

# YOUNG GIRLS WANDERING ABOUT OUR STREETS AT NIGHT

### Attempting to Flirt with Soldiers — Timely Warning to Parents by Inspector Ruston in His Annual Report — What the Children's Aid Has Been Doing the Past Year—Wards at the Shelter only 5 1/2 Weeks on the Average.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held last night weeks old to seven years; also several in the Y. M. C. A. after the business oral feeble-minded and three little ransactions were completed. A crippled one in the Shelter.

short program was rendered which very interesting to the few who were present.

Mr. A. E. Bailey, president of the society, gave a short address on the good work that the shelter had accomplished in the past year. He said he was pleased to say that the shelter and land were paid for but an addition would have to be built to make room for more children, as children, whose father had paid the supreme sacrifice would have to be taken care of. Taking care of these young children, Mr. Bailey stated, was just in its infancy, and we as citizens must become more enthusiastic in this God-given work.

Mr. Bailey thanked the committee for their hearty co-operation in the work of the past and he hoped for better results in 1918. He also thanked them for placing their confidence in him and as the president of the society, he would spend all the time he could for the benefit of the children.

Two choruses were given in spirited manner by a few of the children of the shelter. Miss Betty Duprau gave two recitations.

Rev. Dr. Scott's Address

Rev. Dr. Scott gave an address on the theme of "Childhood." He said people have begun to realize the infancy of this country. This country will never be free from it until it is likely to be worse after the war. Every babe has a right to a welcome and since the women have their say, he hoped mother instinct would induce them to do more than over to conserve childhood. Every year many hundreds of babies die in Montreal for lack of proper attention. Dr. Scott said he saw women leading little dogs around the streets in Montreal. If they had taken some of the homeless children with them it would have been more to their credit. Some people try to force their children into society before they are twelve years of age, instead of prolonging it as greatly as any school principal or teacher can. If these children are properly cared for, educated and treated as one of the family they will become great men and women.

Closing Dr. Scott said the hand of the babe leads the way and may we find the hand so that we may be led.

Inspector Ruston's Report

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—We gather together again with the war cloud still over us and everything bent to the one end, that of winning the fight for righteous principles we hold dear. And many claims have been laid before the public calling for assistance. But through it all the Society has much to be thankful for, for under its fostering care and restraining influence many a boy and girl has been helped and given a better and brighter outlook on life's journey.

Some snags and boulders have been removed and rough places smoothed down and an excellent foundation laid for future usefulness and good citizenship.

A goodly number of children have been helped in their homes; others have been cared for in the Shelter for periods ranging from a few days to the entire year, while others have been fortunate in securing the best of foster homes.

Through the deep interest and generous spirit of our honored citizens, Thomas Ritchie, Esq., and the City and County Councils, we were able just a year ago to move into the splendid new Shelter on Dundas Street, situated in the most ideal place for our work, and I have no doubt in years to come many a woman and man will look back with thankful hearts to the day when as ready dependant children they were taken to the Shelter, it being the first step towards making good in their lives.

During the past year our work has grown considerably and even though our accommodation has been greatly increased by the new Shelter, we have been taxed and are taxed to the uttermost limit. Every bed is occupied and some have had to sleep two and three in a bed, and I still have a number on my list for investigation.

Forty-five children sit down to three good meals each day. An extra wing or infants' ward would be a great boon. We need the room, for at the present time we have over

We have tried them in foster homes only to have them returned in a few days as unsatisfactory.

Then, the child with some physical weakness—nobody wants them, nobody cares. I repeat: What is to become of these? We are doing our best for and with them, but "our best" is not what they ought to have.

The most gratifying phase of this work is the visiting of wards in their foster homes, and we have about 220 placed in this county. To see their happy faces in wholesome and beneficial surroundings and contrast their present lot with that from which they have been rescued is truly a reward for the many unpleasant incidents we have encountered. Our honored president, Mr. A. E. Bailey, who accompanied me on one of these visitation trips to the north, has expressed great practical sympathy with the work and is a father indeed to the helpless and dependant children. I cannot sufficiently thank him. Also our worthy treasurer, H. F. Ketcheson, Esq., the secretary, M. W. Mott; and the vice-presidents, Mr. McBride and Rev. Mr. Hubby, and every member of the Board who have been of invaluable assistance to the inspector. Their never-failing interest and ready advice has acted as a stimulant.

In closing, I would like on behalf of the Board and myself, to thank the public press for notices given to the work. The Santa Claus Fund, through their generous spirit and love for the work, was indeed made a success. The doctors, for free treatment of our wards in the Shelter, God bless them also. Chief Newton and the police staff to whom Mr. Masson, police magistrate, no words of mine can fully express our appreciation of their invaluable counsel and assistance. Then the public school and Sunday school scholars for their generous help. Also to all who have in any way given or assisted by money or goods, our sincere thanks is given.

If in the past we have made blunders—and I feel sure we have—we will endeavor to do better in the future. Success doesn't consist in never making blunders, but in never making the same blunder a second time.

