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Do not forget that if the days are very warm, the nights, on the other hand are very cool and that a glass of

RED CROSS GIN

taken when going to bed will protect you against chills and summer colds which are so long to cure; it insures peaceful and comfortable sleep.

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HOW RUSSIA SEEMS TO THE JEWS BEFORE LEAVING AND ON RETURNING

Life of Hyman Ravven as Told by Himself—Gives His Early Experiences and Later Impressions—What He Observed.

What the Jewish boy experiences before leaving Russia for America and what he feels and thinks on seeing his native country again may be appreciated somewhat from the following interview with Hyman S. Ravven, naturalized citizen at the Boston Civic Service House, the sketch being presented as it was given originally, in biographic form.

I was born in Merez, a village in the province of Wilno. My education began at the age of 5. Being a Jew, I was debarred from entering the secular school, so was sent instead to the heder, which was a school but where the rabbi lived and instructed the 15 or 20 children placed under his care each year.

At the age of 12 I was ready to begin the study of the Talmud, so I was sent to a nearby town to attend the yeshivah, a higher school than the heder and conducted by several rabbis instead of one. Here, there were between 200 and 300 students, who, according to the custom of those days, boarded on the installment plan with the people of the town. By this I mean that we were apportioned among different families; at other times we would be with the same family for a day or perhaps longer.

At the age of 15 or 16 I was sent to the yeshivah, a higher school than the heder and conducted by several rabbis instead of one. Here, there were between 200 and 300 students, who, according to the custom of those days, boarded on the installment plan with the people of the town.

Incentive to Learning. If I had not done as many Jewish boys do, I would have stayed longer at the yeshivah and continued my study of the Talmud in one of the synagogues, with the hope of some day becoming a rabbi. These young men who study at a synagogue are called perushim, and they are very much in demand as prospective sons-in-law. Ambitious fathers with marriageable daughters seek these young men out, and the more learning a young man has the more he is desired as a member of the family.

After I left the yeshivah I was apprenticed to a jeweler for a month, but I did not like the treatment I received from the older young men in the shop, so I returned to Merez and worked as an assistant in my father's general merchandise store. My position here was not distasteful to me but I had no intention of keeping it permanently, for already the desire for travel had begun to stir me and I longed to come to America.

There was still another reason, however—the strongest reason of all, perhaps—which made me dread to remain in Russia; if I stayed, I would at the age of 21 have to go into the army (cloves are never taken into the navy) and serve for a period of at least three years and eight months. During this time of captivity I would be learning nothing that would aid me professionally; being a Jew, I would never be permitted any rank save that of a common soldier, and I would be earning only 2 cents a day. I could avoid conscription only by disabling myself, as many young men do, but I did not wish to resort to such severe measures, so I quickly put aside enough money to pay my passage to America and then told my parents that I was going.

How to get out of the country was a puzzle, but I finally decided to hire out as a laborer on one of the barges which went down our river to Germany. My passport said that I would return to Russia, and I expected to, but not until many years later. My scheme worked successfully and at the age of 18 I arrived in Boston.

Since that memorable day in July 1901, I have seen a good deal of the United States, because I have visited one of my brothers in Chicago and another in Los Angeles. When I landed I could not speak a word of English, so I was taken care of temporarily by the brother who happened to be in Boston; and since then by attendance at evening schools I have acquired

sufficient knowledge of the language to fit me for the position I now hold. When in Chicago I studied shorthand at one of the evening schools, and later I passed in Boston the examination for interpreters, which gave me the right to teach English to Russian immigrant pupils. I have done this work for three years in the Quinlan evening school, and have also taught immigrant classes for two summers at the Civic Service House.

Return to Russia. In 1908 one of my brothers and I decided to return to Russia for a visit. For nine days we had to remain in a German village, waiting for a chance to get over the border line. On the other side stood our father with only a chain between us, but we had no passports, so it was impossible to get past the chain. Finally my brother decided to buy a passport which belonged to another brother, and I bought a passport for one ruble from a young man who was running away, and went into Russia under his name. We then went into the custom house in the authorized way and paid the duty on those who leave the country without permission. I remember how I trembled lest my deception should be discovered, for that would have meant imprisonment, if not something worse. When asked whether I could write, I did not know what to answer, but finally said I could. It was fortunate that I made this answer, for I learned later that according to the description in the passport I was credited with this ability.

