

PAINLESS DENTISTRY IS NOW ACTUAL FACT

New Method of Nerve Blocking
Developed Which Re-
moves Terrors of Dental
Surgery.

At once painless dentistry has arrived, and it is possible to sit comfortably at ease in the dentist's chair and have any part of your masticating apparatus ground, filed, or removed without the slightest twinge of physical pain adding to the mental discomfort connected with the disease of a beloved molar or bicuspid. Modern discoveries have made an actual reality of the age-old longing for painless operations of the mouth area, and as a result of years of painstaking research on the part of nerve specialists, the dental profession can now avail themselves of modern discoveries guaranteed to take the pain out of practically all dental operations. As a patient can be rendered absolutely immune from pain for hours at stretch while extended operations are being carried on in his mouth, and this, too, without in any way affecting his faculties as he is fully aware of everything going on at the time and may carry on an ordinary conversation when the dentist's instruments are removed from his mouth. In other words, the "shrink" can now positively be removed from all dental practice.

And this is a big factor, because in these modern days people are even more sensitive to pain than heretofore, while at the same time more than ever in need of dental services.

The new method of eliminating pain is known as conductive anaesthesia or nerve blocking. Until very recently the pain reducers were employed locally in the gums or tissues surrounding the tooth or teeth upon which the operation was being performed. By the most modern method an injection is made near or close to the nerve trunk which supplies any part to be operated upon. By this means the whole area supplied by this particular nerve is rendered totally insensitive to pain. Pain can then be removed and sensitive teeth, filed, prepared, or removed without pain.

This is not a local injection, such as has been known to and used by dentists all over the country, but is a blocking of the nerve source. It is a development of only the last six or seven years, resulting from the patient work of specialists in the laboratory. But it has already been thoroughly tested out upon a large number of patients, and has been found to quite definitely take the pain out of practically all dental operations, in a way not formerly believed possible. In the words of the profession, the new method "produces a profound anaesthesia and covers a larger area." The new method has been heralded as a great discovery, and has been taken up and demonstrated throughout the United States and Canada by prominent members of the profession, including eminent professors of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario.

It is claimed by the initiate in the new dental discoveries that every dentist can be a painless dentist, if they take the time and trouble to avail themselves of the new knowledge. The men at the head of the profession are striving in every way to make the profession uniformly efficient. But it is feared that much of the practical new knowledge is as yet only known by a few. Realizing this, steps have been taken to reach all the members of the profession this year and lay before them all the new discoveries proven to be practical and efficient. At the 33rd annual convention of the Ontario Dental Society, which is being held in Toronto, May 2 to 6, inclusive, the Dental Educational Association will thoroughly demonstrate all the new methods of painless dentistry. There will also be progressive clinics covering all branches of dentistry, and chair clinics at the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, will further prove how efficient modern methods in practice have become. Not only will painless operative methods in all their ramifications be fully demonstrated, but the new methods of making and fitting perfectly artificial teeth, repairing natural teeth, and curing diseases of the mouth, will be made perfectly clear. And to cap all, there will be the delicate operations performed in the College by skillful professors who will show the actual effects upon patients of correct Modern Dentistry.

Surely it is a far cry from the days of the old untrained "tooth puller" to the thoroughly equipped Modern Dental Surgeon who can work all over your face without pain to the patient; and none of the old-fashioned obsolete method should remain after May the sixth!

CAUGHT AFTER A LONG HUNT

Montreal, April 16.—Armand Beauregard, the boy accused by Paul Heck of murdering James Brooks, the hunter who was burned in a shack near Montford, Que., last January, arrived in Montreal this morning with Detective Houle, who arrested him in a silver mining camp near Timmins, Ont., yesterday morning. Beauregard is a dark-complexioned, sturdy-looking boy, who looks about sixteen years of age, although he is said to be two years older. The actual preliminary trial of Beauregard will be held at St. Scholastique, probably tomorrow morning, where the warms were sworn out.

No Place for Ladies.

The temptation to walk on the thin crust over hot rocks seems to be almost as strong as the longing which little boys feel for trying now ice. "Two young ladies," reports the Ice Tribune, "stopped into a volcano service and were rescued somewhat bruised. Greater care is necessary in rubbing through the Kilauea crater. Another little lady was visiting the crater after nightfall with a party of friends and they were walking along a safe trail when she suddenly sank up to her ankles in a crack which opened beneath her feet."

