

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1917

## The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 27, 1917.

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## SOCIAL SERVICE

One of the speakers at the meeting of the Social Service Council last evening intimated that as a cemetery for organizations which had died in their youth, the city of St. John had earned some distinction. He expressed the hope that the Social Service Council itself, with its excellent programme of social welfare work, might have a longer and more fruitful existence than many other organizations that at various times have been established here.

It would indeed be unfortunate if the work for which the Social Service Council stands should not be carried out. Organizations may come and go, but if there is in the hearts of the people that something which gives rise to a desire for a better social state the work under one name or another will go on in spite of discouragement, interruption, and what the most ardent workers no doubt regard as a great and unnecessary waste of time.

The Social Service Council of St. John is not coming forward with radical measures, but hopes to accomplish something of value to the community, and to promote and aid in bringing to a successful issue a number of reforms which ought to have been accomplished years ago. It may be hoped the council will as time goes on and it sees some of the fruits of its labors, become a permanent organization in St. John, of benefit to those to whose lives it labors will bring more of sunshine, and also a recognized and valued instrument for the promotion of all measures for the general benefit of the community.

As a result of last night's meeting of the council at least ten different committees will be appointed, each to have as its particular task the investigation and study of a practical course of action to bring about an admittedly necessary reform. It is safe to assume that some of these reforms will be accomplished during the present year, and this will be an inspiration to the council to go on until all have been accomplished and many new ones taken up; for there will never be a lack of opportunity for those who have the vision of a better social state. There will always be some newer and higher goal to be attained. St. John never offered a finer opportunity to those who desire to labor for improved social conditions than will be offered after the first of May, when the daylight-saving plan will have come in. If St. John in May of 1918 is not an infinitely better city in many ways it will be because the people do not now heed the call to Christian social service.

## TALES OF THE GREAT WAR.

Sir Henry Newbolt's Tales of the Great War, published by Longmans, Green and Company, is of absorbing interest for two reasons. One is that it treats of the war in the field, on the sea, and in the air, thus giving a comprehensive picture of the different phases of the great world-struggle. The other is that the different stories are told in actual participants, but brought together in that admirably clear and simple style which marks the writings of this great author.

The first story deals with the adventures of a subaltern who went over from England in the early months of the war, fought in the trenches, witnessed the destruction of Ypres, experienced a gas attack, took part in a forward movement which was very costly, and finally returned to an English hospital. The grim nature of the Subaltern's experiences may be gathered from the story of a fight during which he found a thick line of khaki figures lying behind a hedge. They were the first York and Lancaster regiment. He found many of them either dead or wounded, and somewhat later a fellow subaltern paid them a visit.

"He walked up to them in the twilight and suggested cheerfully that they would do better to get forward a little. They did not answer him; there was none left to answer."

It was in this fight also that the subaltern saw a colonel going toward the rear with eight men; all that were left of his battalion. Those were the days when the British were fighting without adequate artillery support, while they were at the same time greatly outnumbered by the enemy. One cannot read the adventures of the Subaltern without realizing what heroic deeds were performed, and how the spirit of the British soldier triumphed over hardship and danger and remained serene in the very face of death itself.

A wonderful story in this book is that of the two admirals, Craddock and Sturdee. There is a clear description of the battle of Coronel and the destruction of Admiral Craddock's squadron by the German squadron of greatly superior strength, under Admiral von Spee. Sir Henry Newbolt next tells of the despatch of the Inflexible and the Invincible from the Grand Fleet to join other cruisers and intercept von Spee before he could reach the Falkland Islands, with their valuable coal and wireless station. Admiral Sturdee commanded the British squadron, and arrived at Port Stanley in

the Falklands just one day in advance of the Germans. Sir Henry gives us a thrilling description of the battle which ensued, and which resulted in the complete destruction of the German squadron. Admiral Craddock was amply avenged, and we realize as we read the story that another great page was written in British naval history. It is worthy of note, in view of other illustrations of German savagery, that while von Spee did not permit his men to rescue a single member of the crews of Craddock's squadron, though many of them might have been saved, the squadron under Admiral Sturdee picked up as many as possible of the men from the German ships.

Following the story of the battle of the Falklands, Sir Henry reviews the career of the German raider Emden and gives a brilliant description of the battle which ended in her destruction by the Australian cruiser Sydney.

In A Story of a General we get a fine description of the first British expeditionary force, the battle of Mons, the advance in an array by Smith-Dorrien, the turn of the tide, and the battles of the Marne and Aisne and the fight for Calais. One lingers over many an incident, and tries to visualize the situation and the heroic deeds which marked those months of the war.

Treating of the war in the air, Sir Henry deals with scouting and spotting, communications and raids, fighting in the air, and the Zeppelin campaign. In dealing with each of these he selects special incidents, which include the work of aeroplanes as well as aeroplanes. We get some idea of the extent to which air-fighting has been developed when we read of two aeroplanes moving along on either side of a transport train, close enough to the ground to be able to rake the train with machine gun fire through the windows.

