

The Union Advocate

VOL. XLVI.

NEWCASTLE, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 10 1913

NO. 37

NEWCASTLE SOON TO BE SITE OF NEW COUNTY HOSPITAL

An Anonymous Donor Has Offered to Give \$25,000 to Erect Suitable Building Provided Sufficient Endowment can be Raised to make it Self Supporting.

The Executive of the Board of Trade attended as a deputation to the Town Council sitting in Committee on Thursday evening, the 4th of Sept. Those present were:—Messrs. Ferguson, MacArthur, Dr. Nicholson, C. C. Hayward, J. D. Creaghan, Rev. W. J. Bate, and E. A. McCurdy, secretary.

Mr. McCurdy in stating the object of the deputation said that for some time past a proposal had been on foot for the establishment of a hospital in Newcastle. An offer had been received from a donor who did not wish his name disclosed at present, of \$25,000 to erect a building suitable for a hospital, provided sufficient sum could be raised by way of endowment to make the institution self-sustaining. He, Mr. McCurdy, had made enquiries with a view of ascertaining if a suitable building could be erected for the amount offered, and had found out that it could, the average cost being about \$1,000 per bed to do it properly. Since the offer was received, he had been looking around for the necessary funds to provide the endowment, and had received a promise of \$6,000 from one society; another was prepared to give from one to five thousand dollars, according as was needed, while a party living at present in the West, had promised to give the proceeds of a town lot. Others persons had promised financial assistance and he had no doubt that a considerable sum of money could be raised from very little effort. The promoters of the scheme would apply to the Government and also the County Council for an annual grant and they hoped to get a grant of \$500 from the Town Council. The hospital, when erected, would be a county institution, open to everybody, and entirely un denominational. The various mill owners in the district had all of them expressed their hearty sympathy with the movement and some of them would insure their employees. A considerable sum might also be raised from hospital tickets; in fact a systematic canvass would probably get a considerable sum which would return a dependable revenue. From enquiries that he had made from other places, including the state of Maine, he was satisfied that hospitals of the class proposed to be built here, were appreciated by the residents, and he could not help feeling that if the people of Newcastle and district were appealed to, they would endorse the scheme very heartily.

At the present time patients had to be sent from Newcastle to the hospitals at Moncton, Fredericton and St. John, at very considerable expense. Not only would the establishment of a local hospital obviate this expense to the individual, but the money they spent could be kept in the town. The proposed hospital would not conflict in any way with that of Chatham, which, as far as he could learn, was taxed to its full capacity at the present time. People would be encouraged to locate here if they knew that such an institution was available here, as it was a source of security both to manufacturer and employee.

Mr. McCurdy then proceeded to read extracts from reports of other hospitals to give an idea of what the probable receipts and expenditures would be, and in conclusion he hoped to see the proposal accorded the full and hearty support of the Council in order that it would strengthen his hands in making an appeal for further funds. Mayor Morrissy asked if Mr. McCurdy had any reports from Campbellton or Bathurst hospital, as they would be more on a par with what the Newcastle hospital would be than was Moncton. Personally he didn't think the Town was big enough to maintain a hospital at all. There was an excellent institution at the present time in Chatham, and he doubted if the County could afford to maintain two.

Mr. McCurdy did not want to member of the Council to commit himself, to any definite grant, but merely wished an expression of sympathy from the Council in order to strengthen his hands. He would suggest that a plebiscite of the Town be taken. The matter was too important to throw down, as gifts of \$25,000 were pretty few and far between, and he would like the opinion of the town residents taken on the matter. Mr. Hayward said the matter was

most important one, and could not be dealt with lightly. He couldn't see how anyone could possibly do otherwise than help; not only would it be a great convenience, but it was almost a necessity. To his own knowledge, several doctors had stated.

Rev. Mr. MacArthur said that the annual cost of upkeep of the hospital in Summerside, P. E. I., which was a town of about the same size as Newcastle, was about \$3,500 a year, and Bathurst Hospital was about the same. He thought that twenty-five beds to commence with would be quite sufficient, as it would be easy to enlarge afterwards. New Glasgow started with 25 beds, and recently added 20 more. There could be no doubt whatever that the town needs such an institution as was proposed. Not a year passes but several cases are met with that should be sent to a hospital. Trained nurses are had only needed in the town as he knew of several instances where people had died simply from want of care that their relatives did not know how to give. The town was fortunate indeed in having a friend come forward who was willing to give such a handsome donation as \$25,000. With that money and so much more in the way of endowment in sight the town should certainly take hold of the matter in earnest and he hoped the members of the Council would give it their hearty sympathy and support.

