastor
Sermon at 11 a.m.—"Man in God's Image"
Sunday School and Bible Class at 2.30 p.m.
Hear about the "Greatest Thing in the World" at the evening service at 7 p.m. There will be Baptismal service at the close of the evening service.
O. B. Service and Prayer Meeting on Monday and Thursday evenings at 8 p.m.
A Cordial Welcome to All

Work of United States In The War of Nations

Review of Events Since Country Entered Struggle in April Shows That America Has Been Busy

The most important war ventures put into operation by the government since April 4, when President Wilson issued his proclamation declaring a state of war to exist with Germany, have been as follows:

The flotation of \$3,000,000,000 in treasury certificates and \$5,000,000,000 Liberty bonds for war purposes.

The registration of approximately 10,000,000 men for military service by the selective draft method, and the actual call to service by the army lottery.

Increasing the regular army to 500,000 men, the National Guard to 440,000 and the navy to 150,000 and the Marine Corps to 80,000.

The co-operation of the naval forces of the ships owned by the German government held in ports of the United States and its insular possessions, and the internment of hundreds of German spies and sailors.

Organization of the Emergency Fleet Corporation to create an adequate merchant marine service to cope with the submarine menace.

The imposition of embargoes on shipments of every country in the world and the seizure of the president of the United States, who was in command of the navy, for trading with the enemy as authorized by congress.

The creation of a commission headed by Elihu Root to encourage and assist in the establishment of the new democratic government of Russia.

The creation of a voluntary food conservation agency (pending congressional authority) under the administration of Herbert Hoover, the organizer of Belgium relief, or of a board of three men.

The tentative fixing of prices for war materials and the fixing of the price of government and its ally's pending permanent rates to be decided by the Federal Reserve Board.

Adoption of plans for the expansion of the aviation service, for which \$840,000,000 has been provided.

Mobilization of the agricultural and industrial resources of the country under the supervision of the national council of defense and its advisory council.

"Tank" Too Much For Heroine

Braves Service as Ambulance Chauffeur and as War Aviator But Tank Sickness Defeats Her

Imagine a girl—an ardent suffragist—intent on proving to the world that woman equals man in any field. Imagine her enlisting in the French army as chauffeur of the automobile ambulance attached to an escadrille of fast, fighting airplanes. Imagine her obtaining permission to fly by right of her brevet as a pilot, awarded before the war. Imagine her winning a transfer from aviation to service in the new French "tanks" because mere men machine-gun operators were reluctant to accompany her in the fighting biplane she piloted. Then imagine her being forced out of the service because she fell victim to the newest malady in the world—mal de terre, or "tank sickness."

That's just what happened to Yvonne Gourd in April just when the French army began using "tanks" for the first time in the second battle of Champagne. If Yvonne Gourd were not the niece of General Gouraud, whose right arm was blown off by a bursting Turkish shell at the Dardanelles, and who was in command of the contingent of Russian troops fighting in France, and who succeeded General Lyautoy as military governor of Morocco, she probably would never have had a chance to suffer from "tank sickness." And it's because she came so close to proving her point—that men and women are equal in war work as peace pursuits—that Yvonne Gourd is discouraged. For today she is engaged in the—her—exceedingly tame occupation of driving a motor ambulance between the railroad stations and the various hospitals in Paris.

Yvonne Gourd has always believed in equal rights for women. When she was sixteen years old and first interested herself in suffrage she was hoisted and laughed at. Her first speech was delivered in the Place de la Concorde, in Paris, near the Seine. The crowd deserted her to go to the river bank and watch some boys' swimming races. "I'll show them," said Yvonne Gourd and forthwith began swimming.

Eighteen months later she was the champion woman swimmer of France. Then followed exploits in the air service. She was transferred to a French "tank" crew and actually trained for a week in one of these monsters. But she could not stand a peculiar sickness which overcame her while so engaged.

DOG FOLLOWS MASTER'S HEARSE TO THE GRAVE

Samuel King, aged eighty-three, died at his home in Waterville, Me., on last Saturday afternoon, following a long illness. The funeral was held from St. Francis de Sales church at nine o'clock on Monday morning and interment was made in the cemetery.

One of the best known of the old residents of Waterville. For many years a hunter, fisherman and woodsman, he was known from one end of the Kennebec river to the other. He had been a familiar figure on the streets for many years and was at one time on the police force of the city. For the last few years he had been in failing health and about two years ago lost an eye as the result of an accident. His passing will be regretted by many people in Waterville for he was well liked by all who knew him.

A peculiar feature of the funeral was that the old dog followed close behind the hearse to the church, remained in waiting on the church steps until the casket containing the body of his master was brought out and then patiently followed close behind the hearse to grave, where it stood and watched the casket as it was lowered to its last resting place. A neighbor who was present after some effort, induced the dog to return home with her, but it did not want to leave the side of its master.

BISHOP OF LONDON IN OPPOSITION TO THE "BREECHESS BOOM"

The Bishop of London is quoted as follows: "As a strong advocate of marriage, I am with alarm the proposal to displace trousers by breeches. Such a reform would necessarily result upon the cause I have at heart. Women are attracted by masculine strength and physical symmetry. Modern male attire enables many a man to conceal his muscular deficiencies and win the girl of his heart. The universal adoption of breeches would make such vain efforts impossible and ensure many a worthy man, strong in character but weak in the matter of legs, to a life of single wretchedness."

The general assumption of breeches by the clergy, combined with the prohibition of starch, would have the effect of largely obliterating the outward distinction between bishops and curates and the congregations committed to their charge. Such a state of affairs would be deplorable."

EDUCATIONAL

GlenMawr
651 654 124 AVE.
TORONTO
RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Principal—MISS J. STUART
(Successor to Miss Vail)
Excellent Traces, English Literature, English, Music, Physical Training, French, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Russian, Japanese, Chinese, and all other languages.
Large well-ventilated hall, pleasantly situated. Highly qualified staff of Canadian and European teachers. Instruction above close touch with modern thought and education. Preparation for matriculation examination. Special attention given to individual needs.
Outdoor Games
School Re-opens September 15
New Prospectus from Miss STUART

EDUCATIONAL

Not The Answer Expected
Closeness was feeling his way before definitely engaging the physician famous for his charges.

"Pardon me, doctor," he said, "but do you—take off anything for cash?"

"Certainly," was the reply. "What would you like taken off—a hand or a foot?"

EDUCATIONAL

LOWER CANADA COLLEGE, MONTREAL

Headmaster, C. S. FOSBERY, M. A.
SUCCESSSES, 1917
First and Second Places Entrance R. M. C. Kingston. Nine Passes Entrance R. M. C. Entrance Royal Canadian Navy. Four Matriculations, McGill.
Physical Training, Manual Training, Swimming, Tennis, Football, Riding, Drawing, Music.
Preparatory, Junior and Senior Depts.
Term Commences Sept. 12 at 9 a.m.

EDUCATIONAL

St. Andrew's College Toronto
A CANADIAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
CAREFUL OVERSIGHT THOROUGH INSTRUCTION Autumn Term Commences Sept. 12, 1917
LARGE PLAYING FIELDS EXCELLENT SITUATION
CALENDAR SENT ON APPLICATION REV. E. BRUCE MACDONALD, M. A., LL.D., HEADMASTER