

## Feared An Outbreak By Men Deprived of Drugs

New York Provides For Addicts Bred by Arrest of Doctors — Find 100,000 in New York—Federal Agents Say Some Physicians Wrote 200 Illicit Prescriptions a Day

(New York Times.) Following arraignment of six physicians and four druggists arrested under the Harrison anti-narcotic law, it was learned that agents of the bureau of internal revenue, in a two months' investigation into the traffic in drugs in this city, had established that in the last year 1,500,000 prescriptions for the illicit procuring of narcotics had been issued and filled.

It was also ascertained that the federal authorities have evidence that thirty physicians are in a sort of "drug ring" issuing prescriptions for narcotics for fees ranging from twenty-five cents to \$4. The principal drug being dispensed in this city, according to the investigations of the federal agents, is heroin, a derivative of opium, and one of the most destructive narcotic poisons. This drug is obtained through the regular channels at \$12 to \$15 an ounce and is retailed through the prescriptions at \$60 to \$75 an ounce.

The unscrupulous physicians writing the prescriptions are each issuing as many as 200 a day, the agents are prepared to prove, most of the doctors having no other practice. The investigations of the government in New York have disclosed that 70 per cent of the drug addicts are less than twenty-five years old, and that, included in the victims, are a remarkably high percentage of discharged soldiers and sailors.

Further details of Tuesday night's raid revealed that sixty-five signed and sworn confessions were given the agents by nearly 200 addicts who were gathered in the basement of police headquarters. One of the addicts, a young man

in the grip of heroin, related to the agents how he went into a "strange" drug store on a chance that he might be able to get his drug. "Got a prescription?" inquired the druggist, according to the man's story. "No, well wait a while the doctor will be in here in a minute and he'll fix you up." In a short time a physician came in, he said, and he was "fixed up."

In one of the drug stores ransacked in the raid the agents found a box containing 50,000 prescriptions for drugs, all dated within the last ten months. In another the records showed a year's dispensing of 100,000 orders for narcotics. Records seized at the physician's offices and retained by the police indicate, it is said, that 800 patients requiring drugs visited the six doctors regularly, one physician maintaining a card index of 200 daily patients.

As an aftermath of the raid, the federal agents and the police were worried that somewhere in the city were 800 men deprived of drugs and likely to break out violently when the narcotic hunger became stronger. To cope with this situation a hurried consultation was held in the office of Health Commissioner Copeland, representative of the federal government, New York state narcotic commission, and the police department participating.

To Open Clinic for Addicts. As a result, the bureau of drug addiction will be opened in the board of health building, 189 Centre street, and drug addicts of the six arrested doctors will be supplied with drugs at cost. Health Commissioner Copeland said that between thirty-five and fifty addicts had telephoned his office, seeking drugs, and that he had sent many of them to clinics. Commissioner Copeland emphasized that the clinic would be conducted to effect cures through gradual reduction of the amount of narcotic furnished.

"It was pointed out by the police department," said Dr. Copeland, "that this method of furnishing the drug will put the 'bootlegging physician' out of business, because the drug will be furnished at its real value and not at the exorbitant figure charged by the traffickers, but I wish to emphasize the fact that the health department does not desire to have every narcotic victim in the city report here for treatment. The purpose of the plan will be to take care of the unfortunate victims formerly ministered to by the arrested physicians."

"It is necessary to maintain this clinic

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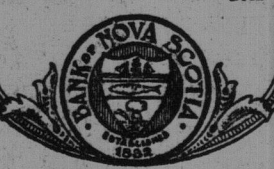
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## Juvenile Courts In South Carolina

Important Act Just Passed by the State Legislature — Great Advance in Child Welfare

The state of North Carolina, which has had juvenile courts in some cities, will now have them for every community. The Asheville Citizen says:— In order that every child may be within the jurisdiction of a juvenile court, no matter whether he lives in city or county, the last general assembly of North Carolina passed what is called the Juvenile Court Law of North Carolina and under its provisions, John H. Cathey, clerk of superior court, becomes juvenile judge of the county. Mr. Cathey has already assumed his new duties, his salary to be fixed by the board of county commissioners, this board also to appoint a chief probation officer, with the assistants to be selected by Mr. Cathey.

