

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN N. B., FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1912

## The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 19, 1912.

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## THE TITANIC DISASTER

When the Cunard liner Carpathia was warped in to her dock at New York last night, the worst fears of the people waiting for definite news of the extent of the disaster to the Titanic were more than confirmed. The toll of the sea was greater than had been reported, for almost sixteen hundred persons went down, and several died after being taken on board the Carpathia. The survivors brought with them mental pictures of an awful scene as the great liner plunged forward and sank from their sight. With agonized cries of the doomed passengers still in their ears, and the strains of a familiar hymn played by the gallant fellows of the orchestra in that supreme moment, the people in the boats found themselves alone on the empty sea.

The tale they tell is one that may well stagger the world and command the attention of parliaments. A steamship with 2,940 souls on board, and with boat accommodation for only about 600 in case of disaster, was moving at high speed in the zone of the iceberg, without a search light, or such reasonable precautions as would have averted disaster. The night was calm and starry, and a careful watch and a moderate rate of speed should have prevented the catastrophe which has thrown two continents into mourning. Out of this awful event will surely come such action as will guarantee greater safety for lives at sea.

There is one touch of brightness in the gloomy picture. Opportunity was given to save the women and the children, and one survivor says that no woman was left on board except those who refused to leave their husbands. It may be hoped that this statement is true. Doubtless there were cowards, and doubtless there was a few panic at the last; but while the boats were receiving their precious freight, among men stood by to see that first place was given to the women and the little ones. It has yet to be explained, however, why all the boats were not filled; for some of them would have held many more persons. On a calm sea, every boat should have been filled to its capacity.

## FLEMING THE PARTISAN

Premier Fleming boldly announces that he will not award a contract for public printing to a political opponent. That is the substance of the statement he made in the legislature. It reveals Mr. Fleming in his true light. He is not premier of New Brunswick for the purpose of conducting the affairs of the province with due regard for economy, but for the purpose of getting into power. The people of the province do not need to be told that a man who will make such a statement as that attributed to Mr. Fleming is not the right man to have at the head of the government. It would be impossible for such a man to act independently in any matter that might come up. His first thought would be of party, and his second, if he had any scruples of thought, of the country. The record of the government since it came into power shows that it places partisanship first.

When he won the elections in 1908, Hon. Mr. Hazen tendered his thanks to the Liberals who had voted for him, and assured them that he would not forget the support that had been given him. Almost immediately afterwards, however, he threw the whole resources of the provincial government into a federal campaign in a determined effort to defeat the Liberal party. The attempt was a miserable failure, but it opened the eyes of the Liberals, and they have been opened wider and wider ever since. Mr. Fleming has assured the Liberals that he would be very glad to have their support in the coming elections, but they have taken his measure and will not be deceived a second time.

In marked contrast to the attitude of Premier Fleming, Mr. Copp declares, in the most positive way, that if he should become the head of the government and award printing contracts, they would be awarded to the lowest tenderer. In that case the province would reap the benefit. Under the Fleming regime the benefit goes to partisan newspapers, which depend largely upon government favors for their very existence.

## TUBERCULOSIS

The Times yesterday quoted some statements made by Hon. Mr. Armstrong in the Nova Scotia legislature on the bill providing for municipal sanitaria. This bill provides that any municipal or incorporated town may acquire lands and erect and erect or purchase and equip buildings, or several municipalities may jointly agree to establish a sanitarium. The province undertakes to pay 1.5 of the cost of building and equipment, not to exceed, however, the sum of \$4,000. It is further provided that the governing council may pay toward the maintenance and support of any sanitarium \$1.50 for each week's actual treatment and stay of every patient, the total not to exceed \$1,000 a year to any sanitarium. In the course of his address Hon. Mr. Armstrong quoted statistics to show what question and the establishment of sanitarium have done in several countries. We quote:—

"In England, in 1881 the death rate was 57 to the 100,000. By means of educative methods, the establishment of sanitarium, and dispensaries the death rate had been reduced to 136 to the 100,000. In Germany from 1877 to 1881 the rate was 53.7 per 100,000, from 1887 to 1901 it was 189 per 100,000. In New York in 1890 it was 205 to the 100,000. For a period

of twenty-five years previous to 1900 it was 11 per cent. In 1900 it had been reduced to 10 per cent, and in 1910 it had been reduced to 9.5 per cent."

