POOR DOCUMENT

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The Evening Times and Star

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SERVE BY SAVING.

An English publication called War Savings is issued "to educate the public to the fact that persistence in normal habits and customs in war-time is the greatest danger to which we are now exposed." Here is a striking sentence from the December issue:—

"The battleship Britain is in the thick of a hot fight, and yet people insist on being carried as passengers, and on being clothed, and treated generally, as well as, or better than, in times of peace. The legend of Nero fiddling while Rome was burning is a story of dignified and noble conduct compared with the people of Britain endeavoring to live as usual while the soldiers are in the trenches, while the fleet is at sea, and while the fate of civilization hangs in the balance."

Today's cables tell us that Britain finds it necessary to secure reinforcements for the army by withdrawing a very large number of young men from civilian work of a national character at home. More and more men must be sent to the trenches, and since this is true there should be more and more sacrifices and service by those who remain at home. Does the force of this argument come home to us in Canada—in St. John? Is it found in the daily life and conduct of the people? Is there a general change in the normal habits and customs of the people—or do we go on getting and spending and laying waste our powers instead of conserving every element of strength for war service and to pay the cost of the war? War Savings puts the case very strikingly in this paragraph:—

"In August, 1914, in a remote village in the Hebrides, the people in church were told that war had been declared. A number of men rose to leave the church and make for the mainland in order to serve the country. The minister requested them to stay to the end of the service, after which the women pushed the willing men to the boats, uttering strange Gaelic wails at their departure. It never occurred to these men, nor to millions of others, that it was not worth while to risk their lives because what one fighter could do among millions would not count. After deducting the army, there are well over 40,000,000 people in the United Kingdom, and an average saving of 1s. a day would provide £2,000,000 daily, or about one-third of the cost of the war to this country, excluding loans to Allies and expenditure that may be recovered."

Such a statement as this brings the whole matter very clearly before us, but War Savings goes further and fixes the responsibility of each individual. It says:—

"What one individual does counts in another and more significant way; it has its effect in setting an example and creating a fashion or a custom. If a man is extravagant with his friends at home, or at his club, they will be lavish when entertaining him, and will more or less follow the example set by him and others. If one woman buys a new frock, or a new hat, her friends will want to do likewise; if she abstains, especially if she is a social leader in her neighborhood, others will follow her example. It is a definite fact that one extravagance produces many extravagances, one economy produces many economies. It is in this way that opinion, custom, and fashion are formed, and, whether we recognize the fact or not, each of us, however insignificant, is making customs which are fighting either for England or against her. If, therefore, we are met with the excuse that what one individual does is of no account, we had better, as politely and emphatically as may be, give the lie direct. Even if it were true that the action of one individual is of no importance to the national cause, it should be of importance to him whether he is on the right side or the wrong."

Since this is Canada's war as much as it is England's war, the appeal comes to Canadians with equal force, and it comes to every individual. We can serve by saving.

WHERE WE FALL SHORT.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is urging upon the Dominion government the importance of technical education and the need of federal aid to the provinces to enable them to do more along that line.

None are more conscious of the need of industrial or vocational training for the young than are the manufacturers. There is in the United States a National Association of Corporation Schools, devoted to the task of specialized education for the employes of the 105 strong corporations which form its membership. The association was organized five years ago with eighteen members, but now there are nearly six times as many, including many of the greatest corporations in the country. Some of them maintain schools of their own for the vocational training of their employes. A recent pamphlet issued by the association says:—"With wits sharpened by the world struggle; with plants pushed to tremendous outputs the stage is set for a sharp commercial conflict after the war. In this conflict brains will win—and in this sense brains means specialized training."

Commenting on this remark the American Lumberman says:—

"It must be apparent to every thinking individual that the present world conflict is setting entirely new standards of accomplishment in every line of human endeavor. Especially is this true in the realm of industry. Under the impetus of war production methods are being revolutionized, plants reorganized and expanded, and results achieved that three years ago would have been deemed impossible. This is transpiring not only in the United States but in all the other countries at war. The commercial and industrial world is being transformed before our eyes. Far sighted men everywhere are sounding the warning that if we wish to lead in the race for commercial supremacy, or even remain in the running, specialized vocational training upon a scale not hitherto maintained is an absolute necessity."

