

# The Evening Times and Star

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## WINNIPEG AND ST. JOHN.

The vocational education number of The Educational Review is one that should be in the hands of every educator, every business man and every citizen interested in the better training of boys and girls for gainful occupations. This number has been prepared by Miss Josephine MacLachy, the editor of the Review, with the assistance of Dr. F. H. Sexton, director of technical education in Nova Scotia, and Mr. Fletcher Pascoe, director of vocational education in New Brunswick. It contains a great mass of practical information about vocational education and its progress in Canada, and no reader can lay it down after a careful reading without being a convinced advocate of more vigorous efforts to promote the cause in this province. Perhaps one of the first questions the uninterested will ask is the following: What are they doing elsewhere? We in the east are always interested in what the west is doing, and in answer to the question we may quote from an article by Mr. R. B. Vaughan, director of technical education in Manitoba, regarding what is being done in the city of Winnipeg. He writes:—

"In the schools in the city of Winnipeg work in practical arts is carried on throughout all the grades. From grade V. to VII. boys take wood-working and mechanical drawing, and the girls household arts for one-half day per week. In grade VIII girls are given domestic science and boys take industrial work in the shops of the technical high schools. In parts of the city where junior high schools have been established, including grades from VII. to IX., time varying from one-half day to one and one-half days per week is given to industrial or home-making courses. Winnipeg has two large technical high schools located to be accessible to the large parts of the city. These schools are equipped with rooms for blacksmithing, machine-shop work, wood-turning and pattern-making, wood-working (machine equipment), printing, electricity, auto mechanics, mechanical drawings, cooking, sewing, laundry work, millinery, typewriting and commercial courses. The curriculum provides for instruction in home-making courses, technical and commercial courses, teachers' courses and matriculation courses. The technical schools have been specially equipped to accommodate the large demand for evening classes, and are fitted up with expensive machinery to enable journeymen mechanics to take up higher work in their respective trades. Continuation courses have been carried on in printing, with voluntary co-operation employer and employee, in which the boys attend for two half-days per week. In the evening school the present enrolment for technical classes is 3,821, having a total of 179 different departments or classes running from one to four nights per week. The vocational work of the evening schools comprises commercial courses, including bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting and commercial correspondence; home-making courses in cooking, household management, dress-making, millinery, textiles, child's clothing, plain sewing and physical training; building trades, including classes in road-making, architectural drawing, building construction and estimating; trades and industrial courses, including forging, tin-smithing, design, pattern-making, machinists' mathematics, electrical courses, auto mechanics, Canada sign-writing, printing, machine drawing, applied physics and chemistry, and commercial arts courses. The vocational work of the evening schools has been confined chiefly to those already employed in vocations. The teachers have been procured mainly from industrial establishments and have had several years' practical experience, and, if possible, some teaching experience."

Why should Winnipeg lead the old-established city of St. John so very far in vocational education? Why should the boys and girls at school and those who have left school have such superior opportunities in the western city?

The coal trade of the United States has undergone a remarkable change within a year. When a coal strike was threatened in Britain orders poured in to the United States from France and Italy. The strike in Britain was averted. Then because Britain could sell cheaper, American orders were cancelled. In the meantime the production of soft coal in the United States had reached very high figures. The export trade having failed, prices at home declined, and now it is a case of liquidation and readjustment in the coal industry.

Ottawa is naturally interested in the proposed American legislation that would make the Canadian dollar worth still less in that country and deprive Canadian producers of one market. Canada is the second best customer of the United States in the matter of trade. If this country put an embargo on American manufactured goods our neighbors would discover that trade restrictions need not always work one way. If they want this market they must play the game fairly.

Sugar is now selling at ten cents per pound wholesale in Montreal. The consumer is now getting the best of the situation.

## A WISE POLICY.

The annual report of Commissioner General Caminetti, in charge of the United States Immigration Bureau, deals with the activities of aliens, anarchists, communists and kindred classes in the country last year. We quote from a summary of the report.

"He says the activities for the last twelve months in this line of work have been greater than all previous efforts in this direction. He reviews the arrests in November and December, principally members of the Union of Russian Workers, and notes that of the 462 Russians taken into custody orders were issued for the deportation of 246. While these events were in progress the Communist and Communist Labor party became active in the city, and in the neighborhood of 5,000 warrants for arrests were issued. Approximately 5,000 of these warrants were served and 556 of those arrested were ordered deported."

This action on the part of the authorities has had a salutary effect, for though there is still much unrest in the great centres the persons who would overthrow ordered government are much less noisy. The triumph of the Republicans in the presidential elections is said by many members of that party to mean that the real American people propose to conduct their own affairs in their own way, and that those who interfere will do so at their peril.

