

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 10, 1919

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BOLSHEVISM IN ST. JOHN.

A threatened outbreak of Bolshevism in the south end of the city appears to have been nipped in the bud by the vigilance of the school authorities. The board of school trustees has not yet dealt with the matter, but the evidence is said to be conclusive. It appears that certain revolutionary propagandists, including a number of clergymen, have been quietly spreading the doctrine that an unused room in the King Edward school building should be turned over to them, in order that they might spread disease among the children who daily attend school in the other rooms in the building. The plan is said to have been laid with remarkable cunning. The unused upper room, which has only been used once for school purposes, and then only for about an hour, during the present term, was to be secured for an evening once or twice a month, by the South End Improvement League, an organization which has already interfered with the work of the police by providing a playground and skating rink and reducing the number of arrests for breaking windows in the streets. This League would ostensibly give entertainment and transact some business in the unused room, but its real purpose would be to spread the disease. They would be dropping smallpox germs in the classrooms of the building, planting the germs of social diseases in the lavatories, and generally raising the death rate among their own and other people's children. The fierceness of this plan is not at all palliated by the fact that the doors of class-rooms and lavatories could be locked, and that the janitor is paid two dollars a night, for the janitor might be bribed or dozed, and of course such clever criminals would all have skeleton keys.

No arrests have yet been made, but Rev. H. A. Cody, Rev. Father McMurphy, Rev. S. S. Poole, and some other ministers, along with the members of the executive of the South End Improvement League and a large number of women are under close observation. The attention of ministers outside of this pernicious organization has been called to the matter, workmen have been warned to guard the lives of their children, and tax-payers have been advised to consider the effect on their pockets, not only of an epidemic but of keeping the King Edward school looking nice at the present price of paint. To make matters worse, the attention of the proper authorities is respectfully directed to the rumor, it is said that Sergeant Detective Power has been seen at meetings of the South End Improvement League, along with Commissioners Fisher and Jones.

A JUVENILE COURT.

The Juvenile Delinquents Act is in force in the Eastern judicial district of Manitoba, including the city of Winnipeg. The School Attendance Act has been amended so that all truant officers are probation officers. During the year ending June 30, 1918, there were 879 cases before the court. Only seventy-six of these were female delinquents. There is a medical service connected with the court, and the judge, Hon. D. W. McKernan, says there is need of a properly equipped psychiatric clinic. The majority of the children dealt with were placed under probationary supervision, and this system has been so improved that the number of "repeaters" from former years brought before the court has been steadily decreasing, and last year down to 18 per cent. of the total. Thirty-eight boys were sent to work on farms, twenty-seven were committed to Children's Aid Societies, seventeen placed in institutions, and twelve sent to the Industrial School. It is worthy of note that fourteen persons were prosecuted for contributing to delinquency, and fines imposed. A great many boys were placed in situations, and apprenticed to trades, and employment was also found for several delinquent girls. All of these young people are kept away from the atmosphere of the police court and jail, and through the admirable probation and follow-up system the great majority of them are turned from evil ways and become good citizens. Similar results would follow the establishment of a juvenile court in St. John.

IN RUSSIA.

An interesting situation has developed in regard to the Bolsheviki government in Russia. It is apparently willing to send delegates to a conference, but the other governments in Russia decline to have anything to do with Trotsky and Lenin and their followers. M. Pichon, French foreign minister, says that the Allies have no intention of entering into negotiations with the Bolsheviki government, their only desire being to bring the rival governments in Russia together and arrive at an agreement. If they did so, and formed a stable government, and ceased fighting, the Allies would have some ground for entering upon negotiations. One of today's cables says that the Bolsheviki are near the breaking point and that Trotsky may attempt to usurp supreme power, having found that his other plans have failed. Meanwhile the opponents of the Bolsheviki in Siberia are said to have made an agreement with Japan, by which the Japanese will provide men, money and arms to aid them in their struggle. The whole Russian situation grows more interesting.

USE OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

"One inspector reports the formation of four community clubs. Every school district should have its community club, consisting of all the adults of the community, which would arrange each year a programme of work for community improvement. Several districts which erected new buildings provided a hall in the basement for community purposes."