Speaking upon the subject under consideration Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, recently said:

"I believe that we have failed to grasp the problem of the relation between education and our industrial development and prosperity. I believe that we need to establish for the members of the army of industrial workers a means which will aid them to gain a supplementary education along lines particularly adapted to their requirements."

The statement that vocational training is the most important industrial problem in the United States is without qualification made by Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, one of the country's leading scientists and consulting engineer of the General Electric Co. As a matter of fact the exhaustive report of the Canadian Commission on Technical Education is being used very extensively in the United States, in helping them to solve their problem.

In view of all the facts there is not a shadow of excuse for delay in adopting a policy of vocational education in Canada. It is an imperative need, made more urgent by the war and its developments.

The assertion that there was 65 per cent more crime among boys in the United States last year than the year before should give an impetus to the Big Brother movement. Especially is this true in relation to boys whose fathers are in the army. The mother's cares are great. None would appreciate more than she and her husband the consciousness that some good citizen was taking an interest in the welfare of their boy.

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The Moncton Transcript is not well pleased with this newspaper because it regards Hon. Messrs. Carvell, Rowell, Maclean, Ballentyne, Sifton, Calder, Crerar, and their Liberal colleagues as sound leaders of the people. The Chatham World has taken note of the situation and observes:—"The Moncton Transcript is still whinning, grunting, groaning, ranting and roaring because the electors sustained the Union government."

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Liquor appears to have been at the bottom of a murder in Sydney. The people of Sydney should destroy the illegal traffic. It has taken toll of human life far too long.

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President McWilliams of the Eastern Lumbermen's Association, contends that men should be drafted into the essential industries as well as into the American army. The contention is sound.

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Petrograd advices say that a final breach between the Russians and Germans is among the possibilities, if the Germans do not modify their demands.

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The Kaiser's birthday is to be quietly observed this year. Maybe they will only kill a few women and children that day.

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The German Crown Prince says he hopes to visit Canada after the war. His nerve is still with him when he talks.

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The Germans continue their reign of terror in Belgium, shooting even women and children as alleged spies.

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The British ambassador to Russia is convinced that "Russia's role as an active participant in the war is ended."

High Temperature.

London Express:—Private Tommy Sims had had pneumonia, and had been for some time in hospital, where they treated him so well that he was much averse to the prospect of being discharged as "cured." One day the doctor was taking his temperature and, while Tommy had the thermometer in his mouth, the doctor moved on, and happened to turn his back. Tommy saw a chance. He pulled the thermometer out of his mouth and popped it into a cup of hot tea, replacing it at the first sign of the medico's turning. When that worthy examined the thermometer he looked first at Tommy and then back at the thermometer, and gasped. "Well, my man, you're not dead, but you ought to be."

SE SAIL.

(By Edith M. Thomas.)

It was a tomb that crowned a bluff—
Marble, half-shapen from the rough.
It was, tho dimly fashioned so,
A ship, as any one might know;
A sightless Victory at the prow,
And all a wreck from stern to bow.
The ship—it was a tomb, and thence
Outflowed immortal evidence
In such a voice that wave nor wind
Its godlike oracle could bind.
And those could hear (who knew to hear)
Its ever-during witness clear:
"Who'er beneath this headland steer!
The shipwrecked has good words of cheer.
Say that I did not make my port
Say that I was the typhoon's sport—
The gnashing Scylla's hungry prey—
Till under fathom-depths I lay.
Say that my timbers rot and rot
On strands by merchantmen forgot,
In coves the salt sea hath forsook.
It matters not what fate o'ertook,
Stranger, your long-gone sailor peer.
I say, 'Set sail, nor hark to Fear!'
Think only, when my ship went down,
That other ships of fair renown
Unto their destined havens came,
Whereof the waves still shout their fame.
I did not make my port, but yet
The glorious risk can not forget!
So, stranger, I do counsel thee,
Give thy whole heart unto the sea.
Even the shipwrecked more prevail
Than they who never flung a sail."

LIGHTER VEIN

Easily Answered.

Farmer Strawstack's bewildered gaze roamed down the list of questions one by one, and one by one the beads of perspiration roamed down the forehead of Farmer Strawstack.

He leaned back wearily in his chair.