Mr. J. D. Creaghan felt that it would be one of the greatest blessings in the world for the town to have such a hospital. Not only grown up people but children also were continually wanting medical attention, such as could only be got at a hospital, and he certainly thought the project should have everybody's sympathy. He did not think for one moment that a hospital in Newcastle would clash with that at Chatham, or he could not support it. Anything that would tend to the betterment of the town should be undertaken so that we might have a bigger and brighter Newcastle. The town must keep pace with the time, otherwise it was idle to look for any advance. He was in hearty sympathy with the movement and trusted it would be carried out.

Dr. Nicholson had not much to add to the remarks of the previous speakers, but he could certainly endorse all that had been said as to the necessity for a hospital in Newcastle. Referring to what had fallen from Mr. Creaghan with regard to the medical examination of the school children he would remind that gentlemen that the first requirement in this respect would be a place in which to examine them.

Dr. McGrath said there could be no question whatever as to the great need of a hospital, its advantages were too apparent to need discussion. He would think the \$25,000 was a sufficiently large amount to furnish a building adequate to the needs of the town, but it possibly might be wiser not to spend it all at once, but to commence with a smaller building and keep the balance of the donation in hand for an extension at any time. In the meantime the income from the balance could be used toward the endowment. It would be necessary to educate the people to pay for what they would get, for he feared that the dollar tickets would not furnish anything like a sufficient fund to keep the institution going. Another thing, is the population of Newcastle and district large enough to keep up a supply of patients? The town of Summerside had a population of 20,000 to draw from and as far as his (the speaker's) recollection went, not more than \$10,000 or \$12,000 was spent on the hospital of that place. Personally, he did not see why the Council should be asked for help at all.

Mr. McCurdy said the offer of \$25,000 was for the building and equipment, and it was accompanied by a stipulation that the institution when built would be self-sustaining. It was absolutely necessary therefore, to make sure of the revenue. For this reason, the Provincial Government and also the County and the Town Council would be asked to make a grant and then private individuals would be approached. Promises of support from the former bodies would materially strengthen his hands when asking private individuals.

YOUNG WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH

Miss Phoebe Johnson of Lytleton the Victim of Sad Accident on Friday

A fatal accident occurred at Lytleton, about ten miles from Newcastle on Thursday, as a result of which Miss Phoebe Johnson, aged 32 years, was so badly burned that she died at 2 o'clock Friday morning. Particulars of the accident are somewhat meagre, but it appears that Miss Johnson was in the act of cooking breakfast when a spark from the stove set fire to her clothes. She screamed for help but by the time her father and brother who were asleep in another room, came to her assistance and extinguished the flames the unfortunate young woman was so badly burned and suffering from the shock that she only lived a few hours. Dr. Schwartz was hastily summoned after the occurrence, but his efforts in the victim's behalf proved fruitless. The young woman was the only daughter of Mr. Stephen Johnson, a prosperous farmer of Lytleton, and besides her father, two brothers are left to mourn their loss. The brothers are Messrs. Calvin and Elisha Johnson, both of Lytleton. The funeral was held Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

NATURAL GAS AT SUSSEX

The Maritime Oilfields Company are meeting with every success with their drilling operations at Sussex. An official in conversation with a Times reporter, stated last evening that they were well pleased with the outlook and were expecting a great deal from the well which they are at present drilling, as there is every indication of gas. They have now reached a depth of five hundred feet and are at present drilling through blue slate. After reaching a depth of 140 feet a small pocket of gas was discovered which caused no little excitement among the residents. They again struck gas at 450 feet, and it is expected that when a depth of 1500 feet is drilled a good flow will be discovered. For over 400 feet the company had to drill through limestone, which made the drilling hard, and progress was at first not as fast as it generally is in Albert County, the well conditions being different. —Moncton Times

Mr. Ferguson said that he did not think he could usefully add much to what had been said by previous speakers but he was in full sympathy with the movement.

Rev. W. J. Bate also expressed his sympathy.

The Mayor wanted to know where the balance of the revenue was to come from, assuming grants were made by the Government and the Councils.

Mr. McCurdy said his object was to get an expression of sympathy from the town and he thought the Council should give at least \$500. He did not see how he was to ask private individuals for donations unless the town was behind the movement.

