

POOR DOCUMENT

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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1918

ORGANIZED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

Proclamation of Act Sees Part of Staff Ready for Work in Emergency Which Confronts the Province

The proclamation of the new health act and the organization of the provincial health bureau mark a new era in the history of public health legislation in New Brunswick. The old act of 1911 was a good act, but being without proper administrative machinery it failed, and in any case it did not go far enough. The new act was proclaimed at the meeting of the government in Fredericton last week. Hon. Dr. Roberts, to whom more than any other, the province owes the act, becomes minister of health. Dr. G. G. Melvin is the chief medical officer, and Doctor Abraham chief of laboratories.

Then the province is divided into three districts, each with a medical officer. The districts and officers are as follows: Eastern district—Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmorland—Dr. E. J. Desmond, of Newcastle. Southern district—Albert, Kings, Queens and St. John—Dr. J. P. L. Brown, now of Woodstock, whose headquarters will be in St. John.

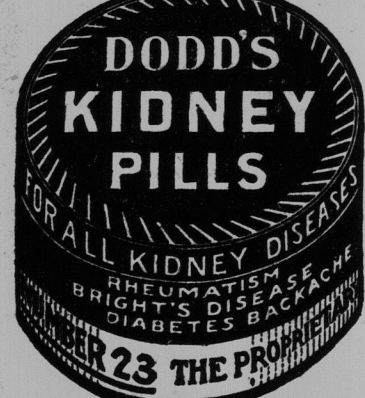
Western district—Charlotte, Sunbury, York, Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska—Dr. J. D. Lawson, of St. Stephen. But there is a further sub-division. Each county in a district will be a sub-district, with its own board of health, appointed partly by the municipality and partly by the government. The boards in St. John, York and Westmorland will each have five members, of whom three will be appointed by the municipality and two by the government. Each of the other counties will have three, of whom the municipality will appoint two and the government one. In all cases, except in the city of St. John, the district medical officer will be a member of the sub-district boards, and chairman in all except St. John.

These sub-districts deal with three services: Public health and sanitation, medical inspection of schools, and vital statistics. They will appoint inspectors to look after health and sanitation, and also the medical inspectors of schools, but these latter must be approved by the chief medical officer for the province. They will also appoint the collectors of vital statistics, and to save expense these may also be the health and sanitary inspectors. There will be enough of these officials to bring every portion of the province into touch with the system, and Hon. Dr. Roberts anticipates that it will not call for a large expenditure. The important point is that the system will be thorough, and such that the Bureau of Health can quickly touch and get a prompt response a full time, and especially in case of epidemics, from every section of the province.

But there will also be a child welfare department when the organization is complete. This, in addition to gathering vital statistics, will be of immense value to mothers and therefore to the state, and supplemented as it will be by medical inspection of schools, it will ensure the removal of the greater part of the handicap with which so many children now go out into life. Within two weeks Hon. Dr. Roberts will call in St. John a convention of health officials from all parts of the province in order to discuss the regulations of the new act so that they may be thoroughly understood and made as popular as possible.

The Governor-General of Canada will donate an honor flag to the Canadian city that exceeds its quota in the coming Victory Loan campaign. For every 25 per cent. in excess of the city's quota a British crown will be attached to the governor-general's standard. The Victory Loan canvassers of St. John have determined that the old Loyalist city shall win both the honor flag and the crown. But they expect the full aid of the citizens of all classes.

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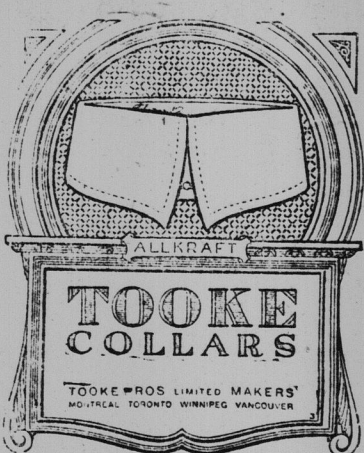


SHE WAS ONLY TWENTY

Yet Suffered with Functional Disorder and Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Spring Valley, Ill.—"For many months I suffered from periodic pains—I doctored with our family physician but received no relief—then I explained my trouble to another doctor and he advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Soon after taking it I began to notice a change for the better, and after taking six bottles I am in perfect health, and I cannot thank you enough for the relief it has given me."—Miss L. LAWRENCE, Box 725, Spring Valley, Ill.

School girls and girls who are employed at home or in some occupation should not continue to suffer tortures at such times, but profit by the experience of Miss Lawrence and thousands of others who have tried this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and found relief from such suffering. If compilations exist write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of their 40 years experience in advising girls on this subject is at your service.