"It's not a bit o' good," he grunted glaring at the fiendish form, "I can't make head or tail on it! If the coal controller wants me to answer these 'ere questions 'e must raise the money to send me back to school first! I ain't no bloomin' scholard!!"

But suddenly his eye lighted as it struck a more familiar passage.

"Ah, 'ere's something I can answer, at any rate!" he said. "'State quantity at present in stock.'"

Seizing the pen, he wrote:

"Not a bloomin' scrap in the cellar."

An Irishman paid a visit to China. He was quick-tempered and it was not long before he had high words with a native who spoke very broken English. Seizing a dish from a stall close at hand, Pat let fly with it and the Chinaman's head was cut. Being brought before the British consul he was asked why he had insulted the native.

"Sure," replied Pat, "he spoke broken English, and I just gave him broken China in return."—Exchange.

An old darky who had been in the metropolis of his southern state but once since the war stood watching an electric car skim out toward a suburb. A northern engineer, wishing to draw him out, said: "Great thing, that trolley, eh uncle?" Only a grunt and a chuckle responded. He tried again: "When we come down from the north we do things, don't we, uncle?" "Yaas, yaas, master," drawled the darkey; "great men in the norf, sah. Come down heah wid a gun fifty years ago and sot the nigga free. Now you-all is bringin' a fish pole to free the mule—great men, ya, ya!"

A Cry of Distress

in the night—the sudden cramp—the dangerous chill—the aching throat—the throbbing sprain—the sudden pain from many other common ills are quickly halted by

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DOCTOR GAVE THIS RUN-DOWN WOMAN VINOL

And She Got Well—Her Nervousness Disappeared

Flint, Mich.—"I keep house for my family of six and got into a generally run-down condition. I was weak, nervous and could not sleep, and had headache a good deal of the time. My doctor prescribed Vinol and it made me well and strong. I am a good deal less nervous and can sleep nights."—Clara Smith, 1213 W. 4th Ave., Flint, Mich.

We sell Vinol on a positive guarantee to make nervous, weak, run-down women well and strong or return their money. Try it anyway.

Wassons Drug Store.
The Ross Drug Co., Ltd., St. John.
Vinol is sold in Fairville by T. H. Wilson and in Hampton by Donald's Drug Store.
Also at the best druggists in all New Brunswick towns.

THE AIRMEN ARE TRAINED SHOTS

Flying Corps Cadets Know Their Guns and How To Handle Them

TRAINING INTERESTING

Actual Flying is But One of Many Fascinating Features of the Life of the Cadets

Probably no soldier on the firing line in France receives a more thorough training in marksmanship and the use of machine guns than the man who soars above the battle line in the swift, fardarting scout aeroplane. His very value as a fighting machine is measured almost entirely by his skill in using the Lewis or Vickers gun with which his aeroplane is equipped. Consequently long before a cadet in the Royal Flying Corps has mastered flight he begins to learn to sight both of these deadly weapons. He studies the mechanism and construction closely—knows them so completely that in the moments of combat he will not be at a loss when his gun jams, because he has been taught to adjust it almost automatically in a few seconds.

Every aspirant to the great privilege of fighting the nation's battle above the clouds first learns the use of the machine gun—his only weapon of offence—by target practice on the ground. The guns are fitted with compensating sights which in actual air fights allow for the speed of both aeroplanes. Special targets have been devised to test the cadet's aim through these sights. To quicken the eye, every cadet also takes practice in shooting clay pigeons.

The modern scout machines—incredibly swift machines which hover about the lines driving off the prying eyes of the enemy—carry Vickers machine guns. These guns are fixed. To aim them the aviator must aim the aeroplane. To train cadets in this unusual method of shooting, a chair was invented called the "Rocking Nocelle." This device is moved about like the aeroplane with rudder and "joy stick." If anything aiming the "Rocking Nocelle" is more difficult than the actual aeroplane.

Aiming at pictures of aeroplanes painted on the ground or at towed targets in the air, fighting duels with other cadets by means of camera guns which register hits on a photographic film, and chasing miniature balloons are other methods followed to make every aviator who goes into active service a first-class marksman filled with every confidence in his skill in using the machine gun. And these "sports" are but one phase of the many interesting studies the cadet in the Royal Flying Corps takes up. His training also includes a complete course in map-reading and he must also become a past-master in the use of wireless telegraphy, for both these features of his training are essetnial when he is called upon to direct artillery fire.

