

TWO

WILLIAM TITE DEFENDS ACT

Answers Arguments Against Provincial Adolescent School Measure.

Well-Known Labor Representative Replies to Chairman E. Smith.

At the last regular session of the Trades and Labor Council, the adaptability of the adolescent school attendance act was the subject of a thorough debate. Edwin Smith, chairman of the board of education, leading in the argument against certain clauses of the act in question.

William Tite, machinist delegate to the council, led in a defence of the legislation, lauding the provincial administration for the passage of the same.

His address follows:

The national welfare should be the first consideration of the various legislatures. And parents and employers of labor should be in their own interests be subservient to the commonwealth of the community. A nation cannot have real prosperity if the working people are becoming a race of degenerates. A nation cannot be judged by the financial statements that appear in journals from time to time, but by the "health, intelligence and education" of the inhabitants. To get the best results of this basic principle one must commence at the birth of a child, viz., the pre-natal period of the child.

The first claim of the child upon society is proper care while a helpless babe. He was not consulted in regard to coming into existence, and had no power to will or forbid this event. The individuals who are responsible for his birth have therefore incurred the responsibility of its well being. The child has a right to a fair chance of life. If parents are delinquent in giving their children this opportunity, it is the clear duty of the state to interfere in behalf of defrauded childhood.

The duty of society to the child must be extended, because parental neglect imposes great social loss and cost to civilization. Nothing militates against future industrial and social efficiency as does the absence of health. Without health, education and training are almost impossible, and the physical and mental faculties are permanently impaired.

Boys need to be given the opportunity to grow up into robust men, and as to girls, physical training and muscular exercise are even more necessary, especially since the tendency of society has been to retard that symmetrical development which our future mothers need. The keen competition of today and the new demand of social and industrial life demand that the growing child must demand that he be physically prepared to meet the exigencies of a new era, otherwise he will soon join the ranks of the great and constantly increasing army of the unfit and unemployable. The movement in favor of medical inspection of school children is a case in point.

The legitimacy of the prohibition of child labor is in part based on the physical injury which such work entails, the pernicious influence of factory life upon the immature and undeveloped body, and the inability of the plastic and growing body to withstand the arduous task of continued manual labor. That the child must not be compelled or allowed to sacrifice his health for the mere pittance which he earns is now generally accepted.

"The Right to Play."

All animals play. Play is likewise one of the fundamental instincts of the child. If there are any inherent rights of childhood, the right to play is one of them. It is unquestionable that play promotes physical and mental development of the child, and that it is no mean factor in his social and moral elevation. The ancient attitude toward play was that of toleration of the high spirits of the growing boy, the utilitarian function of play was undreamed of. The physical weakness of the child and his incapacity for concentrated thought and endeavor saved to him the enjoyment of play until his parents could use his services in some gainful occupation. Work to be substituted for play should not be tolerated, and even at the present day its value is minimized by many who do not recognize its varied functions. The backward child, through the influence of play, accelerates his feeble intellectual development and becomes capable of better work. The normal child adds new mental qualities, such as initiative, alertness, mental ability and foresight. The need of alertness stimulates the child to activity, and the task of solving the problems which every play presents require a fresh display of initiative for each added instance. The quality of leadership develops, and this requires constant planning and

Thousands Left Discouraged As Cupid Quits Job in Court of Love

HAMMONTON, N. J., Aug. 18.—Hammon's "Cupid's Court" blew up with a bang today, and the 2,000 persons who applied to the Co-operative Lovers' Union for mates will have to go out in the open market.

The wholesale attempt at mail order matrimony fizzled when Mrs. Helen Long Rodgers, the judge, announced she was through, or her husband made the announcement for her, and the jury went fishing.

The use of judgment. Play does not imply complete mental relaxation. The mental development of the child is merely hidden behind a mass of pleasurable sensations. Therefore the ethical values of play must be carefully guarded, and, in consequence, must receive the attention of every student of society. The playground movement is alive with tremendous social possibilities.

"The Right of the Freedom From Work."