Alderman Stuart thought that there was unquestionably room for two hospitals in the County. The population was increasing rapidly and the Chatham Hospital at the present time was crowded. He felt that if the question was put up to the people of Newcastle, they would be more generous than the Council would be, and he felt that they had a perfect right to have the matter put before them. He would suggest a plebiscite be taken.

Alderman Falconer said that the present was undoubtedly the right time to take this matter up; the town is growing, new industries are springing up every day, and he felt that the people would do the right thing with regard to the hospital if they were asked. A good many useful movements had been allowed to die for want of sympathy.

Alderman McKay suggested leaving the matter to the consideration of the committee of the whole, to report.

The Mayor said the Council had full liberty to give free water and light to the hospital, but had no power to make a monetary grant.

HARRY K. THAW LION OF HOUR

Residents of Coaticook Where He is Confined Treat Him as Honored Guest

WILL GO TO MONTREAL

Where a Further Hearing of His Case will Take Place Monday

Millions of dollars have come across the Canadian border or those who represent millions have to line themselves up behind Harry K. Thaw to make the most strenuous fight possible against any effort of any kind that may be made that has a tendency towards yielding him up to the New York authorities. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Carnegie, of Pittsburgh, sister and brother-in-law of the man who is now in the limelight, have arrived at Montreal and Mrs. Thaw, his mother, has rooms reserved at the Windsor Hotel. In response to inquiries the former stated that it was their intention to stay for some time. In other words, they expected a prolonged legal battle over the constitutionality of deporting Harry Thaw from Canada.

"You cannot justly deport Thaw as an undesirable alien," contend Thaw's lawyers. "He was acquitted of murder in his own country. You cannot deport him on the ground of his insanity, because he is sane. He has to be examined on that score before he can be deported."

The legal side is not all that will be attended to. No stone will be left unturned to league the public sympathy on Thaw's side. This is one of those cases where it is expected that public sentiment would exercise a powerful influence on the Dominion authorities. Every incident in Thaw's life of late that shows pluck or generosity will be brought out.

It is now agreed that a long legal fight is bound to take place. The case undoubtedly will be carried through the Canadian courts to the Privy Council in England, where the final decision will be given. The Dominion officials do not expect the courts will authorize them to deport Thaw until the Privy Council gives its decision. It may take about two years to obtain the decision from this court.

How Thaw Spent His Life

1871—Born in Pittsburg, son of William Thaw.
1891—Asked to leave Harvard.
1891—Accused himself here and abroad on an income said to be \$80,000 a year.
1901—Met Evelyn Nesbit, a chorus girl and model.
1905—Returned to New York with Evelyn Nesbit. Put out of an uptown hotel for failing to register as Mr. and Mrs. Thaw.
1906—Married to Evelyn Nesbit in Pittsburg, April 4.
1906—June 25—Killed Stanford White, on Madison Square Garden roof.
1907—February-April, tried for murder. Jury disagreed.
1908—January, tried for murder, jury acquitting on ground of insanity, January 31. Committed to Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane. February 21, by Justice Dowling. Commitment confirmed by Justice Morschauer.
1909—August 19, habeas corpus hearing. Decided against him.
1912—June, third habeas corpus hearing. Decided against him.
1913—February, discovery of plot to get Thaw out of Matteawan.
August 17—Escaped from Matteawan.
August 19—Captured and jailed at Sherbrooke, Que.

Cost of Thaw Case

The following table shows the cost of the Thaw case:—
Cost of first trial \$200,000
Cost of second trial 150,000
Cost of attempts to gain liberty from Matteawan 240,000
"Hush money" 125,000
Maintenance, Evelyn Nesbit 50,000
Cost of alienists 75,000
Cost to Thaw's mother 150,000
Expenses in Tombs 15,000
Total \$1,025,000

Misses Ethel and Lucia Watson, of Greenville, S. C., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Hetherington.

I. C. R. BRAKEMAN CRUSHED TO DEATH

Percy LeBlanc met Horrible Death while Shunting at Springhill Jct.

While engaged in shunting in Springhill Junction yard, Monday evening, Percy LeBlanc, I. C. R. brakeman of Moncton and "forward man" on the "Cannon Ball," caught his foot in a frog and fell across the rails being instantly crushed to death by the moving cars.

The night was dark, and as there was no outcry, his disappearance was not noticed by the engineer until some torpedoes, which he was carrying in his pocket, exploded under the engine trucks. It was then, however, too late to do anything and life was extinct when he was picked up. Seven cars and the engine had passed over him.