It can be said without exaggeration that any man who passes the tests imposed on applicants to the Royal Flying Corps enters a course of training that is full of fascinating experiences and packed with ever new interest.

To be successful in this work an aviator must, of course, have courage. But he must have more. He must be efficient in map reading. He must be familiar with many tricks and tactics of flying. He must have confidence in his ability to handle his machine gun no less than his skill in using the camera. So when a cadet is being trained in the Royal Flying Corps his training covers many duties and is full of fascinating interests from day to day. No aviator goes to France without knowing all the tricks of the game that three years of close-packed experience have taught.

Pains Over Left Kidney

Warned This Captain That the Kidneys Were Responsible for His Pains and Aches—Freed of Pain and Suffering by a Well-Known Medicine.

Hereford, Que., Jan. 10—Captain Peabody is well known all through this section, and his cure by use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills has aroused great interest in this great medicine.

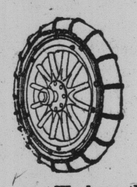
The Captain had been suffering for a long time, and could never get any treatment to afford lasting relief until he began using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Captain A. Peabody, Hereford, Que., writes: "For years I suffered from indigestion, rheumatism and neuralgia. Lightninglike pains would shoot all through my body, and I also had severe pains over my left kidney and through the hips. I doctored for years and tried all kinds of remedies, but the only result was money spent without relief. At last I read in Dr. Chase's Almanac of his Kidney-Liver Pills and decided to try them. One box made such a change that I sent for five more. Before I had finished them the pains in my kidneys and hips had disappeared, and I was clear of those sharp, shooting pains through the body. I still take these Pills occasionally to keep my bowels regular, and would not be without them, as I have them to thank for my cure.

"I can also speak highly of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Powder and Linseed and Turpentine. The former cured me of catarrh in the head, which caused frequent headaches. I am completely cured of this now, and breathe freely as when a boy. The Linseed and Turpentine proved of great benefit for a bad cough which bothered me continually for three winters. Last winter I took one bottle of the Linseed and Turpentine, and have not been bothered with a cough since."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Don't be talked into accepting anything said to be just as good. Imitations and substitutes only disappoint.

Weed ANTI-SKID Chains



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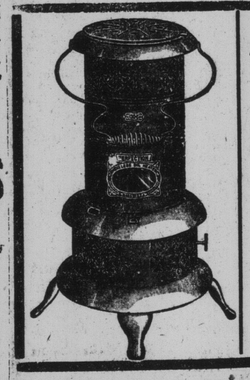

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Perfectly Safe and Free From Odors,
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So Simple a Child Can Operate and Rewick Them.

Easily taken from room to room, give quick heat. Soft cotton wicks for these stoves always in stock.

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ROOSEVELT FAVORS PROHIBITION IN WAR

Would Bar Sale of Liquor to Workers in Railroads, Factories, Mines and Shipyards

Washington, Jan. 14—A copy of a letter written by Colonel Roosevelt to Rev. Dr. Clarence True Wilson of Washington, favoring prohibition during the war has been made public by Deets Pickett, research secretary of the board of temperance prohibition and public morals of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Dr. Wilson is general secretary. The president of this board is Bishop William F. McDowell and its headquarters are in Washington. The board sends out a clip sheet dealing with issues in which it is interested, and it was in this sheet that matter was circulated containing allegations of drunkenness among soldiers of the American army in France.

In his letter to Dr. Wilson's Colonel Roosevelt says that one of his sons in France has been made a permanent prohibitionist by his experience in the army. The text of the letter follows:

Metropolitan,
432 Fouth Avenue,
New York, Dec. 12, 1917.
Office of Theodore Roosevelt.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your question, I wish to state that at the outbreak of the war I advocated prohibiting the use of all hard grains, of all grains that can be used in food products, for the making of alcoholic liquor. I am sure that this would have eliminated much of the evil of intemperance which now seriously handicaps our preparations for war. When we must feed our army and help the armies of our allies not a bushel of grain should be permitted to be made into intoxicating liquor.