Prominent among the rights of the child must be the right to abstain from the task of earning money, either for his own support or to increase the family income. Premature child labor is an absolute evil, and is wholly without justification. Employment of children under a certain age in factories, mills, workshops, mercantile establishments, and the steel trades inflicts irremediable consequences. Among the principal results of such premature child labor are: The damage to the health and physical development; the loss of future social and industrial efficiency; the incentive to criminality afforded and the consequent moral degradation. The question of child labor is, therefore, fraught with deep meaning for future generations and has become an important social problem. The enlightened view of today refuses to regard the child as a mere commercial asset of the parent. On the contrary, until children reach a certain age, it is absolutely necessary that they be supported by their parents, and society must enforce this obligation. The child, as an interest-bearing capital, has no place in the enlightened civilization of our industrial age.

"The Right to Education."

The educational advantages which society must grant to the child are at least threefold, literary and industrial training, moral education, and a knowledge of the elements of sex physiology. Without extensive developments along these lines, many social evils will remain to retard the progress of mankind. The training required must be the direct occupational need of the child, otherwise it is only a half-way measure and society has not fully discharged its obligations. Machine production and the consequent extensive division of labor necessitates some preparation for trade life. The growing problem of unemployment cannot be solved unless greater attention is paid to the untrained child. Low wages and shameful conditions of living are partly due to defective education. Society must furnish the individual with the initial equipment necessary for a life of usefulness and profit. The most important step in the direction of equalization of opportunity is training for industrial efficiency. But the other interest of the child should also receive due recognition, therefore literary training cannot be neglected. Recent developments also demand a revision of the methods pursued in providing our youth with a moral education. "The child is the unshaped marble out of which is hewn the virtuous man or the criminal. Shall no one superintend the sculptor's work?" The results of improper and insufficient moral training are already too evident. By providing effective moral training for the child society can prevent such criminality as is due to wrong methods of training, and so much at least the present owes to the future.

A form of education that is now demanding increased attention is sex education along the line of sex physiology. So direful has been the consequence, especially to the female sex, of the absence of needed knowledge, that advanced thinkers are justly demanding reform. The adolescent youth of today should be protected from the bitter results of an ignorance which depends on the mistaken ideas of parents and upon the failure of the schools to appreciate the problems. The physical welfare of society, the happiness of the home, and the emancipation of the women depend in large part upon sufficient, rational, and timely instruction in this subject. It is a child problem, because the instruction cannot be delayed until the young mind is blackened by the evil teaching of the vicious. The duty of society to care for the child admits of no controversy. Children come into the world not of their own accord, and society must grant to them opportunities for a useful life. The bad effect on bodily growth and physiological development is one of the most important objections to child labor. In childhood the foundation is laid for strength, vigor and general healthfulness. Activity is the keynote of this development, but this does not imply that the work in the factory will furnish the needed exercise. The vigorous man requires a symmetrical

Thomas Dekker, secretary of the union, and originator of the movement, frankly didn't know how it was all going to come out. Furthermore, if Dekker did secure another jury he would probably have to hold his sessions in a tent. For Henry J. Culshaw, manager of the Palace Theatre, where "Cupid's Court" was held for two days, stated "there will be no more 'Cupid's Court' in my theatre except over my dead body."

development, and this can only be done by combining the use of all the four hundred muscles of the body. By means of play, exercise, outdoor sports, and other similar activities, the child develops brain, nerves and muscles, promotes a good circulation of the blood and compels nature to provide a strong and adequate physical structure. Industrial capacity depends upon this development. The need of strong men and women in industry is greater than ever before. Heart diseases, such as angina pectoris, heart disease and Bright's disease are increasing their proportion of fatalities.