TO FIX SHOE PRICES IN UNITED STATES AND ON LOWER SCALE

Will Range From \$3 to \$12, Under Agreement With War Industries Board

Guarantee Stamp in Sole—Retailers Who Profiteer Will Lose Supplies—Order Effective When Present Stocks Are Gone

(N. Y. Times.) Washington, Oct. 6.—The American people soon will be able to purchase shoes at fixed maximum and minimum retail prices, lower than those now prevailing, and obtain at the same time shoes of better quality. This announcement was made by the War Industries Board, based on an agreement it had entered into with the shoe industry.

Under the agreement, shoes will be standardized as to quality and style at prices ranging from \$3 to \$12 per pair for men and women, grouped as follows: Class A, from \$9 to \$12; class B, \$6 to \$8.50; class C, \$4 to \$5.50. Proportionate prices for youths' and children's shoes have been fixed in each of the three classes.

The War Industries Board will check up the quality of the shoes sold at each price by means of a class number stamped in each shoe. Poling, officials explained, will be done by the various state councils of defense, and where the public is in doubt as to what quality it is getting according to the price schedule, complaint may be made and the cost of manufacture traced.

While it is possible to purchase a pair of shoes for \$3 now, under the new schedule the shoe at that price will be of higher grade. Officials also said that it would be possible to buy better quality shoes throughout the three classes at less money than at present. Shoes now retailing for as high as \$20, they said, will retail for the maximum price of \$12 and be of at least equal quality.

Manufacturers, jobbers, and retailers subscribed to the agreement, and retailers will be required to sign a pledge containing the new price scale and display it in their shops. Failure to do so will mean the cutting off of supplies. The manufacturers' pledge provides for standards of quality at the quoted prices. The cutting of shoes under the new schedule will begin Oct. 15, and it is expected first deliveries will be made within from thirty to sixty days after that date. Time is allowed to retailers to dispose of present stocks at present prices.

The new regulations affecting the prices of shoes will not affect the public for at least six months, according to J. Slater, the New York representative who conferred with the War Industries Board. It will take that time for retailers to clear their shelves of present stock, he says. It will still be possible to have expensive shoes, now in order, for shoes produced by manufacturers.

Minister On Harbor Problems

Hon. Mr. Ballantyne Holds Out Hope of Action by Federal Government to Improve National Winter Port

More and more the question of the future of the harbor or St. John is being itself to the front. Hon. C. C. Ballantyne's visit to St. John on Saturday had special reference to the harbor. The announcements that the minister of marine made with respect to it at the Canadian Club were repeated at a conference held on Saturday afternoon at the mayor's office, at which there were present the mayor and city commissioners, the president and several members of the board of trade, and representatives of the shipping interests. Mayor Hayes presided.

Among the subjects discussed was that of harbor commission, the patrolling of the harbor, the extension of Negro Point breakwater and shipbuilding. The minister expressed his readiness to assist in promoting harbor commission, as he said the port had reached a stage where it should be developed as a national port. He suggested that the city should map out the scheme that it would submit to a plebiscite and forward it to the government. He felt sure it would be favorably entertained by the cabinet and that the whole matter could be pushed through very quickly.

The statement made at the noon luncheon that the success of harbor commission depended to a great extent upon the character of the men chosen as commissioners. They should be the best and strongest men in the city. The revenue from the harbor should be sufficient to pay the interest on the harbor improvements that would be necessary if commission were put through, but if it was not sufficient the government might have to assume it. Such undertaking as the extension of the breakwater would not be chargeable against the revenues of the port. He referred to the large expenditures that had been made by the Quebec commission in order to equip that port.

A copy of the statement published by the board of trade showing the export and import trade of St. John, as compared with the ports of Montreal, Halifax, Quebec and Vancouver, was placed in the minister's hands. "Why," he exclaimed, as he examined the figures, "St. John ranks second among ocean ports of Canada! There could be no stronger justification for a comprehensive plan of development."

Harbor Control. The patrolling of the harbor was urged upon Mr. Ballantyne, and he promised to give it serious consideration. The mayor pointed out that the city had paid as much as \$50,000 in one year for guarding property that belonged to the people of Canada. This explained to some extent, he said, why he had showed a deficit. The deficit would be wiped out if the port did an all-the-year-round business as it should.

The minister expressed himself in favor of the construction of the extension to Negro Point breakwater. He said that it was in Hon. Mr. Carvell's department of Canada. This explained to some extent, he said, why he had showed a deficit. The deficit would be wiped out if the port did an all-the-year-round business as it should.