The Doctor's Fee.

Chicago doctors have raised their rates to a minimum of \$5 for each call. This, however, merely means that a lot of people will owe the doctor more money than ever.

MANUEL ESTRADA REPORTED IN CUBA

Deposed President of Guatemala After Twenty-Two Years Has to Flee.

(The Associated Press.)

Manuel Estrada Cabrera, deposed President of Guatemala, who is reported to have fled to Cuba following a revolution which began last February, had the distinction of governing the Central American republic for twenty-two years.

Growth of the Unionist party in Guatemala, the members of which favored an amalgamation of all the Central American republics under one government, was opposed by Cabrera on the ground that it was "reactionary." Upon his resignation as President in 1917 he issued a decree severing relations between Guatemala and Germany. During the three succeeding years Cabrera's administration had been marked by internal dissensions and difficulties with Honduras and other countries close to the Guatemalan border. Numerous uprisings occurred during his regime and many attempts were made on his life. In 1907 he caused the arrest of 100 men on a charge of conspiring to assassinate him. Nineteen of these who were tried and sentenced to death, were executed.

Many other attempts had been made to kill him. On one occasion a bomb was thrown under his carriage. Cade from the Guatemalan Military Academy, who acted as his escort, attempted to shoot him on April 21, 1918, when he entered the National Palace to receive the American Minister William Helmke. He suffered a bayonet wound in the hand and escaped death only by his bravery.

Carlos Herrera, a financier, was chosen Provisional President on April 12, upon the ousting of Cabrera, who abandoned Guatemala City the next day and announced that he and a number of troops who had remained loyal would cut off the capital's water supply and food shipments until the rebels begged for terms.

Cabrera concentrated his quarters at La Palma, Matamoros and San Jose and dominating Guatemala City, began to shell the capital, killing it was reported, many citizens. Meanwhile the revolt against Cabrera spread over the entire country. Cabrera's government was in many respects like that of Porfirio Diaz, who ruled Mexico for years with an iron hand. He was born in Quetzaltenango on Nov. 21, 1857, and received his preparatory education in the schools of that district, the second most important in Guatemala. Later he attended a law school in Guatemala City from which he was graduated in 1883.

General Justo Rufino Barrios, then "dictator," named him as Chief Justice of the Department of Retalhuleu, where he remained until 1886, when he was appointed to the post of Chief Justice of the department of Quetzaltenango, his native district. In 1888 he was made a justice of the Court of Appeals and later he became a member of the National Assembly. Cabrera soon became a leader of the Assembly. When he had achieved this place, Barrios was assassinated in the streets of Guatemala City in February, 1898, an election was called and Cabrera was chosen as Barrios' successor. He assumed the Presidency the following October.

It was then that the real development of Guatemala began. Cabrera built one of the most magnificent capitals in Central America. He was the first ruler on the American continent, it is said, to adopt aviation for his army. He organized the West Point of Guatemala. He erected a score of modern hospitals and many schools. He opened up the country to railroad builders and restored the National Treasury. He promulgated a decree of unconditional amnesty when he became President, thus bringing to an end all factions and yet he proved strong enough to hold them in check when his enemies plotted to overthrow him, until the issue of Central American unionism arose.

OPEN SCHOOL TO SCHOOL CHILDREN

Mayor's Office,
London, Ont.

To the Children of the Public and Separate Schools in the Dominion of Canada:

Dear Girls and Boys:—Do you realize that one of the greatest assets of any country is its manhood and womanhood? And do you realize that you are an even greater asset than the present "grown-ups"? Their work is partly done, but yours is only beginning, and you have a wonderful opportunity to profit by their mistakes.

We grown-ups have tried to carry on the government of our country in order to provide life, liberty and happiness for all, but there will always be room for improvement. Our forefathers fought for these principles, and we look to the young people to do even better than they or we. In one particular especially you can perhaps do more than we can—that is in the prevention of accidents.

Statistics show that in this country during 1919 there were more than three persons accidentally killed every day in the year and many more injured.