In the customs house we were searched for concealed literature, and at every railroad station our American made grips were regarded with suspicion by every official. Many times we had to open them for inspection. Of course, Russia was not afraid that we were going to blow it up, but it feared that we were bringing in republican ideas set down in print. An English Bible which I had with me was carefully examined and for some time I was in doubt whether it would be allowed to keep it. On every train was a gendarme whose business it was to see that no literature objectionable to the government was read on the train. These gendarmes are not the regular police; they belong to that great spy system which covers the whole length and breadth of Russia and which was organized for the purpose of exercising a close guard against liberal tendencies.

When we got to the town where we belonged we had to pay the local toll, not to molest us, for it is their practice to bring you before a magistrate on the trumped-up charge of having brought the country without permission. After we had paid out fine at the customs house for this very thing we were still in danger of being fined by the magistrate. We stayed in Russia three months, and when we left our escape was again made by the means of the gendarme in town a certain sum and he promised to get us through. These agents are found in every town and they make it their business to pay the gendarmes along the route and the sentinels on the line to let certain people pass without question. We at last reached the border line, but the sentinel said he had not received his money and so would not let us by. I paid him a tip myself, and then early in the morning, when most of the world was asleep, we ran across the line, as hundreds of people do constantly. When any one is across the Russian guard has no right to attempt to bring the fugitive back.

During my three months visit in Merez I noticed many changes that had gradually been taking place during my absence. We had at least reached the border line, but the sentinel said he had not received his money and so would not let us by. I paid him a tip myself, and then early in the morning, when most of the world was asleep, we ran across the line, as hundreds of people do constantly. When any one is across the Russian guard has no right to attempt to bring the fugitive back.

Peasant Life Improving. Among the peasants, who are either Poles or Lithuanians, I observed The Weak, Lame, Aching Back Comes From The Kidneys. These who have never been troubled with kidney trouble do not know the suffering and misery which those afflicted undergo.

On the first sign of backache Doan's Kidney Pills should be taken immediately so as to avoid days of suffering from kidney trouble. They go right to the seat of the trouble, heal the delicate membranes of the kidneys and make their action regular and natural.

Mrs. Joseph Throop, Upper Pointe du Bois, N.B., writes: "I cannot speak too well of Doan's Kidney Pills. For two years I was so tired I was a burden and I got up more tired than when I went to bed, and my back was so lame I could hardly straighten up. I took different kinds of medicine, but none of them did me any good until a friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills. I did so, and to-day I don't know what it is to be tired, and my lame back is all gone. I can establish the fact in any person suffering with lame back and the terrible tired feeling."

Price 20 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.00. Sold by all druggists. See the advertisement leading directly to the source of the pills. Doan's Kidney Pills, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

changes also. Many of them had returned from the United States as these peasants usually do after saving a money, and on coming back they had built better homes than before, houses that were larger and more sanitary than the huts they had formerly been used to in Russia. They no longer kept pigs in the front part of their dwellings, but put up separate buildings for them. They also dressed very much in the American style, and seemed to have no desire to go back to the coarse linen and woolen garments of their earlier days. The women belonging to the families of these returned immigrants no longer went to church barefooted and wearing sheepskin cloaks.

I saw any number of derby hats, something that had been quite unknown to me in my boyhood days. Life among the peasants under the general to be improving, and the change was due, it seemed to me, to the spread of American ideas, and ideals. It is like that this improvement will continue for the peasants will continue to return from America. Their purpose in going is mainly to save money, but they do not as a rule intend to stay permanently, as they much prefer farming in Russia to a laborer's existence in a congested American city. With the Jews the situation is far different; when they go to America they plan to become citizens, since there is no good reason why they should ever wish to return for permanent residence in a country where every official position is closed to them and where they are not even permitted to purchase land.

