

A Federal Child Welfare Bureau

The Proposition Placed Before Sir Robert Borden and His Colleagues by Mrs. Colin Campbell of Winnipeg

(Mrs. Colin Campbell in Canadian Courier.)

In all parts of our Dominion, from Victoria to Halifax, social service workers feel the need of a Federal Child Welfare Bureau, and are discussing its possibilities. The governments of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba have a bureau known as the Social Welfare Bureau, with headquarters in Winnipeg, which has done already valuable research work. When I was asked by F. J. Bellard, Winnipeg's well known child welfare authority, if it would be possible for me when east to visit Ottawa and seek to interest the Dominion government in establishing a Federal Child Welfare Bureau, I was pleased to make one effort, believing it to be one of the most important problems of our national life—and today a war problem.

On a rainy day in October I made the visit and had the great good fortune in being received by the prime minister, Sir Robert Borden, Sir Thomas White, Hon. Robert Rogers, Hon. T. W. Crothers, Hon. Dr. Roche, and Senator Sir James Loughheed. (Since then I have received a letter from Sir George Foster assuring me of his interest and promising to do what he could to further the project.) These gentlemen received my message with sympathy and keen interest. The prime minister having asked

that I would make a copy of my notes and send them to him with a press clipping from a Halifax paper, giving an account of a meeting there held this summer, and the speech of Dr. Hastings Hart, a famous child welfare worker of New York, from which I quote:

"You are sending your best young men to the front to die for your country. This enforces upon you the importance of caring for the children. From a purely economical standpoint alone, you cannot today allow one of them to die. In times of slavery a negro child was worth one hundred dollars. You cannot estimate the value of a free born child in this country of yours. In the care of such children you find no better place than in the homes of good people. You need not multiply your institutions. The home is the best."

I urged the establishment of a Federal Bureau, on the ground that it was a war problem, and that before we became too absorbed in the problems of our returned heroes, we should conserve the precious lives of our children—a statesmanlike policy in the present crucial period of our national life.

The United States found that 100,000 of its infants died annually before reaching the age of twelve months, and that eighty per cent. of the deaths were entirely unnecessary and could have been

"The White Flour Pinch"—have you felt it? With the advancing price of wheat "the seven-cent loaf is doomed," say the bakers. In its place we have the eight-cent loaf—in many cities only the sixteen-cent loaf. A loaf of white flour bread is not a complete ration. However wholesome and pure, it does not supply all the proteins the human body needs. In Shredded Wheat Biscuit you have all the body-building nutriment in the whole wheat grain prepared in a digestible form. It is always the same price, always the same high quality. Eat it for breakfast with milk or cream or with fruit.

Made in Canada

prevented. In one province in Canada, it has been officially stated that ten thousand children under five years of age die of preventable causes every year. Simply die because of ignorance—which surely is a crime today. I strove to point out what a wonderful work for the welfare of the state such a bureau could perform, since it deals with the conservation of the nation's greatest asset, the child. The children of Canada, it seems to me, are three hundred thousand times as valuable to the state, than they were before a number of our splendid men went overseas, giving themselves, if need be, for the empire's honor and freedom's cause. The work and scope of such a bureau would be to investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children sixteen years of age and under, amongst all classes of the people, and especially to investigate and report on the following subjects:

Infant mortality.
The birth rate.
Orphanages.
Management of juvenile courts.
Dangerous occupations and accidents.
Diseases of children.
Employment.
Legislation affecting children.
Child immigration.
The care of children by child placing agencies.
The care of children in permanent institutions.
The care of mentally defective children.
The necessity for recreational centres and public playgrounds.
The regulation of moving picture shows, etc., affecting children.

The bureau could be placed in one of the departments—possibly the labor bureau. Proper allowance could be made for office room and staff. The proposed bureau would not undertake administration work. It would not make regulations concerning children, nor create institutions for them. Its duty would be solely to study, and report, upon conditions affecting the welfare of children. The facts secured by the bureau as a result of its investigation should be published in a form approved by the minister of the department taking it up. Interest in Canada at the present time in this matter is very keen, as many letters which I have received testify.

My personal interest in the juvenile court of Canada, established in Winnipeg in 1909, by my husband, the late Hon. Colin H. Campbell, K.C. (for twelve years attorney-general of Manitoba), and in the question of child immigration, taken up by him with the late Laurier government and the British government, led me to venture a visit to Ottawa, in the hope that this great national service, a Child Welfare Bureau, would soon be established.

GALLANT TAR WHO WON D. O. M. IN JUTLAND FIGHT



Presentation of the Distinguished Service Medal for great bravery in the Jutland battle. In the picture Admiral E. P. E. Jervoise is making the presentation to Able Seaman H. J. Boutell. (Photo issued by Official Press Bureau.)

To rectify damp walls strip the walls and give two coats of varnish in which resin has been dissolved; or, better still, though rather expensive, line them with lead-paper or tin foil. The walls may then with safety be decorated with gold, bronze, or delicately-tinted paper.

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How Germany Started the War

Published False Announcement of Mobilization

Led Russia to First Step

Telegrams Explaining Mistake Were Delayed Until Damage Was Done—To Place the Onus on Others

Viscount Grey and the German Imperial Chancellor, Bethmann-Hollweg, had a brief discussion a few days ago concerning the events leading up to the Russian mobilization, which, according to Germany was the reason for her declaring war upon Russia. At this stage in the war's history there remains nobody in doubt as to who planned for the struggle, who planned for it, who provoked it; but it is significant that Germany never loses an opportunity to deny her guilt, and to intimate that she has been the victim of a conspiracy among the Entente Powers to misrepresent her actions and her motives. Viscount Grey asserted that the order for Russian mobilization had been issued as a result of a German trick, which provoked Russia to a defensive measure in order that Germany might reply with an ultimatum.