The fire losses in 1919 amounted to over twenty-three million dollars in this country—and most of these accidents and fires, we are told by people who should know, were preventable. Will you help to stop this waste? Children often run risks because they think it shows bravery, and more often because they are careless.—Do you know that a truly brave man scorns boasters and reckless persons, and never runs risks for fun? Remember you have no right to take undue chances, for should you become maimed you are a charge on your parents or fellow citizens.

Two good slogans for you to bear in mind are—"Stop! Look! Listen!" whenever you are approaching a dangerous place; and "It is My Duty to Protect the Property and Lives of Others." If we keep this advice before us, we should make bigger and better Canadians.

Yours sincerely,

E. S. LITTLE,
Mayor.

It's easy to convince a superstitious man that finding a dollar is luckier than finding a horseshoe.

THE STANDARD, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1920

**FROM THE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
Territorial Headquarters
St. John, N.B.**

April 21st, 1920.

**An open letter
To the Citizens of St. John and New Brunswick.**

Fifty years ago, our Founder consecrated the Salvation Army to God and humanity, and its war against sin commenced. Since then the work of the Army has extended into sixty-six countries and its Officers speak forty-two languages.

All over the world this year friends of the Self Denial Fund are planning to raise a special Jubilee offering, and also to enable us to carry on and extend urgently necessary operations in Canada and abroad.

Every year the public have supported our Self Denial Effort, but extra liberal and generous aid is needed this year, because the Salvation Army is being begged to go far beyond all previous efforts in its Christian and Social Service.

If our work meets with your approval, may I hope that you will set aside a portion of your charitable donations for our appeal May 15th to 22nd.

Yours in His love and service.

W. F. Richards
Commissioner.

WHY?—AND WHAT FOR?

THE SALVATION ARMY ACTIVITIES IN CANADA

- Maternity Homes for poor mothers and their babies.
- Children's Homes, not "orphanages" or "institutions," but small homes where parental care can be most closely approximated.
- Rescue Homes for wayward girls and unmarried mothers and their babies.
- Women's Shelters for temporary care of dependent cases.
- Police Court Work where men and women, not habitual criminals, are taken in hand, induced to go straight, and followed up.
- Prison, Jail and Penitentiary Work, visiting prisoners and their families.
- Working Men's Homes and Shelters where men may have clean beds and decent surroundings at nominal charge, or, if they have not the price free.
- Free Labor Bureau.
- General Hospitals.
- Home Mission Department.
- Hospital Visiting Bands.
- Industrial Workshops where derelict men support themselves and work out their own Salvation.
- Lost and missing friends world-wide enquiry.
- Training College for Candidates for Officership.
- Visiting and Supplies to Poor People in Their Homes.
- Young People's Work.

These institutions are manned by officers whom gold cannot buy. They would not consider their service to be a joy unless it involved day-to-day, life-long, personal sacrifice for God and their fellow men.

Past of the Self-Denial Fund has always been used to further our work among these and many such peoples.

WHAT DOLLAR YOU GIVE WILL DO MORE?

The Salvation Army Jubilee Self-Denial Appeal May 15th to 22nd

Objective—Canada East Territory
\$50,000

Objective—St. John
\$10,000

THE SALVATION ARMY ACTIVITIES ABROAD

From a personal point of view; from a business point of view; from any point of view, THINK WHAT IT MEANS to operate in sixty-six different countries, and in forty-two different languages.

It is a work that you should have a part in. You may not be in the mission field but you should be behind this great, unselfish force of men and women who are on the ground doing the actual work. Work which obviously cannot be fully self-sustaining is carried on by us among:

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|--------------|---------------|
| Argentinians | Lapps |
| Basutos | Malays |
| Belgians | Marathas |
| Bengalis | Mashonans |
| Bhils | Mashonans |
| Chilians | Matabeles |
| Chinese | Mexicans |
| Cingales | Peruvians |
| Costa Ricans | Punjabis |
| Dons | Sannals |
| Guzeratis | Sikhs |
| Haburas | Tamils |
| Hindus | Telugus |
| Hottentots | Uruguayans |
| Japanese | West Africans |
| Javanese | West Indians |
| Kaffirs | Xopas |
| Kaneros | Zambosians |
| Koreans | Zulus |

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TO BEAT BANK MONTE CARLO

All That is Needed is Courage,
Capital and Reasonable
Luck.