Mr. Armstrong pointed out that Ontario has an act similar to that proposed in Nova Scotia, and one of the western provinces had enacted a bill with somewhat similar provisions. The speaker gave a series of figures showing results of a number of years' operations in Germany and made the following comment:—

"These figures indicate not the percentage of those cured, but of patients treated whose working capacity was preserved. The fact that eight years after discharge from sanitarium 73 per cent. of those treated were still able to work and 61 per cent. retained a full working capacity must effectually confute the assertion that the clinical results of sanitarium treatment did not justify their existence."

Perhaps one of the most interesting parts of his address related to objections that are made to the establishment of sanitarium within the limits of, or adjacent to, a city. Those objections are that they are a danger to the community, that they injure business and that they depreciate the value of property. On this point the health officer of Ontario has said:—

"But it is now almost universal knowledge that as a rule business is improved, the population increases, and there is less tuberculosis infection in communities adjacent to sanitarium than anywhere else. Taking thirty-three institutions in twenty-two different states in the United States, it is conclusively proved that in 67 per cent. the surrounding property increased in value. In 23 per cent. the assessed values increased, and in over fifty per cent. new residents were attracted. In no instance has it been shown that property decreased in value or population decreased from this cause. There is no place so free from infection as a well conducted sanitarium for consumption. In nineteen years no servant, nurse or attendant at Trudeau has contracted the disease. The fact that meat, milk, butter, eggs, cream and other first-class foods are consumed therein in large quantities is surely an argument in favor of rather than against business interests. The existence of a well conducted sanitarium is a gratuitous advertisement of the city or town as a health resort. It becomes a school of hygiene prophylaxis and treatment, an educator in respect to this matter of which only those who come in closer contact with it are fully aware."

Among the advantages of a local sanitarium are the following:—

"The patient not being deterred by a long journey goes to the sanitarium earlier and has consequently a better chance of cure. The expense of travel being eliminated he is thus enabled to make a longer stay. He has the comfort of being able to see his family and friends often. They, too, benefit by seeing the conditions under which the patient lives. Their intelligent co-operations are secured. The patient because of the fact that he can see his friends frequently does not suffer from homesickness. His increased length of stay prevents his going to work too soon. He does not have to readjust his life to a change of climate. Above all the local institution is a practical example to his friends and to the whole community and will often prove of value to other victims of the disease."

Several counties in Nova Scotia have already taken action looking toward the establishment of local sanitarium, and it is expected the action of the government will not only encourage them to hasten the work, but will stimulate other counties to take similar steps. It is especially important that institutions be provided for the care of both incipient and advanced cases. Nova Scotia is setting a splendid example, which ought to be followed by the province of New Brunswick.

## Substitute for Coal

(Birmingham Correspondence London Daily News)

I have today discovered a substitute for the unobtainable coal. It should be a boon to the worried housewife, and particularly to the poor in a situation like the present. A chunk of salt saturated in paraffin, if it does not give a cheerful blaze will at any rate produce a flame of considerable heat.

For a halfpenny one can buy a piece of salt the size of a brick, and the oil is 1-144, a pint to all corners. The mineral is relatively inexhaustible. It absorbs the paraffin rapidly, and is then placed in the grate and a match applied. Half a salt brick saturated with about a gill of oil will give a good blaze for half an hour or more. The plan is useful whenever a hasty fire is needed, but it should not be tried with a copper kettle, for paraffin makes a lot of soot.

## Beautiful Complexion Easy to Produce

(From The Fashion Designer)

"Half the energy and care devoted to her complexion by the average woman is misdirected and misapplied. Greasy face cream and pore-clogging powders never will give lasting beauty to the skin. The complexion of Japanese women are the wonder and envy of foreign women travelling in the Orient. Yet the Japanese beauty devotes less than five minutes a day to her complexion. All she does is gently massage her face, neck and arms daily with a solution package of myogonin in eight ounces of witch hazel. This harmless treatment produces and preserves that smooth and satiny skin, clear and soft and beautiful, delicately colored and always free from roughness, redness, wrinkles and hairs. Any woman with the same treatment can achieve the same results."

## KING COLE TEA

You'll like the flavor

RECOMPENSE

Straight through my heart this fact to-day,

By Truth's own hand is driven;

God never takes one thing away,

But something else is given.

I did not know in earlier years,

This law of love and kindness;

I only mourned through bitter tears—

My loss, in sorrow's blindness.

But, ever following each regret

Our some departed treasure,

My and peeping heart was met

With unexpected pleasure.

I thought it only happened so;

But Time this truth has taught me—

No least thing from my life can go,

But something else is brought me.