The train on which the deceased was a brakeman, is the train variously known to railroad men as the "Pickup" the "East Shunter" and the "Cannon Ball." It left Moncton at 6 o'clock in charge of Conductor D. A. Sullivan and Engineer R. G. Jefferson. The deceased was forward man and his brother, Mr. Clifford LeBlanc was rear brakeman on the same train. The long shunting trip to Springhill Jct., had been completed and the train was doing some switching work in Springhill yard when the fatal accident took place. It was a dark and stormy night and the rain was falling in torrents, making the always risky work of a brakeman doubly dangerous.

According to the most authentic accounts, which could be obtained, the unfortunate man was turning a switch and stepped out to meet the oncoming string of cars. Then he either caught his foot in a frog or else missed his grip on the hand rail of the car as he disappeared and was not seen again until his remains were picked up by other members of the train crew.

A coroner was summoned from Springhill Mines, and after taking statements of eye witnesses he decided that an inquest was unnecessary. The remains were therefore placed on No. 9 express and brought up to Moncton.

Deceased was a son of the late Morris LeBlanc, who was track carpenter for a great many years for the I. C. R., at College Bridge, where the unfortunate young man was born. About a year ago the young man's family removed to Moncton.

The deceased was married, his wife being a Miss Bellevue, who resided on Lower Robinson Street previous to her marriage.

TERRIBLE MURDER NEAR BRANTFORD

After a day's unceasing work, Acting Chief Wallace and High Constable Kerr arrested James Taylor in connection with the case of Charlie Dawson, a 13 year old boy of Echo Place, whose terribly gashed body was found by the side of Blosson Road, Brantford, Ont., on Tuesday morning. Taylor will appear in the police court on a vagrancy charge.

The Dawson boy was the victim of a horrible crime. When Roy Misner, employed at Martin Bend Farm, discovered the body he found that the throat had been cut so deeply that the head was almost severed from the trunk. Dr. Ashton, coroner, of Brantford, and Dr. Rappael, coroner of Kanerville found that the body had been practically disemboweled. There are no less than twelve stab wounds in the chest and three in the face.

The throat wound seemingly first inflicted was alone fatal. The wounds in the chest, done with an ordinary knife, were made after life had left the child's body.

Coroner Rappael has ordered an inquest for three o'clock Monday afternoon, and a number of witnesses are being subpoenaed.

A post mortem has not yet been made. Discovered before eight o'clock the body remained unidentified until about two in the afternoon, when a school mate, George Davidson and the father John Dawson identified the remains.

The Fredericton 1913 Exhibition will be formally opened on Monday, September 15, by His Honor Josiah Wood, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick. It is expected that the members of the Provincial Government will also attend, and it is understood also that several prominent men from Upper Canada will also be present at the opening ceremonies. The gates will open in the morning but the formal opening will not take place until evening.

HON. ROBT. ROGERS EXPOSES SOME GRIT ELECTION METHODS

It is not Surprising That the Liberal Government was Returned Again in Saskatchewan, in View of the Manner the Voting Lists were Made up

A complete exposure of the methods by which the Scott government carried the last Saskatchewan elections was made by Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, speaking at Moose Jaw last week. It was a terrible indictment of the methods of the Liberal machine in that province. He proved, and he had facts and affidavits to back up his assertions that the Scott government stole the election by the most despicable methods.

This is how it was accomplished. When the new election law was passed by the Legislature just prior to the contest it was so framed that to entitle a man to vote all that was sufficient was for a man to have his name on the voters' list. No voter could be challenged either as to his citizenship or his residential qualifications. A voter with his name on the list could not be forced to take an oath as to his British citizenship.

The object of this amendment is shown by the printed instructions which were sent out by one Liberal candidate Cameron Lochhead. His signed instructions to his agents were as follows:—

"Remember every name on the list votes and no man not on the list can vote. Every man on the list is entitled to vote whether he is naturalized or not. If his name is on the list no one can stop his voting."

The registration clerks made up the lists and they proceeded to freely disfranchise British subjects while hundreds who were not British subjects were added to the lists.

Mr. Rogers read an affidavit from W. J. Gallon of Weyburn who swore that thirty-one names aliens were added in his polling subdivision. The Liberal candidate admitted at the time that all these men were aliens but said that the onus of proof was on the Conservative.

