

SWITCHBOARD HEROINES AIDED IN DISASTERS

Prompt Action of Hello Girls Has Counted Heavily in Cases Where Grave Danger Threatened; Examples of Cool Courage.

When "Hello Girls" were stationed at the switchboard in the big munitions plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry company on the Jersey meadows, near Kingsland, and tangled the telephone bells in the various sheds to give warning of impending disaster she probably saved the lives of hundreds of workers by her coolness and heroic action. But telephone girls have a way of doing just that sort of thing.

Although Miss McNamara's courage in remaining at the switchboard in the munitions plant and doing what she considered her duty in the face of what seemed certain death was especially conspicuous, there are many other cases on record in which telephone girls have stuck to their posts in spite of danger. They have done so while fire was licking at the very doors of the rooms in which they were working; while floods have threatened the destruction of the building from which they were sending out the alarm.

The bravery of Miss McNamara brings to mind the case of another telephone girl who was placed in a somewhat similar position to that of the New Jersey heroine. Miss McNamara's act was doubtless the result of an impulsive idea of her duty under the circumstances. She had to think quick and act quicker. There was no alternative; she acted without giving the matter second thought.

But in the case of the other girl the danger that threatened came slowly. She had ample time to give full consideration to the peril she would encounter if she remained at the board. Undoubtedly she could have reached safety if she preferred to do so; but she didn't. Her decision to remain at her post and spread the alarm was the means of warning hundreds of persons, who were thus enabled to get outside the danger zone in time.

This was the case of Miss Arline Barnell, an operator in the exchange at Zanesville, Ohio, during the great flood in March, 1913. In spite of the fact that the water rushed through the street in which the telephone exchange was situated, at one time rising as high as the second story of buildings in close proximity to the exchange, in spite of the fact that fire caused by the flood at one time threatened the exchange, Miss Barnell remained at her post and spread the alarm up to the very moment that the local telephone system gave out.

When the local system gave out, New York and over this Miss Barnell sent an appeal to the world at large to send relief in the form of food to the starving and pent up inhabitants of Zanesville. Because of the fact that the rushing waters had cut off all telegraph wires leading out of the city it was impossible to get to New York the true conditions that existed in the Ohio city, until Miss Barnell sent the facts over the one remaining telephone wire.

Miss Barnell's own version of the conditions that existed in the food and devastated city was picturesque. To the person at the New York end of the wire she said:

"From the front windows, we can see bodies floating in the water and everywhere the scene is awful. The town is in darkness, as the electric plant has been swept away and our only light is from the one gas main that hasn't broken.

"You cannot even faintly imagine how horrible it is here. The only telephone line left is long distance, over which I am talking to you in New York. All the way up Main street to Second street the water is very, very deep. It is at least 40 feet above high water mark. It is deep right up to Sixth street, where this building is located. We can see the buildings burning down from our windows. Tell the people everywhere to send us food.

"I'm pretty tired tonight, but I must keep on working. There are four girls here and we haven't rested since day before yesterday. But we don't think of ourselves when we remember the poor women and babies down there under the water. It's little enough we can do, but we'll do it as long as we can stay awake.

"Don't forget to tell people to send us food and clothes and medicine. We don't need money. It would be just in the way and it can't buy what we need. Don't forget to tell them that—good night, New York."

Now that the heroic deeds of Miss McNamara and Miss Barnell in the face of explosion and flood have been recorded it is time that the case of the telephone girls in the exchange in Sutter, N. Y., be considered. Those girls had to face the peril of fire when they committed themselves to the task of remaining at work summoning assistance from neighboring towns. The peril was so imminent that the heat cracked the windows beside which they worked.

The fire started early in the morning of September 29, 1915. It destroyed the largest hotel in the town, the Rockland House and for a time threatened the town itself.

From the windows of the exchange the telephone girls were able to grasp the extent of the blaze, which was fanned by a high wind. Without undue deliberation the girls summoned assistance from the fire departments in Paterson, Ridgewood, Spring Valley, Tuxedo, Ramsey, Walwick, Lawrence, and other places.