The stress of the factory and workshop shortens the trade life of thousands of laborers. After the age of 45 the individual who has not established himself or loses his job has a hard time of securing a position in the industrial system. There is a large group of confessedly dangerous trades, besides many others that slowly undermine the strength and vitality of the worker. The average physical requirements are, therefore, much higher in all industries than formerly. During the period of its growth the body of the child is more or less plastic. This susceptibility to external impressions and the long years of plasticity make the highest degree of plasticity possible or under untoward circumstances may cause the individual's ruin. At the age of puberty the body undergoes a considerable transformation and injuries often leave permanent effects. The boy is harmed by improper development, but the girl suffers more severely from the effects of unnatural activities at this period, and overstrain is especially dangerous. The muscles are easily affected, at about the 15th year, as it is the period of their hardening, and the excessive strain may produce a tension which will prove permanently injurious. The child may also become dwarfed or stunted. The physical decline of the English people is in a large measure attributed to child labor. The seeds of child labor yield a harvest of physical degenerates. The working child becomes anemic, and the various organs of his body receive insufficient nourishment. Muscles in certain parts of his body are overdeveloped, while others, owing to their weakness and lack of exercise, fail to develop and the child becomes deformed. Work, as carried on in modern industry, cannot perform the beneficent function of play. Certain specific conditions of child labor are especially harmful. The constant standing to which many children are subjected is the cause of very injurious results, and in some industries girls are often compelled to stand for hours at a time. Besides, acquiring flat feet and placing excessive strain on certain muscles, the girls frequently suffer from internal derangements. In the candy and paper box factories as well as many textile mills, standing is common, while in stores small girls are almost invariably on their feet. The bundle wrappers often stand in one place all day. Rest while at work depends on a change in position, and the use of a new set of muscles, so as to allow the wearied ones to recover from their fatigue. For this reason constant sitting is nearly as laborious and tiresome as the standing posture and frequently involves a cramped position, which injures the lungs and prevents the full development of the chest. The worker subjected to these conditions are very susceptible to the various lung diseases. The cramped position which constant sitting necessitates also tends to deform the growing child. In certain industries are by nature injurious to the worker, and especially to the growing child. Among these are certain industries in which a large amount of dust is formed. Boys working in coal mines; coal dust fills their lungs and stunts their growth. In textile mills lint and dust are injurious. The air is breathed by the child, the lint penetrates to the lungs, and can with difficulty be thrown off. Therefore, the child is constantly inhaling a substance, wool dust is especially harmful. The dust of tobacco leaf is injurious, because it contains a poisonous substance. The effects of the dust on the child are the development of nervous affections and nausea, more frequently among girls than boys. A predisposition to disease is also developed, and even adults suffer from the effects of work in tobacco factories. This is especially true of the smaller shops, where the child is frequently found. Injurious dusts are common in mills of various kinds, and in all cases the child suffers more severely than the adult worker because of the physical immaturity. Rapid variations in temperature in glass works, where boys work close to a furnace, and others run to and fro, and thus alternate between hot and moderate air; the excessive heat, the cooler air and the drafts combine to undermine the health of the boys. In candy factories, rooms are heated or cooled to required temperatures. The cool room is more unhealthy, as the girls employed do not exercise the necessary precautions against the cold. In laundries the heat, and girls breathing the steam, and the long hours in summer months, when frequent fainting occurs, both children and women suffer from this misfortune. Moisture is another cause of physical discomfort. Dr. Sewall, in her investigations, found barefooted girls in some of the spinning rooms, while in others girls wore rubbers to protect them from the wet floors. In bleacheries, half-naked boys tramp cloth in deep vats. Varnish and paint also injure boys. It is true that many times children do not appear to be injured by factory life, but are nevertheless physi-

cally affected, and when older reap the results. Resume: The emphasis which is increasingly placed on good physique and growing need of this qualification demonstrates the importance of the consideration of the physiological effects of child labor. For in this phase of the problem lies much of the rationale of stringent child labor laws. Premature employment during the day or employment at night paved the way for those physical disabilities which result in an early incapacity for self-support or in excesses of divers kinds which hasten the breakdown of the individual. The conservation of energy and the production of the best types of physical vigor are inextricably necessary in the complicated civilization of today. Both economic and social conditions require high standards of physique, and the following summary of the physiological effects of child labor will indicate the various results which must be prevented if we are to retain a vigorous manhood and womanhood:

- (1) Physical development is retarded or entirely stopped.
- (2) The muscles remain weak, anemic conditions ensue and nervous excitability results.
- (3) Cramping leads to tuberculosis and insufficient chest development.
- (4) Certain postures produce lateral curvature of the spine.
- (5) Pelvic disorders occur among girls who are subjected to constant standing.
- (6) Slow devitalization follows the inhalation of poisonous substances.
- (7) The child does not develop symmetrically and deformities follow.
- (8) In overtime and night work, all the bad conditions of day work is aggravated.