The following statistics will show something of what has been attempted and accomplished during the past year:—

Applications for children, 168; children brought to the Shelter (not wards), 28; children placed on parole, 26; children returned to parents (not wards), 17; children involved during the year, 926; children made wards during the year, 76; children sent to the Industrial School, 9; complaints received, 39; investigations made, 80; mail received, 1,575; mail sent out, 3,474; meetings addressed, 8; mileage (approx.), 6,753; interviews, office and phone, 1,964; places visited outside city, 98; police court attendance, 125; wards in place out, 103; wards returned to Shelter, 32; wards children now in Shelter (Jan. 24, 1918), 45; average stay for child in Shelter, 5 1/2 weeks; placed in Orillia Institute for Feeble-Minded, 1; female wards married during the year, 4 (3 have made good); boys or overseas service, 5; one to date having paid the supreme price.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) Thos. D. Ruston.

Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall, Jan. 24, '18.

Other speakers were Rev. A. M. Hubby, Rev. Dr. R. C. Biagraye, Mr. H. F. Ketcheson and Mr. E. R. McBride.

We quote the following extracts from the treasurer's report for the year ending December 31, 1917, as read by the treasurer, Mr. H. F. Ketcheson:—

Receipts	
Balance, Oct. 31, 1916	\$ 315 23
Donations and membership	908 57
Maintenance and sundries	4835 20
Total	\$6,059.10
Expenditures	
Maintenance	\$2,407 62
Salary	1,411 17
Sundries	1,611 29
Total	\$5,430 08
Balance	\$629 02

A number of donations have been made during the year and the following is a list of those that I do not figure in the election; therefore, think, deserve special mention in Irigoyen will not permit it to figure

in his administration. He believes, it is vital, that the task entrusted to him is of more importance to the people than any effect the great war can have upon them. He was elected for a six-year term, and believes that it will require another six years to put into effect all the reforms to which he is pledged.

The party which Irigoyen leads is the radical party. It is unlike any other political organization in the world except the Borden Club of Toronto. When it was formed the members took a pledge never to accept any public office. However, Irigoyen found himself unable to resist the temptation, and his fall marks the end of the resemblance to the local club mentioned. The Radical party was made up of critics. Men of all existing parties joined, pledging themselves to attack any incompetent or dishonest government, no matter what its name might be, but to stand aside when offices were being passed around. At first the Radicals were laughed at, and eventually they found themselves the strongest political unit in the Argentine. In these years Irigoyen, who was a university professor, continued to turn in all his salary to the party's cause. The Government should exchequer, living himself on a small private income.

Engrossed in Argentina

He refused to permit his followers to contest any election until they were morally certain of winning it. The Radical ideas, in the meantime, continued to permeate the country and had made such headway that in 1916 Senor Roque Saenz-Pena, the president, decided to appeal to the electors on the issue of universal, secret and compulsory voting. He was greatly astonished when he found Irigoyen suddenly emerge from his academic obscurity and place radical candidates in the field. Saenz-Pena had supposed that his progressive measure would have the support of the Radicals, and looked for no opposition from them. The Radicals, however, while approving the measure, which indeed they had suggested, decided that the time had come for them to take over the government of the country. They were elected by tremendous votes, and have since been trying to put through a great budget of domestic reforms. It is on this account, probably, that Irigoyen refused to break with Germany. A war would disturb his peace program.

WHY THE ARGENTINE DON'T FIGHT

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Argentinians Want War

There can be no doubt in the world that the overwhelming sentiment in Argentina is against Germany. The Luxemburg revelations were followed by anti-German riots. The Parliament of the country has voted in favor of a declaration of war, and the head of the nation has greater arbitrary power than in a monarchy, the country remains at peace. The President blocks the way, and it appears that it will take a revolution to force Argentina into the ranks of Germany's active enemies. Irigoyen, the President, refuses to accept the German challenge conveyed in the famous "aperios venenkt" despatch, and on this account the tendency to consider him a German agent is general. However, according to the well informed upon the matter, Irigoyen is not a pro-German. He is unpurchasable. It may be that he has fallen a victim to the specious arguments urged by Luxemburg, whose insanity is officially conceded, but here is no ground to suppose that he has accepted German money.

To Be Deluded Not Bribed

If he has there must be something about German money which makes it different from other money. Irigoyen has refused money before, big money. He has chosen to live as a poor man when he had opportunities of becoming a wealthy man. For years he has been the most influential man in the Argentine. Yet he remains a mere professor at a university. His stoutness won for him the nickname of "the monk." While Irigoyen was a household name in the great republic, his face was familiar to few of his fellow-citizens. Many of them, perhaps, who as boys had heard of him, supposed that he was dead, and no doubt many of them were shocked when in 1916 it appeared that he was a candidate for the presidency. It was almost as though Sir John A. Macdonald turned up in a Canadian election. It seems that the reason Irigoyen does not do what the great majority of the people want him to do, and retire war on Germany, is owing to the fact that in this election he was returned on a particular ticket. The world war did not figure in the election; therefore, Irigoyen will not permit it to figure

POULTRY AND STOCK SHOW AT PORT HOPE

Port Hope, Jan. 23.—The poultry and pet stock show here has aroused considerable interest and the committee in charge are slated over its success. There are a large number of out-of-town exhibits and the competition in many of the classes is keen. There is a splendid exhibit of Black Minorcas and Blue Oringtons and Blue Andalusians. Some fine specimens of the Sussex are on display and the exhibits of Belgian and Siberian hares are the best ever seen in Port Hope. The Rosecomb Bantams take up considerable space. The exhibit is equal to that at the Gush show. There is a splendid display of geese, turkeys and ducks, all the leading varieties being presented.