The girls had been notified to leave their posts because of the impending danger. They absolutely refused to do until they were assured that their efforts had brought the needed assistance.

In January, 1916, the West furnished proof that the "Hello" telephone girl was not a product of any 18 of that year that three young men tried to break into the telephone exchange at Andale, Kan., and destroy the means of communication after cutting the telephone wires in the Missouri Pacific station soon after 2 o'clock in the morning.

They might have succeeded had it not been for the courage displayed by Miss Clara Dressel, 19 years old, the telephone operator. She was awakened by the splintering of the door panels. She reached for an automatic revolver and began firing. The robbers retreating before the unexpected attack.

As she shot she pushed the plug in to the number of Town Marshal Helder and notified him of what was happening. The marshal rang the fire bell. The town began to wake up. Miss Dressel in the meantime had got the Wichita police on the wire and eight policemen started along the Missouri Pacific tracks.

Despite the fact that their presence in town had been made known by Miss Dressel's prompt action in notifying the marshal, the robbers set to work to blow open the vaults in the State bank. For two hours while the safe blowers worked their pale outside stood off the citizens, who had been aroused by the telephone girl. With the entire town firing in their direction the robbers worked coolly. Three hundred shots were poured into the bank, and every window in the main street was broken by the fusillade.

After the third attempt to blow the safe had exhausted their supply of dynamite the robbers got into an automobile and drove off followed by many shots. The machine broke down and they were forced to take to the railroad tracks, where the police from Wichita, summoned by Miss Dressel, met them. Three of the robbers were captured, but a fourth escaped.

How varied may be the causes calling for prompt action by the telephone operators was illustrated by the experience of Miss M. M. Gildea, supervisor of the Flatbush telephone exchange, in March, 1915. This time the telephone was the medium through which Miss Gildea's name was brought before the public.

Shortly after 1 o'clock on the afternoon of March 23, came a faint voice over the telephone to Miss Gildea, who was acting as chief operator at the time. The voice asked that Dr. Edward A. Keyes of 219 Rutland road be sent in a hurry, "as mother is dying."

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The pain of rheumatism is quickly rubbed away with Nerviline.

This is a swift, lasting, and safe way to cure rheumatism. You can depend on Nerviline. It has the power, the penetrating force, the control over that is so essential to a rheumatic remedy.

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F. P. GUTELIUS, General Manager, Canadian Government Railways.

Dated at Moncton, N. B., January 27th, 1917.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

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W. W. CORY, C. M. G., Deputy of the Minister of Interior, N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

HIS HEART BADLY AFFECTED

"Fruit-a-Lives" Soon Relieved This Dangerous Condition

699 Gerrard St. East, Toronto.

"For two years I was a victim of acute indigestion and gas in the stomach. It afterwards attacked my heart and I had pains all over my body, so that I could hardly move around. I tried all kinds of medicine but none of them did me any good. At last I decided to try 'Fruit-a-Lives.' I bought the first box last June, and now I am well, after using only three boxes. I recommend 'Fruit-a-Lives' to anyone suffering from indigestion."

FRED J. CAYVEN.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-Lives Limited, Ottawa.

"The operator heard a crash as if the speaker had fallen and then groans were audible.

Miss Gildea got into communication with Dr. Keyes and told him that the call had come from the home of Mrs. Carol Khouri, 503 East Twenty-sixth street, Brooklyn.

Miss Gildea also notified Police Headquarters and Police Officer John Seery, who received the message sent a call to the Kings County hospital for an ambulance.

Dr. Plesley, Stedman and Sage hurried to the house.

The physicians and several policemen from the Snyder avenue station broke open the hall door. They were

almost overcome by gas. On the floor in the dining room, still clutching the telephone receiver, they found Mrs. Khouri unconscious. In the same condition in an adjoining room lay Miss Marie and near a water heater in the cellar from which gas was gushing the searchers stumbled over the form of Assad Khouri.