One of the Manitoba inspectors refers in his report to "teachers as social workers," and says:—"Many of the teachers have done exceptionally good work along this line during the year. In these districts the school has become the centre of interest in the community. The teachers gave instruction several times a week sewing, not only to the pupils, but to the older girls and women of the community. In one district, where I spent the night at a neighboring farmhouse, six young women came to the school in the evening and spent several hours with the teacher, learning how to cut a dress from a pattern and how to sew it on the machine. In two other districts, where male teachers are in charge, their wives gave lessons in dressmaking, canning and preserving fruit and vegetables, baking and cooking. In one of these the teacher is a good musician and organized an orchestra."

Thus the school house is truly a centre of community life in all the districts. Why not also a centre to develop in St. John the community spirit, as it is in so many American and western Canadian cities?

STRIKING FIGURES.

Those citizens who are opposed to prohibition because they think they ought to be permitted to take a drink when they want it are invited to consider the following extract from the annual report of Hon. D. W. McKernan, judge of the juvenile court in Winnipeg:—"During the first year the Manitoba Temperance Act was in force the number of neglected and dependent children dealt with by the juvenile court of Winnipeg was 23 per cent less than the number dealt with during the last year of the licensing system; and during the second year the number was 48 per cent less than that of the last year under the license. Although the prohibition of the sale of strong drink may not be the sole cause for this striking decrease in neglect and dependency cases, yet it is the chief cause. The ultimate result, however, of the provincial legislation will not be apparent until the number of mental defectives and epileptics in the next generation can be compared with the number of such cases now requiring attention. It is no exaggeration to say that 75 per cent of mental defectives and epileptics are children of parents who were addicted to the use of intoxicants, and that the defects have been greatly aggravated thereby. As the majority of juvenile offenders are defective or epileptic, the decrease in defectives should result in a similar decrease in juvenile offenders."

These statements are conclusive. Prohibition helps to remove poverty and lessen crime. How, therefore, can any well-wisher of humanity say it is wrong?

Toronto Globe.—Thousands of aliens are seeking permission to leave Canada, at their own expense, and return to their native places in Europe. That alien problem, so much spoken of nowadays, promises to settle itself to a certain extent. It is to be hoped, though, that in the exodus will be found more of the Bolsheviki class than the hardy manual workers.

ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

London, Feb. 10.—A representative gathering of Americans and English filled Westminster Abbey yesterday afternoon to pay tribute to the late Theodore Roosevelt in a memorial service which for the first time in history displaced evensong in the abbey. Paris, Feb. 10.—President Wilson and United States Secretary of State Lansing attended a memorial service in the American church in the Rue De Berri yesterday. Henry D. White of the American peace commission, and Arthur J. Balfour, British foreign secretary, also attended a similar memorial service at the American church of the Holy Trinity.

A very successful pantry sale was held in the Carleton Methodist Sunday school on Saturday under the auspices of the "Help a Little" Society of the church.

You Can Line Your Own Stove With

FOLEY'S PREPARED FIRECLAY

To be had of W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd., Market St.; T. McAvity & Sons, Ltd., King St.; J. E. Wilson, Ltd., Sydney St.; Emerson & Fisher, Ltd., Gormley St.; Geo. W. Morrell, Haymarket St.; J. M. Logan, Haymarket St.; C. H. Ritchie, 320 Main St.; Quinn & Co., 415 Main St.

Carmania Brings Back Many St. John Soldiers

Reached Halifax on Saturday and St. John This Morning; Prominent Men on Board

The steamer Carmania arrived in Halifax on Saturday afternoon. Six special trains bearing western and Upper Canadian troops got away on Saturday night and the motor ship Carmania left Halifax last night, arriving in St. John this morning.

Among the troops were more than 200 for New Brunswick, including many St. John men. In charge of the party were four New Brunswick officers, Lieut. J. J. MacLean, of Campbellton, who was attached to the 10th Battalion, Lieut. R. D. S. Neil, 235 Church street, Fredericton, who was attached to an artillery unit, Lieut. G. H. VanCotb, 518 Charlotte street, Fredericton, who went overseas with the 104th Battalion, and Lieut. W. F. Veniot, of Bathurst, who went across with the 122nd and was in France two years.