The Oil for the Farmer.—A bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the farm house will save many a journey for the doctor. It is not only good for the children when taken with cold and croup, and for the mature who suffer from pains and aches, but there are directions for its use on sick cattle. There should always be a bottle of it in the house.

the report:—

Molra Lodge No. 11 A. F.	20 00
& A. M.	20 00
Henry Corby	100 00
Miss I. A. Sutherland	10 00
Mrs. Corby	50 00
Miss Alice Corby	50 00
Belleville Lodge No. 123	50 00
A. F. & A. M.	10 00
H. W. Ackerman	50 00
W. Smith	10 00
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	10 00
R. J. Graham	25 00
Mrs. Sanford Burrows	25 00
L. O. L. No. 274	10 00
L. W. Marsh	10 00
Holloway St. Methodist Sunday School	14 45
Misses Hatt	12 00
Mrs. Margaret Lazier	10 00
D. V. Sinclair & Co.	10 00
A. E. Bailey	40 00
W. H. Gilbert	34 00

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The STANDARD BANK of Canada

Head Office, Toronto.

Quarterly Dividend Notice No. 109.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Thirteen Per Cent. Per Annum upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared for the quarter ending 31st of January 1918, and that the same will be payable at Head Office in this city, and at its branches on and after Friday, the 1st day of February, to Shareholders of record of the 23rd of January, 1918.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank in Toronto on Wednesday, the 27th of February next, at 12 o'clock noon.

By Order of the Board,

C. H. Esson, General Manager.

Toronto, Dec. 21st, 1917.

Belleville Branch . . . . . J. ELLIOTT, Manager.

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AMERICAN DISSENT

Just as 1492 is a year in which America, the year when the American discoverer whom we say America the United States England we mean the United States the first-hand explorers and civilians is understanding. Many months we have come from America and with letters admit enlightenment and later enlightenment ago there was a fit York Sun, whose thing like this: "England, we know through all the shall they name, us A chime of val BRITISH

Even uttered their conceptions insensibly, by the of the American text-books and by stupid Englishman stage. On the no instance, has no id have been million said by American point it is interest marks of Heywood respondent of the with the Perishing He says that all against the English wide of the mark cussion that he h mor. "It never wa all now. What we English do not u mor. If a gentle should be invited t he would find. Pu more embuing the would probably de or Barfaster's fin with a deeper, fin his reaction toward own Ring Lardne the Battle of Ver series. No nation keep the edge of t the face of war as Only the English look things in the and grin. And wh plug and stick and

DON'T KNOW

Mr. Brown says hater is the English calls the fact the German-American St-ties, as well as t selves, used to say would not fight. I to be a song or lib of the war to the of would fight to the Now, however, th changed. The Ger the English for f that if it were no failure to recognize are beaten we sh The Koelnische Zel compl-its: "The E ing ruled by the which never know beaten. The Ger realizes that this w turned on the sh sham battles. T ally, and in a p sence, no doubt th besten. As a matte winning. As the Times remarked a troops not long ago Canadians never kn beath. They neve

MAJOR KN

But in the opin the old, unreason part of Americans a is alone responsible the American troop ed in France and "After all is said marks, "we belong

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Pictou Branch . . . . . C. B. Beamish, Manager.

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**THE FINNIGAN CARRIAGE & WAGONCO.**

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

**POULTRY AND STOCK SHOW AT PORT HOPE**

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**USING THE PRISONERS TO COVER ADVANCE**

ATROCITIES COMMITTED BY AUSTRINIANS ON ITALIAN CAPTIVES

Touton Soldiers Disguised as Women Attack Shock Troops

Washington, Jan. 25.—Italian official despatches continue to tell of atrocities and horrors perpetrated on prisoners of war and the Italian civil population by the Austro-German invaders.

Near Codriopo the invading troops drove Italian prisoners before them to be slaughtered by the gunfire of the comrades, and at Paven the Austrians drove parties of civilians, handcuffed and manacled together, ahead of their advance into the taltan fire. Near Caserotte sailors and shock troops of Italian forces were attacked apparently by a large number of women, who turned out to be Austrian troops in petticoats.

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**W. D. HANLEY Co.**

329 Front St.

**DOE KIDNEY PILLS**

ALL KIDNEY PILLS ARE MADE BY BRIGHT'S

NOVEMBER 23