How the trick was worked in conjunction with a leading Berlin newspaper, the Lokai Anzeiger, is one of the most interesting episodes of the war's history, and is fully explained by Dr. R. J. Dillon, the famous Irish journalist and correspondent. He gathered his facts from another newspaper man, A. I. Markoff, of the Russian Telegraph Agency in Berlin.

The Bogus "Extra."

On Thursday, July 20, at 2:25 p. m. a group of newboys suddenly appeared in the streets adjoining the Unter Den Linden and began crying an "extra." In this district is situated Wolff's Press Bureau, and the foreign telegraph services had their offices there. The boys shouted out the announcement that the order had been issued for the mobilization of the German army, and one of the first to rush out and secure a paper was Mr. Markoff. There was the news starting up the Russian Ambassador on the telephone. M. Zverbelev could hardly believe his ears, since the news was a direct contradiction of the facts as he understood them. Nevertheless, he could not afford to ignore the announcement, and sent off a code despatch to Petrograd. In the course of the conversation between the correspondent and the diplomat the telephone officials interrupted and demanded that the government had already taken charge of all means of communication.

The Newspaper's Explanation.

The Ambassador's telegram was forwarded with all despatch to Petrograd, was communicated to the Czar and the order for the Russian mobilization followed at once. In the meantime at Berlin the German Minister of Foreign Affairs called up the Wolff's Bureau be-

fore three o'clock, and announced that the issue of the Lokai Anzeiger was a "fake," that there had been no order for mobilization, and a few minutes later the Anzeiger appeared with a correction and an apology. The explanation given by the newspaper staff was to the effect that in expectation of the order of mobilization some time in the immediate future an edition containing the news had been prepared in advance. This edition was left lying loose in a part of the newspaper office and the vendors, coming across it, had seized it and rushed with it to the streets. The fact that the edition was dated July 20 would be a sufficient contradiction of the absurd story that it had been prepared some time in advance. The notion that an edition containing such a momentous announcement would be left lying about where it could be seized by newsboys is too ludicrous for words.

Delaying the Telegram.

However, there was the situation. The mistake had been made; the German minister had corrected it; he had even informed the Russian Ambassador of the error and expressed his regret. What followed? The Russian Ambassador immediately wired to Petrograd of the error, but this despatch did not get through in a few minutes like his original message. It was held back for several hours, and did not reach the Czar until the mischief was done; until it was physically impossible, as the Czar told the Kaiser the next day, to immediately stop the mobilization. Somewhat similar was the means employed to prevent the truth regarding the mobilization order from reaching Petrograd from Mr. Markoff. Like the Ambassador he had sent a de-

spatch announcing mobilization, and later on a despatch explaining the mistake.

Shortly after he had filed the latter despatch he was asked to call at the General Telegraph Office, and when he arrived he was told that the censor had refused to send either of his telegrams. He retorted that so far as he was aware there was no censorship in Berlin, and was informed that one had just been instituted. He then asked to have his despatches returned to him, but this was refused, and he was only permitted to read them over. Events that came to light subsequently showed that the German mobilization had been determined on for July 21. When the proclamations appeared on the streets they were dated Aug. 1, but it was plain that the earlier date had been crossed out. This trick, as noted, bears a striking resemblance to the doctored or forged telegram from Enns which Bismarck used to bring about the war upon France. A device that Germany found successful in 1870, she employed again in 1914 to her everlasting infamy.

The Rear Guard Removed.

Doris was rather backward in her studies. One day when her father was inquiring into her standing at school she admitted that she was lowest in her class. "Why, Doris, I am ashamed of you!" her mother exclaimed. "Why don't you study harder and try to get away from the foot of the class?" "It isn't my fault," Doris replied in tones of injured innocence. "The little girl who has always been at the foot has left school."

A Study In Practical Thrift

National Economy Film Service Dialogue from Everyday Experience



"I'll have another pair of these \$5.00 shoes." "These I've been wearing, but in a rather heavier weight, for the bad weather."

"This is the model for winter, madam. Good, strong leather and solid, heavy sole. You'll find them very comfortable."

"That feels fine! The price, I suppose, is the same?" "No, madam. These are \$7.50."

"\$7.50! I!" "I'm sorry to say, yes. All shoes are away up—good ones especially—and going higher. Leather is getting terribly scarce, and no one knows where it will end."

"Well, I suppose I can't do any better. These fit splendidly, and I'll take them."

"Thank you, madam."

"I need a pair of rubbers for these shoes I am wearing. I suppose they are away up in price, too?"

"Not at all. They are practically as cheap as ever."

"That's a wonder. Everything else seems to have gone up. I'll take this pair."

"Haven't you better have a pair of rubbers to fit the new shoes, too? They'll cost you only \$0.50, and the shoes will wear half as long again if you keep them dry."

"I believe you're right. Have you rubbers to fit over these wide, heavy soles?"

"Certainly, madam—rubbers shoe we sell."

"How about children's sizes?"

"We can fit them with rubbers just as well as the adults. Look at the range on these shelves!"

"Don't you think, John, we'd better have a pair of rubbers to wear with each pair of our own shoes, and the children's as well? With shoes at such prices they'll pay for themselves several times over."

"Send those rubbers all up to-night, will you?" "Yes, dear, I'm glad you brought me over to see about this footwear business. Getting rubbers all round is what I call practical economy!"

4 hours later—



LATER—

"Don't you think, John, we'd better have a pair of rubbers to wear with each pair of our own shoes, and the children's as well? With shoes at such prices they'll pay for themselves several times over."

"Send those rubbers all up to-night, will you?" "Yes, dear, I'm glad you brought me over to see about this footwear business. Getting rubbers all round is what I call practical economy!"

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