DATES AND HOURS FOR DEPARTMENTAL EXAMS

The departmental examinations of the board of education will be held in the High School building, St. John, and in Frederick, Moncton, Chatham, Sussex, Riverview, Campbellton, Bathurst, Richibucto, St. Stephen, Woodstock and Grand Falls. St. John is by far the largest station. Inspector McLean and assistants will have charge of St. John. The following is the programme:

Normal School Entrance. Tuesday, July 2nd—9 a. m., Assigning Seats, etc.; 10 a. m., B. and C. History; Prac. Math. (Sup.); 2 p. m., Algebra. Wednesday, July 3rd—9 a. m., Arithmetic; 11:15 a. m., Natural Science; 2:30 p. m., English Grammar, Latin (Sup.) Thursday, July 4th—9 a. m., Geometry; 11:15 a. m., Geography; 2:30 p. m., French. Matriculation.

Tuesday, July 2nd—9 a. m., Assigning Seats, etc.; 10 a. m., English Literature; 2 p. m., Algebra and Arithmetic. Wednesday, July 3rd—9 a. m., Latin; 11:15 a. m., Chemistry; 2:30 p. m., English Grammar. Thursday, July 4th—9 a. m., Geometry; 11:10 a. m., Botany; 2:30 p. m., History and Geography. Friday, July 5th—8:30 a. m., Greek or French.

Leaving Examination. Tuesday, July 2nd—9 a. m., Assigning Seats; 10 a. m., English Literature; 2 p. m., Arithmetic and Bookkeeping. Wednesday, July 3rd—9 a. m., Latin; 11:15 a. m., Chemistry; 2:30 p. m., English Grammar. Thursday, July 4th—9 a. m., Geometry; 11:10 a. m., Botany; 2:30 p. m., History and Geography. Friday, July 5th—8:30 a. m., French; 10:35 p. m., Algebra; 2:30 p. m., Physiology.

THE EXECUTIVE WAS ELECTED YESTERDAY

Fredericton, June 28.—At this morning's session of the N. B. Educational Institute, the following were elected to constitute the executive for the ensuing year: H. H. Hagerman, Dr. H. S. Bridges, Edna M. Golding, Dr. B. C. Portery, V. J. Miles, G. J. Oulton, Ruth Thurbie, James Starrack, Joseph Alexander and P. G. McFarlane. Inspector Meagher was elected representative to the university senate. Mrs. John Lawrence, of St. John, spoke on Doctor Montessori's system of teaching feeble-minded children. She explained the system at some length and cordially enforced it. The discussion was participated in by Miss Edna Golding, Inspector O'Brien, Inspector Hanson, Doctor Bridges and G. J. Oulton. Dr. Bridges advocated special schools for mentally defective children. The sum of \$129 was subscribed for a needy teacher.

NEW YORK COLLAR MANUFACTURER DIES SUDDENLY

Troy, N. Y., June 28.—Geo. B. Cluett, founder of the collar industry of Cluett, Peabody & Company, died today at his home in this city. He established extensive charities, including hospitals and clubs for boys, and fitted out one of the ships in the Labrador mission work of Dr. Wilfrid Grenfell.

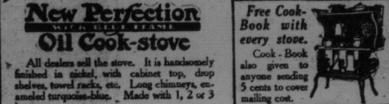
A Sensation in Durham.

(Durham, Ont., Chronicle.) J. S. McIlraith's shoemaker owns a bicycle, and the other day bought a sort of devilish whistle affair to warn people he is coming. He seems as tickled with the contrivance as a baby with a brand new rattle and sails around town screaming like one possessed. No doubt he will tire of his toy in a few days, and everything will then return to normal.



The New Perfection Oil Cook-stove Suits Everybody

It suits the most exacting French chef. It suits the housewife. It is found in luxurious villas—in camps—in farms—in humble city homes. Everybody uses it; everybody likes it. It is the all-round stove for all the year round. It bakes, broils, roasts and toasts as well as a coal range. It is equipped with a special heating plate, and we sell the New Perfection oven, broiler, toaster, and pancake griddle—each specially designed for use with the



Free Cook-Book with every stove. Cook-Book also given to anyone sending 5 cents to cover mailing cost.

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A delicious, wholesome combination for the Summer days when the appetite craves relief from heavy meats and canned vegetables. Nothing so healthful and nourishing and nothing so easy to prepare. Heat one or more biscuits in oven to restore crispness; then cover with berries and serve with milk or cream and sweeten to suit the taste. A refreshing, strengthening dish that requires no baking or cooking.

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