The shipbuilding question, both as to wood and steel, was thrashed out at considerable length, the minister repeating his offer that steel contracts were ready for any St. John corporation that would fix up a yard. He would like to see steel shipbuilding taken up here. The Halifax Shipbuilding Company had received contracts for four steel ships of 8,000 tons capacity. St. John should be at the same work.

It was suggested by one gentleman that if contracts were wanted for the construction of steel ships, such as might be employed in carrying sugar or coal, they might be built here. It would enable the contractor to build up his yard by degrees and educate his help at the same time; later on, heavier contracts might be entered upon.

Mr. Ballantyne said if it would encourage steel shipbuilding here he would be glad to give contracts for such vessels as were being built in the Cantile yard; they were about 8,700 tons, carrying capacity.

A shipping representative asked if it was the intention of the Canada Shipping Board to take from the merchants the chartering of ships and to commandeer wooden vessels that were being built. He gave it as his opinion that it was not in the interests of shipping that such should be done.

The minister replied that the shipping board did not propose to meddle with the chartering of ships, and it did not wish to hamper the construction of wooden vessels.

The conference lasted for over an hour. At its close the mayor thanked Mr. Ballantyne very heartily for his courtesy and information. Some matters of importance touched upon by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne with relation to the harbor, will be further discussed at a meeting to be held in the board of trade rooms tonight, when papers on the harbor by Engineer Gray of the public works department, and Engineer Kirby, of the Canadian Pacific, will be read. Mr. Brown, city engineer of the C. G. R., and Mr. Dufresne, engineer for the St. John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, will be among those who will be present. All the local members of the Canadian Engineering Institute have been asked to attend.

Will Adjust Wages Of Anthracite Miners

Garfield Indorses Secretary Wilson's Plan to Keep Men From Going Into Other Industries

Washington, Oct. 6.—With the approval of the General Wage Board of the Department of Labor, an adjustment will be made in the wages of anthracite coal miners. The first step to this end was taken by Fuel Administrator Garfield in calling a conference of representatives of the miners and operators with Secretary Wilson, the General Wage Board and Fuel Administration officials.

Officials of the United Mine Workers of America and representatives of the anthracite miners conferred with Administrator Garfield. It is understood Mr. Garfield was told that there is a discrepancy between the wages paid anthracite miners and workers employed in the munitions industry and bituminous mining sufficient to induce anthracite miners to leave their work.

Secretary Wilson, it became known, at a conference with the miners, suggested that, in view of the recent declaration by Fuel Administrator Garfield that no wage increase would be granted unless approved by the General Wage Board, representatives of the anthracite mining industry and the Fuel Administration agree on a just wage scale, subject to review by the Wage Board.

Administrator Garfield conferred with President Wilson and it is thought that he laid the plan suggested by Secretary Wilson before the president. In a letter to Secretary Wilson Mr. Garfield says the plan seems "to be in full accord with the steps taken by the president as a part of the war programme to stabilize the wage situation in competing industries."

THE REGALL CAMPAIGN.

A meeting of union men was held yesterday afternoon in the Oddfellows' building to further plans for the recall of the two city commissioners. It was announced that the committee desired to complete the lists early this week. Already 500 names have been secured and public meetings will be held to give opportunity to the citizens to sign petitions. The secretary of the committee, C. H. Stevens, resigned yesterday and P. C. Sharkey was appointed in his place, now filling the office of secretary and treasurer.

KELLY

Another KELLY Sale

Opens Wednesday, 9 a. m.

Just to Get You Better Acquainted With the Big North End Store of

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695 Main St.

Personally Conducted by Gerald E. Weir, Originator of the Famous 'Kelly Shoe Sales'

BOOTS and SHOES

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ENTIRE STOCK AT KELLY PRICES

Store will be closed all day tomorrow to prepare for the big event. Watch for big announcement tomorrow. Look for big 'Kelly' signs and see big window shows each day.

Bigger and Better Than All Previous Kelly Sales!

Jay Sedgwick, a retired lawyer, who had railroad interests in the west, died at his country home, Calnus avenue,

Winfield, N. Y., where his father, S. J. Sedgwick, ninety-two years old, survives him. The elder man has long been known as an astronomer. The son, who

was unmarried, was for some years counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad, and made his home in Tacoma, Wash.



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Good judgment in the planning of a Suit or Overcoat, more often achieves success than does lavish expenditure.

Indeed, many of the pleasing Fit-Reform Suits and Overcoats at \$35.00 owe their chief charm to the harmonious blending of style and coloring—so that the whole effect is pleasing beyond expression.

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MUTT AND JEFF—OH, LOOK! SIR SIDNEY IS IN THE ARMY TOO

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By "BUD" FISHER