"They flew, one on each side of the train, as it ran along; came down to within twelve or fifteen feet of the ground, and opened fire with their machine guns through the windows of the carriages. The German troops, being far behind the frontier, had no ammunition with them, and the stoker and many soldiers were killed without resistance. Some jumped from the train, and the aviators continued to fly up and down till the junction of Marbach was reached, when they completed the day's work by flying over the station and firing into the ranks of the soldiers drawn up on the platform."

The last story in the book is that of the battle of Jutland, in which the British fleet not only won a victory in the ordinary sense of the term, but this victory had a very important effect upon the course of the war. The story is told as much as possible in the words of men who participated, and the summing up of the losses and gains shows how utterly false were the claims put forth by the Germans immediately after the battle. In naval strategy and in shooting the British surpassed the enemy, and from that day to this the German grand fleet has remained at its base.

Sir Henry Newbolt, in his introduction, dwells upon the fact that we should not concentrate our attention upon the heroes of individual deeds, and urges us to admire no less those who in the hour of greatest need just "carried on" or "held the line" when they could do no more. He would have us "envy and long to imitate not only triumphant champions, but those who could take punishment without breaking, and hold on after they were beaten, keeping command of themselves and others till defeat turned to victory."

Forwards, the great Socialist newspaper of Germany, urges that an effort be made to secure peace with Russia. As a matter of fact the only element of uncertainty in the war situation at the present which causes serious concern to Russia's Allies is the possibility that the revolution at home may develop something to weaken the strength of Russia in the field. It is probable that any such fears are groundless, for there can be no bond of sympathy between a democratic Russia and a Prussianized Germany.

New Russia proposes to go the limit. State prisoners in Siberia are to be liberated, women are to have the franchise, and the Jews granted equality with other citizens. How can a country with such ideals make peace with Germany until Prussian militarism and autocracy have been crushed?

The Murray government has not yet resigned. Has Lieut.-Gov. Wood intimated to Premier Murray that he can find his hat on the peg by the door?

The Hindenburg line has not yet been broken, but both British and French are driving hard and making some gains each day.

"When I order poultry from you again," said the man who always quarrels with his tradespeople, "I don't want you to send me any of those aeroplane chickens."

"What kind do you mean?" asked the dealer.

"The sort that are all wings and machinery and no meat."

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## LIGHTER VEIN.

"I tell you," said the real estate agent, "there isn't a finer residence development on earth than this. Just look at the wonderful scenery."

"The scenery is all right," replied the man who was looking for a home. "The only trouble is there is too much of it between here and the city."

"Mother doesn't think she'll go to the theatre with us tonight, Albert."

"Is that so? I have got three tickets. What shall I do with the third one?"

"Give it to me," replied Mr. Guy Johnson of Knappe Ridge, Ark. who

"Briefly stated," we explained, "the story of Knock Arden was about as follows: He went to sea and was shipwrecked on an uninhabited island, where he remained for several years. When at last he was rescued, Mr. Arden put out for him with considerable rapidity, only to find that during his absence Mrs. Arden had married again. What do you suppose was his subsequent action?"

"Hard to figure," replied Mr. Guy Johnson of Knappe Ridge, Ark. who

"That's a fine dog you have. Do you want to sell him?"

"Sell him for \$10."

"Is he intelligent?"

"Intelligent! Why, that dog knows as much as I do!" Well, I'll give you \$5.

"I don't like the self-reliant, self-supporting type of woman. I prefer the clinging vine type."

"You won't marry, when you find how persistent that type can cling to all of your weakness and what you can raise on credit?"

"Well," said the far west mayor to an English tourist, "I dunno how you manage these affairs over there, but out here, when some of our boys get tied up in that thar bankrupt company I was tellin' yer about, they become mighty crusty."

"Yes; they didn't like the way the receiver was handlin' the business now."

"Indeed!" commented the earnest listener, "when I ask what they did?"

"Sartinly; I was goin' to tell yer. They just hung up the receiver."

The new draft had just arrived in France and the men were exchanging notes with the old hands.

"Do they feed you well out here?" asked one of the newcomers.

"No, at all," replied the campaigner—not at all bad! Good breakfast and good dinner and always pudding after dinner."

"Pudding, eh?" What kind of pudding today?"

"Oh, the usual kind—windmill pudding."

"Windmill! What sort of pudding is that?"

"Why, if it goes round you get some."

"Confidentially," said the undertaker's wife, "Mr. Smith hasn't paid the bill for his wife's funeral yet."

"Isn't that scandalous?" exclaimed Mrs. Grable. I should think he'd be ashamed to let people see how little he thought of his wife."

"Yes, and his brother John, when his wife was buried, paid the very next day."

"Huh! Looked as if he was glad to get rid of her, didn't it?"

Bargain Rate.

"Did you tell the minister that I did not wish him to kiss me after the ceremony?"

"Yes, my love."

"And what did he say?"