KITCHENER GAINS LONDON FACTORY

Special to London Advertiser. KITCHENER, Aug. 18.—Kitchener secured a new industry today, when the North American Cigar Company, formerly of London, opened its factory here and started business. The firm has been negotiating for a site in this city for a number of months, and finally, as the result of the efforts of the board of trade, was induced to locate here.

TWO BURN TO DEATH AS AIRPLANE CRASHES

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 18.—Two persons were burned to death, and a third, a woman, probably fatally burned today, when an airplane crashed during the dedication of a new flying field here. The three were passengers in the machine, piloted by E. Hughes of Mineola, L. I., who escaped with minor injuries.

The dead are: James Traham of this city and his 5-year-old son Norman. Miss Evelyn Harris of Brattleboro was burned so severely that it was believed tonight she would die.

RECOMMENCE WORK ON SCHOOL AT STRATFORD

STRATFORD, Aug. 18.—For one whole week operations in connection with the erection of the new separate school at Brunswick and Well streets have been at a standstill owing to brick shortage. It was not until this morning that work was recommenced, a load of bricks having arrived late yesterday.

WORKMAN'S HAND CUT WHEN BOTTLE BURSTS

Special to London Advertiser. CHATHAM, Aug. 18.—John D. Egan, an employee of the Libby, McNeil & Libby plant of this city, suffered bad cuts on his right hand when a bottle burst in his hand late yesterday afternoon.

Several stitches were required to close the wounds.

DIES OF BURNS AFTER IRON SETS HAIR AFIRE

LONG BEACH, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Her hair set afire by the short-circuiting of wires in an electric iron, Mrs. Izetta McGill, youthful wife of the groundskeeper at the Lido Golf Club, suffered burns that caused her death early today. Attracted by the screams of the young woman, her husband smothered the flames with blankets, but she died soon after being taken to a hospital.

BULLET MISSES TROTZKY, KILLS HIS CHAUFFEUR

LONDON, Aug. 18.—An unconfirmed dispatch from Stockholm today reported that an attempt had been made during a recent inspection of the Soviet army to assassinate Leon Trotsky, people's commissar for war.

The chauffeur of the military motor car in which Trotsky was seated was struck and killed by a bullet said to have been intended for Trotsky.

The would-be assassin was seized and after a summary trial was said to have been executed.

GERMANY WILL INCREASE ASSESSMENT ON EXPORTS

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The economic council of the empire decided today by a small majority to increase the assessment on exports in order to make the amount correspond with the present depreciation of the mark. The surcharge on customs was fixed at 174 per cent for the period between August 24 and August 29.

FOREST FIRES IN ITALY DUE TO INTENSE HEAT

ROME, Aug. 18.—Forest fires are raging in many parts of Italy. The fires are generally due to natural combustion owing to the intense heat, although some are said to be of incendiary origin. Firemen and soldiers, assisted by members of the Fascist organization, are making strenuous efforts to combat the fires.

MARTIN TAKES OATH. REGINA, Aug. 18.—Hon. W. M. Martin, former premier of Saskatchewan, took the oath as a member of the Saskatchewan Board of Appeal.

OPPOSES DRURY PLAN TO MAKE PARTY BROADER

Miss Agnes MacPhail, M.P., Discusses Differences Between Morrison and Premier.

ELLIOTT FAVORS SCHEME

KINCARDINE, Aug. 18.—Miss Agnes MacPhail speaking at a garden party tonight, dwelt on the differences existing between Premier Drury and J. J. Morrison, secretary of the U. F. O.

"Only the U. F. O. can say whether or not a new political party will be formed and their opinion cannot be expressed until the annual convention or the calling of a special meeting of the organization," said Miss MacPhail.

"Personally I am opposed to the formation of a new political party as outlined by the premier. I am an admirer of his splendid qualities and regret very much that there has been any difference of opinion between the government and the organization."

Miss MacPhail spoke for more than an hour and her first speech here was listened to with great interest.

AGREES WITH DRURY.