Sapper S. H. Kennedy, of St. John, a member of the 17th Battalion, also arrived home on the Carmania. He enlisted in Saskatoon and spent fourteen months in France.

Among the party were two returned soldiers who were prisoners of war in Germany for some time and were lately released. They were Private L. E. Sharpy of Sussex and Private A. C. Griffin, of Grand Manan. Private Sharpy enlisted in Winnipeg in 1914 with the Black Devils, known officially as the 8th Battalion. He crossed to England and France with them and was made a prisoner at the second battle of Ypres, on April 24, 1915, after he had been wounded and gassed. He was first taken to Paderborn, where he spent six weeks in hospital, and then was sent to Senclarden, thence to Cologne to work in an iron factory, and finally back to Paderborn, where he was put in a flying school and spent two years and six months there. He was a prisoner for three years and seven months. When the news of the signing of the armistice came, he states, all the prisoners celebrated it there the best they could. In the latter camp there were a total of about 240 prisoners, including almost every nationality, of which sixty per cent were English. He reached England on Dec. 18.

Trooper Griffin went over with the 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles, and was taken prisoner during the bombardment of their line at Ypres by the Germans, on June 2, 1918. He spent two months at the Dulmen camp, after which he was put to work at different times, including stock making. He was returned to England on Nov. 22. Both men stated that if it was not for the fact that they received from home and England they would have starved. The food was terrible. They were not allowed to practice for the Germans to use the prisoners to haul teams, thus taking the place of horses.

Wearing three hospital stripes, Private A. Harris, of St. John, was another member of the party. He went over with the 49th Montreal Battalion, was taken prisoner at the Somme, and later to the 8th. He was first wounded at the Somme in September, 1916, near Passchendaele, and was taken to a hospital in September, 1917. Previous to enlisting he was well known in singing circles in St. John.

The Carmania brought out a number of distinguished passengers. Sir Ashley Sparks, K. B. E., director of the ministry of shipping and managing director of the Cunard line, who is returning from a brief stay in England, discussed the withdrawal of the monster ships from the Canadian troops service and the shipping situation in general. He said the Olympic and Aquitania had been taken from the life route for the Canadian troops service, and the inferiority of the port of Halifax as compared with New York for ships of the monster type, and the necessity of the necessity of dealing with the return troop movement as a whole as equitably as possible. The controllers of available shipping were under a very definite obligation to assist in the American homeward movement, and in view of this fact it was only logical that the boats he sent ports be suited for their reception. When it was suggested that the people of Canada might not take very kindly to the loss of the Leviathans on the ground that the marine risk of the operating in and out of Halifax was greater than that involved in operating in any other port of New York, and that it was difficult not to think that commercial considerations had entered into the decision, Sir Ashley said:

"One only has to compare the relative insurance rates in order to prove the contention. But to be more explicit, I had occasion at one time during the war, when we feared a great many submarines were to operate on this side of the Atlantic, to investigate the possibilities of every single port on the Atlantic seaboard on the score of adaptability for handling ships of the Aquitania class. As a result of this investigation I found that there were only two ports on the entire Atlantic seaboard out of which the monster ships could be operated with any degree of safety. These ports were New York and Halifax, and of the two, New York is unquestionably superior, chiefly on account of the prevalence of fogs off the Canadian coast. F. A. Sutton, the first man to explode a depth bomb and the inventor of the gun used in their discharge during the latter part of the war was also on the Carmania. With his family he is en route to California where he will permanently reside. Among the better known soldiers aboard the Carmania is General Livingstone, of the Royal Air Force. General Livingstone was stationed at St. Omer, during the years 1914-15 and was largely responsible for the development of the British air force to the state of efficiency reached previous to the signing of the armistice. Discussing the future of aviation, General Livingstone said there was a lot of "monkey-business" going on. There was a great deal more organization to be done and the future of the gun used in their discharge during the latter part of the war was also on the Carmania. With his family he is en route to California where he will permanently reside. Among the better known soldiers aboard the Carmania is General Livingstone, of the Royal Air Force. General Livingstone was stationed at St. Omer, during the years 1914-15 and was largely responsible for the development of the British air force to the state of efficiency reached previous to the signing of the armistice. 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