

POOR DOCUMENT

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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1918

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THE WAR SITUATION

The capture of Ostend makes it possible to land Allied forces there, to join in the drive against the Germans, who are hurrying back to the line of the Scheldt. Today's cables point out that the road to Brussels is now open. The enemy will soon be driven out of Belgium.

Not less significant is the Allied drive at Lille, and that farther south, between Cambrai and St. Quentin, where the enemy is fighting savagely but being driven steadily back. Nowhere are the Germans able to withstand the Allied attacks. The taking of Ostend, Lille and Douai was a remarkable day's work. It is hoped large numbers of the enemy will be captured before they can get out of northern Belgium.

Meanwhile peace demonstrations are growing in Germany, and it is said there is a growing disposition on the part of some army divisions to talk politics rather than fight. In Hungary the opposition leader has demanded separation from Austria, and sharply denounced Germany.

Meanwhile Germany has not yet replied to President Wilson, and while a portion of the press is hostile in its comment the sentiment in favor of peace at any price appears to find expression, even in Berlin.

THE HEALTH ACT

The adoption of Hon. Dr. Roberts' Health Act at the last session of the legislature proves to have been a most valuable and timely course of action. There was no thought then of the present epidemic. Could it have been foreseen the Act would have been proclaimed earlier, and there could be no finer illustration of the need of a thoroughly organized Bureau of Health, with a vigorous administrator and the means of getting in instant touch with even the remote sections of the province. Hon. Dr. Roberts has not had much opportunity as such an organizer, but he has done the next best thing. He has reached every county through the county secretaries and municipal councillors, and it is greatly to the credit of these that they have displayed genuine eagerness to do their part in preparing what may be termed a daily epidemic health map of the province, the value of which is incalculable in the task of meeting the conditions and combatting the disease. As soon as the pressure of the present emergency is over the thorough organization of the department throughout the province will be carried forward, and the present epidemic is a reminder which will make all the people realize the importance of organization and co-operation.

The outbreak of smallpox in a lumber camp in Restigouche, and the news that two cases have come from Nova Scotia to Fredericton give another cogent reason for an effective Bureau of Health for the province. Scarcely does any act of the legislature so quickly justify itself as did the Health Act of last spring.

THE NEW SOCIAL ORDER

"We recognize the right of wage earners to bargain collectively with their employers and we hereby invite all employees to meet with the officers of their respective companies for the purpose of considering and, if practicable, adopting a plan of representation by the employees which shall be thoroughly democratic and entirely free from interference by the company, or any official or agent thereof. It is hoped that every employee will respond to this invitation and meet with the officers of the company in the spirit of fair dealing and mutual helpfulness."

This significant announcement is made by the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, one of the big steel concerns of the United States. It is a recognition of the improved status of labor, and of the desirability of co-operation between employers and employees for their mutual benefit.

Mr. Charles M. Schwab, the famous steel man who was made head of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, in a recent speech said:

"We are about to enter, if indeed we have not already entered, a new social era, one which few persons today ever dreamed was possible. It is an era which means that aristocracy of the future will not be one of wealth or of title, but of the man who does something for his fellow men and his country. It will be a truer life of democracy than in the past. There will be no sharp distinctions between rich and poor. I don't want to be regarded as a Socialist, for I want to keep what is justly mine as long as possible. I mean that the merely rich man will have no credit in the community if he is of no use to the world."

Not only will the merely rich man be of less account in the new social era that is coming but the abjectly poor man will be much less in evidence. Living conditions must be so much improved that only the idle, the improvident and wasteful, or those who are the victims of great personal misfortune, will fall into the latter category. It is one of the compensations of the great war that human sympathy has broadened

and a keener sense of the relation of each to all and all to each in the community has been aroused. There is to be less of grasping selfishness and class conflict. The principles that underlie Kaiserism must give place to those which lie at the base of true democracy. For democracy, in a very real sense, has yet to find itself. It is still in the formative stage. It is about to overthrow its great political foe, but there are still social enemies to be routed; and that task must be faced promptly and fearlessly or worse will befall. Not through blood, but co-operative effort should the new social order come into being; yet come it must, and they are wise leaders of men who see the signs and point the better way.

LEST WE FORGET

Horatio Bottomley, editor of John Bull, is described as a man of many faults, but he is not in favor of easy terms for Germany. The reason is found in his description of the results of one of the German air raids on London. A bomb had been dropped on an official shelter, and therefore claimed many victims. Mr. Bottomley thus described what he saw:

"There, in pits filled with water from innumerable fire engines, floated the bodies of the innocent; old men, twisted into grotesque forms stared at the avenging skies; a woman with two children at the breast had breathed her last prayer of love and protection; another poor soul had delivered her pitiful burden in the very hour of death."