The act also provides that in cities of over 10,000 population, a separate juvenile court shall be established, or the city will combine with the county court and help share the expenses, one court doing for both the city and county.

Those who have taken an interest in the welfare of the child in the state believe that the new act marks the most wholesome advance in child welfare legislation ever accomplished in this state and they expect the act to greatly relieve the problems which now face many of the larger cities of the state. The act provides that all children over sixteen years of age who violate the law, shall not be treated as criminals, but more as wayward children needing parental control and education, which the state must supply, since it is not supplied by the natural guardian of the children.

(Citizen, Editorial)

The general assembly's child labor law left something to be desired, to express it mildly, but it is generally agreed that the juvenile courts pay a large portion of the state's never-ending obligation to children. This law when its machinery is in operation, will place every child under sixteen years old, in town or country, under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court.

Some of the larger cities, including Asheville, have for several years maintained juvenile courts; but now for the first time such tribunals are provided for every community in the state through the organization of county courts for children. The youthful delinquent is now removed entirely from that class of offenders whom it is still customary to punish with the stern penalties of the law; it is realized at last that the child violator of law is often more sinned against than sinning, and that if home fails to provide parental discipline, with all that is implied in the word parental, then it becomes the duty of the state to give such remedial care so far as government may take the place of what home ought to do.

Steps are now being taken to organize Buncombe's county court, of which Judge C. C. Coker, John H. Cathey, will be judge. The chief probation officer will be appointed by the county commissioners and the board of education. Under the new law, Asheville must establish a new juvenile court or make arrangements for combining with the county system. It is probable that the present juvenile court in the city, which has done such effective work, will be reorganized so as to meet the provisions of the act.

## He Will Change The Curriculum

Fewer Studies in Ontario Public Schools and Less Home Work—A New Atmosphere

(Amherst News.) Rev. Dr. Cody, the new minister of education in Ontario, has been giving the legislature some of his views in regard to education. Dr. Cody finds, like many another observer has found, that there is no general enthusiasm amongst children for school, and that school life as such is not in general regarded as a drudgery. Because of this feeling, the process of teaching and the knowledge that should light pleasantly in the mind like garments on a book, is lost to the pupil as soon as the lesson is over. For the average pupil, but Dr. Cody leads it into a different atmosphere when he says that it should not be so, and that there is no reason why a child should have an aversion to his school life more than he should have towards his own home. There is something wrong, he thinks, in the school curriculum and the teaching process which makes such a fruit possible, and it is therefore in these two

directions that his most important suggestions are to be found. First the Ontario school curriculum is to be simplified. As more than 90 per cent of the scholars never reach the high school, the curriculum of studies is to be largely framed for these, and courses are to be re-shaped so that only the essentials will be found, and not the studies, which will only have an occasional or problematic use. Then school study at home is to be abolished in large degree, the view being that a child who spends six hours a day in mental work in a school room should have the rest of the day and evening for relaxation, and a mind free from blood pressure for a restful night's sleep. This will be a new thought for some of our Nova Scotia teachers, who seem not to be satisfied with the ordinary hours, but keep pupils in after school and then load them down with memory exercises that will keep them busy two or three hours at home. Dr. Cody does not blame the teachers—they are simply following the old routine way—but he is going to change the routine, and he intends giving the teacher more inspiration by increasing their salaries. He announced an extra appropriation of \$200,000 from the government to increase the

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teachers' government grants in the rural communities. The two things will thus go hand in hand, a brighter outlook on the part of the teacher and a new freedom from the old routine, which made text books a prison wall for the mind, instead of adding to the general interest and happiness of everyday life.

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