"He said in that case he would charge only half the usual fee."

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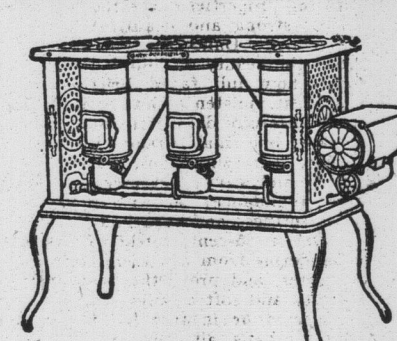
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Ask Your Grocer



## WAS NO STEEPLE JACK.

Henry Otterson, However, Climbs to the Top of the Ames Building Staff and Releases the Flag.

(Boston Globe.)

There's patriotism in this town, take it from the janitorial staff of the Ames building.

Around noon a tenant in an adjoining building, looking upward, discovered that Old Glory, which flies from a staff on the Ames building roof, had become tangled up near the peak. He telephoned the fact to the superintendent of the fourteen-story structure which dominates the corner of Washington and South streets.

No sooner had that circuit been disconnected when the superintendent received another call of similar nature; then came another, still another, until he was fairly bombarded with complaints.

He had some of his men attempt to free the flag by whipping the ropes, but when this met with no success he called upon a firm of painters and decorators to supply a steeplejack.

Henry Otterson, a painter, who lives on West Concord street, South End, soon appeared, and nonchalantly sized up the situation.

"Pretty slippery, boys," he remarked, as he worked his hand along the round, glistening surface of the flagstaff. "It's just a case of shining, I guess."

Whereupon Otterson began to shiny

up the pole. A crowd collected in the streets below and the encouraging shouts reached his ears. The roof of the Ames building is 180 feet above the street, and the pole is sixty-five feet above the roof, so that he had to climb 250 feet to reach the entangled flag.

"It was a slow process. Once Otterson slipped a trifle, and the crowd below gasped. But he only twined his legs around the pole the harder and inch by inch gained his way to the peak. There is a ring up near the top section of the pole that caused him a great deal of trouble. But he soon released the flag and slid back quickly to the roof. As he came down the crowd gave him a rousing cheer."

"None," said Otterson to a reporter after his descent. "I'm not a steeplejack, I'm a painter. Yep, I climb up like this once in a while. Sure, it was a hard job. I had to shiny every inch, and that ring up there where the pole gets so thin, bothered me. But I guess I did the job in about twenty minutes."

"So you are not a steeplejack by trade?" suggested the reporter. "Well, did you ever before climb so high?"

"Yep," answered Otterson, "I did a similar job 600 feet up on the Singer building in New York once."

Piscatorial Jones, enthusiastic angler, had been out for a day's fishing. On his return wife met him at the door.

"Well, dear, did you have good luck?"

"O, splendid! Didn't you get the big catch?"

"I sent it all along by a mes-

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senger. A dozen of the biggest black bugs I've ever caught!"

"Yes, dear, they came along, all right—at least, I think so. Are these what you mean? A boy brought them from the store and said you told him to deliver them here."

She closed the door and showed him in the passage twelve black bottles of Bass!

## HAD BRONCHITIS For Years

Bronchitis comes from a neglected cold and, if neglected, will surely turn into pneumonia. The first symptom is a short, painful, dry cough, accompanied with rapid wheezing and a feeling of oppression or tightness through the chest.

The phlegm raised from the bronchial tubes is at first of a light color but as the disease progresses it becomes a yellow or greenish color and is very often hard to raise.

Dr. Wood's Norway is just the remedy you require as it loosens the phlegm and heals the lungs and bronchial tubes. Mrs. Chas. Brown, Amherst, N. S., writes: "I was troubled for years with bronchitis, and could not find any relief. I was especially bad on a damp day. I went to a druggist and asked him for something to stop the constant tickling in my throat. He gave me a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, which I found gave me instant relief. I think it is the best medicine for bronchitis. I know of. I now take care that I always have a bottle on hand."

"Dr. Wood's" is the genuine, put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, price 25c and 50c. Manufactured for the past 25 years by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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Heres information, acting, healing, burning, itching, watery eyes. Not a secret remedy. Absolutely harmless. Form in every package. See Doctor's endorsement on every bottle in this paper. Bon-Opto prescription filled by all druggists.

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## Various Forms Of Headache

"It is necessary in order to treat head aches properly to understand the cause which produces the affection," says Dr. J. W. Taylor of Brockton, Mass. Continuing he says: "Physicians cannot even begin the treatment of headache until they know the cause give rise to it, and we must remember that headache is to be treated according to the same rule. We must not only be particular to give a remedy intended to counteract the cause which produces the headache, but we must also give a remedy to relieve the pain until the cause of the trouble has been removed."

Dr. J. W. Taylor's anti-laminin tablets will be found to be most convenient and satisfactory remedy for all cases of headache, and particularly the various forms of headache, and particularly the various forms of headache, and particularly the various forms of headache.

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