"And yonder, surrounded by the scarred bodies of the little ones who had gone to him for cheer and comfort, lay the burnt body of a splendid soldier of the church. It was his worst on raid nights to visit the shelters of his parish—to cheer the children, to comfort the mothers, to speak brave words to the men—and when the bomb, with murderous directness, crashed through those concrete floors and completed its ghastly task, the first to fall amid the flames and the dust was that Man of God."

"I have now seen the war at home—and until the haunting picture of those murdered old men and women and little children and of that splendid priest of God is erased from my brain, 'To Hell with Germany and all that is German!' shall be my daily prayer."

Standard, Thursday:—The people, particularly the French speaking section, do not take at all kindly to the Public Health Act.

Times, Thursday:—The Standard says that the people of the French speaking sections of the province do not take at all kindly to the new Health Act.

Standard, Friday:—The Standard did not make the remark referred to. In other words, the Standard made the remark, and also did not make it. Which is what would naturally be expected of the Standard in its present frame of mind.

The citizens of Detroit were asked to subscribe \$75,000,000 of the Fourth Liberty Loan. A card received by Mr. R. E. Armstrong of the local Victory Bond committee, says that on the day it was written the sum of \$75,000,000 had been subscribed and the time limit had not yet expired. That is Detroit's answer to the Kaiser. What answer will St. John and the province of New Brunswick give?

The reason that bootleggers flourish is that many people who profess to be friends of prohibition and yet could give valuable hints to the inspectors do not take the trouble to do so. They leave the law to enforce itself. That is not good citizenship.

With the capture of Nish by the Serbians, communication between Berlin and Constantinople by the direct route has been cut off.

CHANGES COMMAND



Brigadier-General L. J. Lipsett, C. M. G., D. S. O., of Winnipeg, who has been transferred from the command of a Canadian brigade to command a British army corps.

The contract for the construction of the detention barracks on Partridge Island was awarded yesterday afternoon. McDonald and Farrer being the successful tenderers. The work will be commenced immediately.

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AN INTERESTING BIRD.

Boston Man Tells What He Has Learned About the Duck Hawk.

S. W. Comstock of Boston sends some information about duck hawks that may be interesting to bird men. These hawks are a comparatively rare breed in Massachusetts, and not a common breeder. Mr. Comstock suggests that the Commonwealth should protect them.

"During the years 1882-3-4-5 and 6," he says, "I had a permit from the state to collect birds and their eggs for ornithological purposes. April 27, 1884, I got a set of two eggs from the south end of Sugar Loaf Mountain, South Deerfield, Mass. The shelf where the eggs were was on the steepest part of the cliff, and by means of an inch rope they were obtained. The eggs lay on the bare rock. Incubation had commenced in one about two days; the other was fresh. Both were blown on the side from one small hole. A man on the mountain offered \$5 apiece for them. The flight of the bird was so rapid that they could not easily be shot, but would fly down at the intruder and pass like a flash, making a most hideous noise. This site has been used many years by the hawks. Two nests of young have been taken and one or two eggs, besides those mentioned above. All but one have been taken from the same shelf, which was a slightly curved rock and slanting downward, with but a few feathers, and, nothing else. The color of the eggs was a

dish buff, with finely spotted spots of darker shades of the same color.

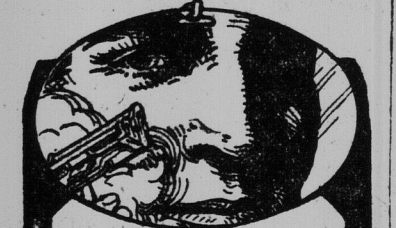
"At this date, 1884, the only places in Massachusetts, to my knowledge, where the duck hawk breeds, are Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, and Sugar Loaf, and Mount Talbot in Connecticut. May 13, 1884, I got two eggs from Sugar Loaf Mountain. This nest was on the north end of the cliff, but down thirty feet from the top, and was, as before, only a mere slant in the shelf, large enough to hold the eggs and a person standing with the aid of a rope.

The old bird was shot at, but its flight was so rapid it was not killed. These eggs varied greatly in color, one being before the description as those mentioned before; the other, of a coffee color, with spots of brown and darker shades.

Blowing of the eggs showed that they had been laid but a short time. The eggs of those hawks are now worth \$10 apiece. But the bird is not yet extinct in its old haunts, for in the spring of 1917 some good pictures of the nest and young, as well as the old bird, were taken at Mount Sugarloaf."—Boston Transcript.

TWO YEARS IN DORCHESTER
In Shelburne, N. S., last week, Edmund Nickerson, of West Beccan, was given two years in Dorchester penitentiary by Judge Forbes for pointing a gun at Sergeant Alex. Clibb, a Dominion police, who had accosted him under the Military Service Act.

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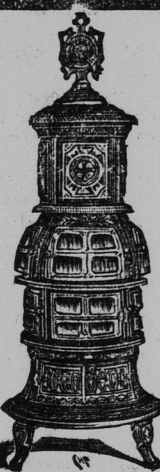
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