It is the Law, complete, sublime,

And now with Faith unshaken,

In patience I but bide my time,

When any joy is taken.

No matter if the crushing blow

May for the moment drive me;

Still lack of it waits Love, I know,

With some new gift to crown me.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

WORKING WITH TEASPOONS

A steam "navy" at work had attracted a large number of spectators, including two Irishmen, who, judging by their appearance, were toilers temporarily out of employment. As the big shovel at a single jerk scooped up half a ton of earth and dumped it upon a cart, one of the Irishmen remarked:

"What a shame to think of them digging up earth in that way!"

"What do you mean?" asked his companion.

"Well," said the other, "that machine is taking the bread out of the mouths of hundreds of laborers who could do their work with their picks and shovels."

"Right you are, Barney," said the other fellow.

Just then a man who had been looking on remarked:

"Look here, you fellows, if that digging would give work to a hundred men with shovels and picks, why couldn't a thousand men and give them teaspoons to do the job?"

The Irishmen, to their credit, saw the force of the remark, and joined heartily in the laugh that followed.

POOR SISTER SUE

Six years was his age, and he had gone with his first love, and he had gone himself immensely, and the only disappointment was that he hadn't been a hundred years old, and he hadn't been a hundred years old.

Now, Freddy, said his mother to him, "I want you to take this box of chocolates home to your sister, and here's another box for yourself for your trouble."

Freddy, like a well-behaved boy, thanked her nicely, and trotted off home with his box of chocolates, and he stumbled suddenly, so that one box of chocolates spread themselves on the dirty, muddy pavement.

Freddy picked himself up, and looked at the box intact in his hand, then he looked at the one in the mud.

"Poor Sue!" said he.

FREEDOM OF THE AIR

QUESTION FOR COURTS

French Farmers Sue M. Farman

Aviator, for Heavy Damages

Paris, April 19.—The question of to whom does the air belong above your garden is to be tried in the Paris law courts. Action has been taken by several farmers and gardeners in the neighborhood of Issy, near Versailles, against M. Maurice Farman, an aviator. His aeroplanes, which he flies over their fields and gardens, damage their crops and interfere with their enjoyment, and they are asking very heavy damages.

The lawyers on both sides have been up in aeroplanes and flown over the fields and gardens of the plaintiffs to see just how and why the aeroplanes interfere with the comfort of people below. The lawyers of the Aero Club are intervening in the case with the contention that the air is free to all. The case will be heard on May 15, and it will be interesting to see what the lawyers decide.

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will cure any cough or cold quickly, because it gets at the very root of the trouble.

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Genuine bears Number 1295 on label—Look for it.

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Knowing How

(From The Shoe and Leather Reporter)

"It pays to know how," declared an Ohio manufacturer. "I quoted a price on some goods the other day to a shoe manufacturer and he told me he could buy the raw materials in those goods for a great deal less. I admitted it and proceeded to tell him this story:

"A hobo sat on a factory fence and watched the factory superintendent sweat and storm because 400 operatives were idle because of a faulty safety valve."

"I used to work in the plant that makes those valves," drawled the hobo, "and I'll fix your valve if you want me to."

"He did. Again the wheels whirled and the operatives were busily employed and the men in charge relieved. All the 'hobos' had done was to cut a little leather washer from his shoe and fit it in the right place. Asked for his charge he answered 'twenty-five dollars.'"

"Twenty-five dollars!" shouted the superintendent, "why, you haven't made twenty-five dollars in twenty-five months!"

"But the tramp drawled, 'Twenty-five dollars.'"

"Finally it reached the treasurer of the company," who humorously asked the tramp to make out a bill. He did and after much labored scrawling and scratching presented it. It read:

To John Doe, Dr. To repairing one safety valve . . . . . 75 To knowing how . . . . . \$24.25

"And he got it."

"Also I got my order from my friend, the shoe manufacturer."

EGG PASTE

The white of a raw egg is the most satisfactory of pastes. Papers used for covering down jam will hold securely and be quite airtight if brushed over on the inside with white of egg, says the San Diego Union. White of egg is also useful for mending glass or china ornaments, but, of course, it will not stand water. Still, it is not always necessary that cement should do this, and white of egg has the merit of being quite imperceptible when dry.



We are showing a splendid range of these goods in all the new lasts and patterns; and as to value for the money they are unsurpassed.

Fine Velour Calf, Goodyear Welt. . . \$4.50

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Fine Velour Calf, Bull Top, McKay Welt. 3.50

Fine Velour Calf, McKay Welt. . . . . 3.00

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