It seems that a defective burner on the gas heater had allowed the gas to escape. Mr. Khouri had detected the leak apparently and was about to turn off the jet when overcome. Shortly after the women members of the household succumbed.

It is evident that if Miss Gildea had not been prompt in realizing the situation and summoning aid the three persons would have been asphyxiated.

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COMPOSITION CONTEST FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

A Series of Story—Writing Competitions, with Weekly Prizes

During the past year, the thousands of letters received in connection with the Children's Corner of The Standard, have revealed two outstanding facts. First, that the boys and girls of Eastern Canada are being particularly well trained in composition; second, that in some cases whole grades, and country schools, have become interested, and joined the Children's Corner.

To still further encourage this, the following list of subjects for composition have been arranged, and published. Covering as they do, a wide range of subjects, including current history, local geography, literature, etc., it is hoped that hundreds of children in the Maritime Provinces, will sit down and write what their thoughts are on the subjects given. A good plan would be to have this list and conditions, pasted on a piece of cardboard, and then to get your teacher to hang it up in the room for reference.

PRIZES TO BE AWARDED

Three prizes and five certificates will be awarded every week, and then at the end of three months to the boy or girl securing the highest number of marks, an extra valuable prize will be awarded, whilst the teacher in whose grade or school the prize winner is, will also receive a splendid award. Marks will be given weekly, as follows: First Prize—Five marks; Second Prize—Four marks; Third Prize—Three marks; Certificates—Two Marks. All who enter—One Mark.

All communications to be addressed to

UNCLE DICK, THE STANDARD, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Whose decision must be considered as final.

Subject. Date of reaching this office. Awards will be published.

1. What is the "Patriotic Fund" and why should we contribute to it? Jan. 23 Jan. 27

2. Tell what you know about the following capitals, as to their people, custom, etc: London/Paris/Petrograd, Rome and Berlin. Jan. 30 Feb. 3

3. The British Prime Minister, Lloyd George? Feb. 6 Feb. 10

4. Anything in Current History, now interesting the Public. Feb. 13 Feb. 17

5. The subject which interests you most at school, and why. Feb. 20 Feb. 24

6. A review of what you consider is your favorite book. Feb. 27 Mar. 3

7. Describe a journey taken by a Canadian Soldier from St. John to the battlefield in France, via Liverpool and London. Mar. 6 Mar. 10

8. Give a general story as to the work of the British Navy in the present war. Mar. 13 Mar. 17

9. This week's subject is left to the choice of those entering the contest. Mar. 20 Mar. 24

10. The legend of St. George, the Patron Saint of England. Mar. 27 Mar. 31

11. What is the most noble deed you have read of in connection with the present war? April 3 April 7

12. What would you like to be when you grow up—and why. April 10 April 14

13. What is your idea of a kindly deed—Describe some kindly deed you have performed, or heard of being done by some other boy or girl. April 17 April 21

RULES OF THE CONTEST:

1. All entries to have the coupon as given below, filled in and attached.

2. No composition to be more than 300 words.

3. All entries must reach this office on or before the date given at the side.

4. Whilst writing will not be considered in the judging, all competitors are expected to send in the neatest work.

As this list will not be published more than once or twice, we would urge teachers and pupils to cut this one out, paste same on a card, and hang up for reference.

CONTEST COUPON

Name Address School Age Birthday Grade Name of Teacher

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SURPRISE
PURE HARD SOAP.



DON'T burn or bleach dirt out of your clothes. **SURPRISE** gently loosens all dirt and clean water does the rest.

Classified Advertising

One cent per word each insertion. Discount of 33-1-3 per cent. on advertisements running one week or longer if paid in advance. Minimum charge twenty-five cents.

LOST.

LADY'S POCKETBOOK, on Monday afternoon about 4.30, somewhere between M. R. and A's store and St. James' street via Charlotte. Finder please return to Standard Office.

WANTED.

Boys Wanted

Apply

T. S. SIMMS & Co. Ltd.