Mr. Gallon in the affidavit which Mr. Rogers read swore as follows in regard to these thirty-one:

"That at the said registration I drew the attention of the registrar to the fact that these thirty-one parties were aliens and not qualified to be entered on the voters' list."

That the said R. M. Mitchell, Liberal candidate, admitted that the

said thirty-one persons were not British subjects, but being on the list, the onus was on us to prove they were not qualified under the clause of the act provided for striking off names.

"As the only method provided for in the act to have these names struck off the list was to subpoena each person to appear at the revision at Radville, bringing them from twenty-five miles to thirty miles, and paying mileage and expense, we could not pursue the matter further along that line but relied on the oath to prevent them voting on election day, it subsequently developed that the clause of the said oath requiring a voter to swear he was a British subject, had been eliminated at the last session of the legislature.

"That the said list of voters for Gladmar polling subdivision, No. 37, contains sixty-one names, of which thirty-one were aliens, no one of whom was eligible to apply for naturalization papers before the revision of the lists.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and knowing it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

"Declared before me at the city of Regina, in the province of Saskatchewan, this 11th day of January, A. D., 1913.

(Sgd.) W. J. GALLON.

(Sgd.) J. F. L. EMBURY.

A Commissioner for Oaths."

Again Mr. Rogers read an affidavit from Arthur D. Hodgins who was a concrete worker on the government asylum building at North Battleford which showed that fifty men who were at work on the new structure and had only been a few months in the province were placed on the lists.

Mr. Rogers also presented sworn declarations which showed that in Premier Scott's own county there were no less than five hundred British subjects who were not allowed to exercise their franchise while over 200 individuals who were non-residents of the constituency or else aliens were placed on the lists by the election clerk and owing to the elimination of the oath in regard to the British subject from the election act there was nothing to prevent them from voting.

NOVA SCOTIA MEMBER HAS FOOT CRUSHED

Mr. Wm. Chisholm M.P. Slipped while Entering Train and was Badly Hurt

Mr. William Chisholm, M. P. of Antigonish, while returning from Halifax to his home at Heatherton on Saturday, met with a very painful accident having his foot crushed under the wheels of the train at South River, Antigonish county. A special train with physicians was sent out, and Mr. Chisholm was taken to the Antigonish Hospital and the toes amputated. He had left the train for a few minutes, and while getting on board he made a misstep and his foot went under the wheels. A despatch from Antigonish says that he is resting easily.

NEW SYSTEM OF FINES ON I. C. R.

According to a circular just issued by F. B. Gutelius, General Manager of the I. C. R., the system of fines and suspensions heretofore in vogue on the Intercolonial Railway will be discontinued, and what is known in railway circles as the "Brown system of discipline" will be introduced instead. By this system an account will be kept of each employee, where in meritorious acts will be noted and demerit marks will be similarly given on the opposite side of account. When the number of demerit marks exceed the number of merit marks by sixty, the employee will be dismissed from the service. Merit marks are given for acts which make for safety, economy and good service, such as discovery of defects in rolling stock which would cause train accidents, discovering defects in rails, switches, frogs, misplaced switches, etc.

MR. GUTELIUS JOINS IN RAILWAY SPORTS

Acts as one of Judges and Adds to His Popularity with the Men

Links and Pins writes in the Truro Citizen: At the great Labor Day celebration in Moncton last Monday, in which the railway unions took a prominent part, Mr. F. P. Gutelius, general manager of the I. C. R., by special request acted as one of the judges. It is said Mr. Gutelius entered so heartily into the spirit of the affair that he won the hearts of the men, and that his stock went away above par. We heartily congratulate Mr. Gutelius on his good sense and good taste. Discipline is all right, but there is such a thing as carrying it to the point of antagonism. You can "catch more flies with molasses than you can with vinegar," is an old saying and a true one. No boss loses anything by indulging in a certain amount of companionship with those over whom he is called to preside. He doesn't have to make an equal of them to do this, but he just has to strike the happy medium. The employees under him like it. It's human nature for them to. The feeling is growing that Mr. Gutelius is going to make a good manager.

Jeremiah Smith, aged seventy years met death recently by drowning at Gunter's wharf, seven miles above Lower Gagetown. Whether he fell from the wharf or a cross, while suffering from an attack of dizziness with which he has been afflicted of late, or whether the action was premeditated is unknown, as there were no witnesses to the deed. The latter theory prevails amongst the people in the neighborhood where the fatality occurred, as it has been noticed that the deceased had been acting strangely of late.