Halifax Chronicle—Some American newspapers are pointing out that this is a very menacing proposal for the United States, which sells Canada almost twice as much as she buys from this country. Whether these warnings are heeded or not, at all events we are given an idea of what the Republican policy of "adequate protection" may mean. It is another sharp reminder of the great advantage which Canada lost when the splendid Reciprocity Agreement, negotiated by Hon. W. S. Fielding in 1910, was rejected. We may pay the penalty for that huge blunder in increasing costs in the years to come.

Two steamship captains who have been crossing to this port for years make very strong charges against the manner in which aids to navigation in the Bay of Fundy are looked after by the marine department. Similar complaint comes from Halifax regarding that part of the coast. It is another case of neglect of the maritime provinces, and adds to the general and growing dissatisfaction in this part of Canada with the treatment received at the hands of the Ottawa authorities, who seem to think Canada begins at Quebec or Montreal.

One of the most marvellous of the stories told about the wireless is that which describes the surgeon on one steamer directing by wireless the treatment of men on another steamer who were suffering from broken limbs. The surgeon could not reach the other vessel, but he could get a description of the cases and prescribe treatment, and the treatment was successful. Science unfolds new marvels every day, and man's mastery of the use of Nature's forces grows from year to year.

In the Rhonda coal fields in Wales eleven men have been discharged on the ground that their work was not remunerative to the company, and a general strike has been called. If it is the contention of the strikers that men who cannot earn their wages must nevertheless be employed, the general application of such a principle would soon bankrupt any enterprise. One of the essentials in successful industry is efficiency.

The Irish Home Rule Bill is received without enthusiasm. If it is to be of any value, that value must be proved by results before either north or south will be much in its favor. The situation is peculiar. Some critics express the view that the new measure will not even get the opportunity to prove its merits or demerits, so indifferent or hostile are the people to the system it would bring into effect.

The unemployment problem in England is so serious that even Mr. Lloyd George suggests emigration to other parts of the Empire as a remedy that may become necessary. The estimate of the number unemployed varies from over half a million to a million.

The merchants report that the abolition of the luxury tax has helped Christmas trade. In St. John the stores appear to be doing a good business, and prices have been made much more attractive than they were some weeks ago.

Toronto Globe—McKinley was not able to put Canada out of business by hostile tariff legislation when this country was far less powerful as a factor in the world trade than it is today. Harding will have less success than McKinley.

Toronto, like New York, finds it necessary to round up the criminals by twelve highway robberies in a week is quite a record for a Canadian city.

The dust flying in the streets on the 22nd day of December may make us proud of our winter climate, but our noses and lungs protest.



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## THE TROUBLED WORLD.

The clashing foreign nations have grief to give away; new woes and tribulations afflict them every day; there is no sign of stopping, but there is frantic yawning, and fireworks always popping, from Poland to Cathay. The nations, they are many, and far is on the breeze the call of old Kilkenny were mild, compared with these, compared with peoples craving for blood, in ripples waving, in which they may be laying their fetlocks and their knees. Each nation has a boulder with which to swing a foe; a chip is on each shoulder, inviting drastic blow; and governments are growing, and anarchists are howling, and all the world is yawning, like someone in the snow. Is this the peace we have been waiting for? What was done? Is this the peace we paid for with bloodshed by the ton? Is this the peace our brothers, our uncles and some others, forsook their wives and mothers to gather with the gun? At home we have our squabbles, disturb the peace at times, while we pursue such babbles as politics and dimes; but we don't stand bawling, denouncing, roaring, hating, the other nations, waiting a chance to pull some crimes. For which we should be grateful, our thanks we should declare, when we've consumed a plateful of luscious Christmas fare; the bells of joy are ringing, and carol-folk are singing, and holly boughs are swinging, and peace is in the air.

## CANADA—LAST AND WEST

Domestic Happenings of Other Days.

### CHAMPLAIN'S MISTAKE.

When Champlain made his great visit to the Huron Indians of Ontario in 1616 he made a great mistake; he decided to go with them on an expedition against the Iroquois in New York State. The branch of that great savage nation that he encountered was the Onondagas, whose village in Madison County in the region of Lake Ontario, was attacked. The Hurons had come upon a small party of Onondagas at work and attacked at once. But the invaders met a savage resistance and were driven back into Champlain and his few friends opened fire with their muskets. This told the Onondagas that there were white men with the party and they soon discovered they were French. The Iroquois never forgave the French for siding with their enemies and bitterly did many a wrong to the French in later years.

Not only was the campaign a political error but it brought great physical suffering to Champlain himself. In one of the fights he was shot in the knee by an arrow from an Iroquois brave; the wound gave him much pain and kept him a semi-invalid for a long time. When the party returned to the coast of the Onondagas they found the village had been burned and almost lost his life as a consequence. Once he was lost in the forest for a time and succeeded in escaping only after a great deal of difficulty.