GALT, Aug. 18.—Asked for his opinion of Premier Drury's broadening-out policy, William Elliott, M. P. for South Waterloo, elected on the Progressive ticket, said the Progressive party of this constituency was solidly behind the provincial premier, since the Progressive party of this riding since its inception had been by no means a U. F. O. organization, both urban and rural voters having selected K. K. Hornum, M. P. P., a town man, and himself, as their standard-bearers. To combine the U. F. O. originally organized for commercial purposes with the political life of the country, he felt, would destroy the life of the movement.

SELLS 9 PER CENT BEER, FINED \$500

Brantford Man, Police Testify, Charged Only 30 Cents a Bottle.

Special to London Advertiser. BRANTFORD, Aug. 18.—Following a "raid" by Chief Constable Donnelly and Detective Boylan on No. 2 Darling street yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, Stanley Snape appeared in the police court this morning and was fined \$500 and costs when he was found guilty of a charge of selling overproof beer.

The police found 54 bottles of nine per cent beer on the premises and, according to the police, Snape was catering for a large number of patrons. The beer was not hidden, but was nicely stored in the ice box where it was kept cold, awaiting the convenience of the purchasers. Snape was charging 30 cents per bottle for the "wet" goods.

ISSUE REGULATIONS ON OLEOMARGARINE

Canada Gazette Publishes States Effect On Importation, Manufacture and Sale.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—(By Canadian Press).—Regulations governing the importation, manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in Canada, effective from the date of publication tomorrow, are issued in the current issue of the Canada Gazette.

Importation and manufacture, it is provided, shall be by license only, such licenses to be approved by the minister of agriculture.

Manufacture of oleo will not be allowed in any premises used for or connected with the manufacture or reworking of butter, and materials intended to be used for its manufacture must be inspected and approved by an inspector of the department before their use. Provision is made that the words "butter," "creamery" or "dairy" or the name of any brand of cattle shall not be used in advertising or describing oleomargarine nor shall any of these words be placed on packages.

Sale provisions include one that oleo must be sold in the original package, stamped with the official inspection mark, and that each package shall bear the words "oleomargarine" as a conspicuous label.

Hotels, restaurants and public eating places serving oleomargarine are required by the law to announce that fact in a prominent notice to the public. Fines running as high as \$500 are provided for anyone violating the new regulations.

PLANK PROTRUDING FROM ENGINE HITS MAN ON HEAD

John M. Dennis of Sarnia Lies in Hospital in Critical Condition.

Special to London Advertiser. SARNIA, Aug. 18.—John M. Dennis, 50, an employee of the Pere Marquette Railroad, lies in the Sarnia Municipal Hospital seriously injured, as a result of a blow received on the head from a 12-foot plank.

Dennis, who has been with the company 20 years and is a married man with a large family, was working on the engine when an engine passed. The plank was protruding from the engine and struck Dennis.

A fractured skull was feared at first, but reports this afternoon state that a fracture was not sustained, but the man's condition is serious.

Want Drury To Reconsider Appointment of New Oxford Official.

Special to London Advertiser. WOODSTOCK, Aug. 18.—A petition is being circulated among the businessmen and merchants of this city protesting against the appointment of Leonard Sifton, a farmer of East Nissouri, to the vacant registration of Oxford County. The petition, which is to be presented to Premier Drury, asks that Wallace MacWhinnie, who has been deputy registrar for fifteen years, be elevated to the position.

POLICE RAID HOME OF KENT FARMER

Maxwell Brown, Pleading Guilty, Pays \$449 Fine For Manufacturing Liquor.

Special to London Advertiser. CHATHAM, Aug. 18.—County police, following a spectacular raid on Wednesday last, found materials for the manufacture of liquor on a large scale at the home of Maxwell Brown, a colored resident of Chatham township.

Following an exciting automobile chase, Brown was captured by a police detail.

Before Magistrate Arnold in the county police court this morning, Brown pleaded guilty and paid a fine and costs which amounted to \$449.

URGES AMENDING OF CRIMINAL CASE

Canadian Bar Association Declares Economy and Humanity Should Be Aim.