Neither the men in the army nor the men engaged in doing vital work for the army in connection with railroads, factories, mines and shipyards should be allowed to waste strength and health in drink at this time. The same reasons that render it necessary to prohibit the sale of liquor to soldiers in uniform, or within a given number of miles from a military camp, and to stop its use on battleships, apply to extending similar protection for all citizens engaged in the work of railroads, factories, mines and shipyards.

I may mention that my sons, who are now in the army in France, write me most strongly (just as General Pershing has expressed his public opinion most strongly) as to the harm done to the men of the army by permitting the sale of liquor to them, stating that they believe in absolute prohibition for the army in wartime—and one of them adding that his experience has made a permanent prohibitionist of him.

I wish your board everey success in its effort to stop all waste of food, men, labor, and brain power during these days when the nation needs every energy of every man at his best.

Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Dr. Clarence True Wilson, Pennsylvania Avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C.

SHIP BOARD VOTES BIG HOUSING FUND

Will Expend $1,200,000 at Once at Newport News at Senator's Urging

Washington, Jan. 14—Immediate expenditure of $1,200,000 to provide housing accommodations for shipyard workers at Newport News has been decided on by the Shipping Board after a senate sub-committee had presented the urgency of the situation. Housing facilities will be provided at other plants engaged on government work as soon as possible after congress passes a bill now providing money for the purpose.

The sub-committee appointed by the senate commerce committee, investigating shipbuilding, took up with the board the subject of housing workers at Newport News after Homer L. Ferguson, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, had declared his yard could take on no more men until housing was obtained.

Philadelphia, Jan. 14—Conditions in all the shipbuilding plants along the Delaware River are being investigated by the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board. The board, a federal body, recently completed an extensive investigation along the Pacific Coast.

A big percentage of the merchant ships which the government expects to be the deciding factor in winning the war are now being constructed along the Delaware which is skirted by more shipbuilding yards than any other river in the country.

Standardization of wages and piece work pay throughout the country for shipbuilders is the aim of the board. This, the members expect, will do away with the problem caused by "drifters," and hasten work. The board is composed of V. Everit Macy, chairman; A. J. Berres, I. A. Coolidge, and H. R. Seager, secretary.

SUICIDE OF ARMY CAPTAIN FOLLOWS FOUR MURDERS

Details of how Captain Lewis J. Whisler robbed the bank at the army cantonment in Kansas and killed with a hand axe four of five men who were in the building, were told yesterday by Kearney Wornell, who was seriously injured, and was the only survivor of the captain's fury. He said Whisler walked around the counter, drew a revolver and said he was short in his accounts and believed that this was the "best bet" to remedy it. He then drew an axe and began his murderous work. The captain has since shot himself.

MORNING NEWS OVER THE WIRES

A steel plough jumped the track at Gross' crossing, St. George, yesterday, and crashed through the ell of a house owned by A. C. Grant. The locomotive remained on the rails but about a mile farther down the track was derailed.

Sir William Reid, head of the Newfoundland railways, was arrested in St. John's, Newfoundland, on Saturday on a charge of criminal libel made by William Cooker, a member of the new Lloyd ministry and president of the Fishermen's Protective Union.

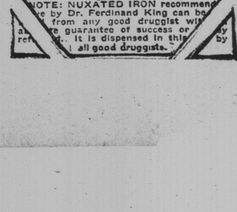
The federal government has decided to appoint a commission with power to receive and administer all unexpended moneys and undistributed goods at Halifax, to receive contributions and with other powers.

Dr. Ferdinand King, New York Physician and Medical Author Says

EVERY WOMAN EVERY MOTHER EVERY DAUGHTER NEEDS IRON AT TIMES

To put strength into her nerves and color into her cheeks.

There can be no beautiful, healthy, rosy-cheeked women without iron. The trouble in the past has been that when women needed iron they generally took ordinary metallic iron, which often corroded the stomach and did far more harm than good. Today doctors prescribe organic iron—Nuxated Iron. This particular form of iron is easily assimilated, does not blacken nor injure the teeth nor upset the stomach. It will increase the strength and endurance of weak, nervous, irritable, careworn, haggard looking women 100 per cent in two weeks' time in many instances. I have used it in my own practice with most surprising results.—Ferdinand King, M. D.



NOTE: NUXATED IRON recommended by Dr. Ferdinand King can be obtained from any good druggist with a guarantee of success or money refunded. It is dispensed in this city by all good druggists.