The expedition was hardly back on friendly soil when Champlain was able to see that he had made a bitter enemy for France. Repeatedly in later years he tried to explain the affair by saying he had gone more as a spectator than as a participant in the fighting, but the records of Germany and Belgium wandered for seventy-two days through that country, Luxembourg and Belgium, and the central court of the Netherlands and reported to the nearest British consul.

During this period Lieutenant O'Brien was many times in imminent danger of recapture. He spoke no German, but knew sufficient French to make himself known to a friendly Belgian, who sheltered him for several days. To cross the electrically charged wire fence on the Dutch border, he built a bridge which broke under his weight and threw him across the wire. He was severely shocked but recovered and dug his way under the wires.

Lieutenant O'Brien was acclaimed as a hero both in England and the United States. He was received by King George at Buckingham Palace. Upon his return to the United States he was enthusiastically received and appeared in public as a lecturer and a monologist. After the war he gave exhibition lectures at some of the flying fields in the country in connection with his lecture tours.

Two years ago Lieutenant O'Brien fell 2,000 feet at Kelley Field, San Antonio, Texas, and escaped with a broken nose.

## NEWS NOTES ABOUT PROMINENT BAPTISTS

(Maritime Baptists.)  
Rev. G. G. Kincaid is being richly blessed in his work at Gardiner, Me. The Kennebec Journal is authority for the statement that on a recent Wednesday evening his church had what was believed by some to be the largest mid-winter prayer meeting in the state. The seating capacity of the house was taxed and nearly a hundred testimonies were given.

Rev. York A. King is now laboring as superintendent of evangelism for New England. He is a native of New Brunswick, his home being near Petticoke. He was for a time a student in the old Union Baptist Seminary at St. Martins.

A few weeks ago we announced that Rev. Roy E. Durkee now felt that his health was sufficiently established to warrant him in taking up pastoral work again. We learn from a local exchange that the Centreville field (Cape Sable Island) has secured Mr. Durkee's services and he will at once take up his work on that field.

Rev. W. A. Stelling has accepted a call to the Tiverton field and has taken up his work there. By this the First Digby Neck church is left vacant.

Dr. D. Hutchinson spent last Sunday in Halifax, where he assisted Pastor Daley in the dedication of the new edifice of the Tabernacle church. In his absence the services at Main street were conducted by Editor Colpitts.

Rev. L. J. Thingley has just closed an evangelistic campaign on the Rothesay-Kingsfield field. Some of the fruits of his work, and of the faithful labors of the pastor, Rev. E. A. Allaby, is seen in the organization of a new church at Eri's Cove. After a few days' vacation at Christmas, Mr. Thingley will go to Grand Manan, where he will assist Pastor R. O. Morse in special services.

The work of Rev. W. B. Bezanson in behalf of the rebuilding fund of the Dartmouth church was meeting with splendid success when it was unfortunately interrupted. All will regret to hear that he is now in the Victoria General Hospital, where he has undergone an operation for appendicitis. It is feared that he may have to undergo a further operation.

Rev. N. N. Rand has entered upon his fourth year as pastor of the Baptist church at Manlius, N. Y. As a very substantial mark of appreciation the

## HERO OF THE AIR COMMITS SUICIDE

Former Member of R. A. F. Shoots Himself Following Estrangement of Wife.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 22.—Lieutenant "Pat" O'Brien, an American, hero of the British Royal Flying Corps in the World War, committed suicide by shooting this week in a local hotel.

"With all my war record, I am just like the rest of the people—a little bit of clay," he wrote in a note found in his room. "Only a coward would do what I am doing." The note indicated that failure to bring about a reconciliation with his wife, a moving picture actress led to O'Brien's act.

Lieutenant "Pat" O'Brien, a native of California, but whose home was at Monrovia, Ill., when he first took up aviation, was one of the first American flyers to win distinction in the war.

In the summer of 1917 he fell several thousand feet in a battle between six British and twenty German aviators and landed behind the enemy lines. He recovered consciousness in a German hospital, and Lieutenant O'Brien was held for several weeks at Courtrol, Belgium, and was started for a prison camp in Germany.

He escaped by jumping from a train going at a rate of thirty miles an hour and hid in the woods before the entrance to the camp. He wandered for several days through that country, Luxembourg and Belgium, and the central court of the Netherlands and reported to the nearest British consul.

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## LORD ROBERTS' WIDOW DEAD

London, Dec. 21.—Nora Henrietta, Dowager Countess Roberts, widow of the late Field Marshal Earl Roberts, died today at her residence in Acot Heath. The Countess Roberts was the daughter of the late Captain John Bews, of the 2nd Regiment and married Earl Roberts in 1839. Earl Roberts died in 1914.

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