VICTORIA, B.C., Aug. 18.—(Canadian Press).—Election of Mr. Justice Martin of Montreal as vice-president at large, the reading of an invitation from the attorney-general of Great Britain to members of the Canadian Bar to help entertain the American Bar Association, should they decide to hold their 1924 convention in London, and an address by H. A. Robinson, K.C., of Winnipeg, featured the closing session of the seventh annual convention of the Canadian Bar Association this morning.

Election of a vice-president necessitated an amendment to the constitution which was unanimously voted on the recommendation of Sir James Aikins, president. He declared the creation of the new office would prove of great benefit to the association and would materially aid the president to keep in touch with the membership.

Will Meet in Quebec. The council of the association decided that next year's meeting would be held at some point in Quebec Province.

The report of the committee of administration of criminal justice read by Judge Coatsworth of Toronto, stated that if the criminal can be reformed, it must be both from the standpoint of humanity and economy, and ratification of the criminal code must be sought. Some amendments to the criminal code were needed, the most urgent of which was more perfect machinery for administering criminal justice and dealing with prisoners. This should be always prompt and fair, sentences just and uniform, and judges trained specialists along criminal lines.

Urges Probation. Probation, the report continued, ought to be universal, being no longer an experiment, and parole should be developed so as to increase its high percentage of reformed men.

Jails, reformatories and prisons should be in a continual state of improving evolution and a well regulated system of classification of prisoners brought into effect. Industries of various kinds may be established until every prisoner became a bee in the hive of industry, thus enabling prisoners to be self-supporting while incarcerated.

John T. McLean of Melbourne Succeeds in Checking Oil Stove Blaze.

Special to London Advertiser. MELBOURNE, Aug. 18.—While preparing dinner the oil stove, over which Mrs. Stanley McLean was working, suddenly caught fire. She removed the oil tank and tried to lift the stove outside, but could not carry it.

Her father-in-law, John T. McLean, heard her call and hurried to her assistance. With much difficulty he managed to extinguish the fire, but not until his hands and arms were very badly burned.

Fortunately a doctor was not far away, so he received medical attention at once.

He suffered a great deal from the burns.

BOY BREAKS ARM.

Special to London Advertiser. GALT, Aug. 18.—Falling from a kitchen cabinet, Arthur, son of C. M. Wackmuth, had his arm broken below the elbow.

MIDLAND MAN DROWNS.

MIDLAND, Ont., Aug. 18.—By falling overboard from the passenger steamer City of Dover, Donald Lett, only son of James Lett, last night lost his life. The body has not yet been recovered.

RATIFIES TREATIES.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Aug. 18.—The House of Representatives today ratified the Washington treaties.

TWO HURT IN COLLISION NEAR VILLAGE OF FINGAL

Mrs. Fordham and Daughter Suffer Serious Injuries When Auto Demolishes Buggy.

Special to London Advertiser. FINGAL, Aug. 18.—While driving to their home in the village last night, Mrs. Harry Fordham and daughter Eva were hit by an automobile. The buggy was completely demolished, and Mrs. Fordham and her daughter were thrown into the ditch.

The driver of the car took the injured women to their home, where medical aid was immediately called.

Miss Fordham suffered from cuts and bruises, her teeth having protruded through the upper lip. Mrs. Fordham received internal injury, and is reported to be in a critical condition.

STRIKE OF MAINTENANCE WORKERS NOT IMMINENT

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—E. F. Grable, head of the maintenance of way workers, who is here watching the negotiations for the settlement of the shompen's strike, today said that no strike of maintenance of way men was imminent.

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Sign On The Dotted Line

"I promise to be alive and in perfect health one year from today"

If you cannot sign that, better sign an Insurance application today.

Accidents or ill-health will not cancel your Policy—once it is yours.

When those you love are Protected, Sickness and Death lose half their terrors.

Steadily increasing profits have been paid to our Participating Policy Holders for twenty consecutive years.

Thousands of grateful letters like the following prove the promptness with which claims are paid.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 3, 1921. London Life Insurance Co., London, Ont.

Dear Sir:—Kindly accept my thanks for the very prompt manner in which you settled the claims. I received my cheque twenty-four hours after claim papers were filed at your Head Office. Again thanking you, I remain, Yours very truly, Mrs. M.

See the London Life man for real insurance service.

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