GAME SQUARE

Absurd to Think Grouper
Can Turn Up Given Num-
bers at Will.

By Walter Martin.
(Who has just returned to London
after breaking the bank at Monte
Carlo.)

London, April 16.—I have visited Monte Carlo for about 25 years. This year I did extraordinarily well. After good luck I broke the bank at one table at roulette three times within an hour—which means that I won in that time 150,000 francs.

At another sitting at the banker, and giving banque ouverte at baccarat, I lost 500,000 francs of my winnings, but taking the visit throughout I won enough to keep myself and my friends and come home with a handsome surplus.

Did I hypnotize the croupier or the croupier? Not a bit of it! And I disagree completely with what Countess Lawrence has said in his new book—that the croupier can turn up any given number at will by skillful manipulation of the wheel. Such suppositions have existed in the minds of many other visitors, but they are merely superstitions.

Systems, Mr. Lawrence says, cannot win. But I believe that, given three things—courage, capital and reasonable luck, with a sensible plan of progressive stakes—money can be made at Monte Carlo. One must be content to win very little at a time. Heads or tails today are making a living at the game, and they never play high.

I know, for instance, of an American who went to the Riviera for his health and is doing very nicely at the tables. He has actually kept himself there for the last eight years, winter and summer.

He is not what one might call a gambler at all. When he went there I do not think he had seen a roulette table. But watching the tables he came to the conclusion that he had discovered a very fine investment.

So he withdrew from America a small amount of capital that was earning in between 6 and 7 per cent. Now each day he goes to the Casino with £100. He plays with five franc pieces, on a plan which he has devised with such success that the capital he withdrew is now bringing him in between 30 and 40 per cent.

Carefulness is the whole secret. Only serious gamblers at it have made it. It is equally true, though, that no infallible system of breaking the bank has been found, and that to my mind the best possible proof that roulette is absolutely a game of chance.

It is absurd to suggest that any croupier can turn up given numbers at will—just as absurd as to say, as they say, that a man who has won heavily once is doomed to be relieved of all his superfluous wealth the next time he visits the Casino.

Then men who operate the wheel and ball are human beings, as eager to be beaten as you are. In any case, if you don't think, if they are as skillful as is suggested, they could be persuaded, for a handsome sum of money, to arrange a series of numbers arranged beforehand.

I am prepared to agree that the croupier is able to spin the ball into a certain section of the wheel, but for the spinning into an exact number, that is altogether out of the question. The whole fact of the matter is that the croupier knows fully the feeling of superstition that exists in the Casino, and, naturally, he does everything he can to encourage the belief, just for the fun of the thing. Turning the wheel and spinning the ball hour after hour must become dreadfully monotonous for him at times.

After all, what is roulette? It is merely a blue-blooded cousin of tossing a penny. The table can give you one of three things—red or black, a run of reds, or a series, black and red alternately. And records show it has "spasms" of each.

Many people have seen a dozen blacks turn up at once, then a dozen reds. The novice, seeing a long string of blacks, naturally jumps to the conclusion that red is bound to come sooner or later, and begins to back red, instead of waiting for the run on black to break. These people will in fact, on speculating on what is going to happen, instead of watching what the table is doing. They are "beating the table," and that is the usual way of losing money quickly.

To win one must have a run of average luck and plenty of courage. I have seen men and women lose golden opportunities through lack of courage; they have been winning all along the line when suddenly—their courage fails, and they stop just when they should have been most persistent. Because they are winning they are afraid to lose and reduce their stakes.

On the other hand, when a man is losing he often gets "rattled" and begins to plunge heavily, to sink further into the mire. He runs away from his good luck and chased after his bad luck.

He is the fellow who makes the casino a perfect concern. There are thousands like him.

They go with £50 and they hope that at the end of a fortnight they will return home having had a free holiday and with £500 of surplus cash. It is upon such people that the casino is able to live; they are in a hurry to get rich, and in the heat and excitement of a moment go all to pieces.

The change that has come over Monte Carlo in the past few years is remarkable. More and more women are at the tables, till today they outnumber the men by three to one. Pretty as some of them are they are able to hypnotize the croupier by their fascinating beauty into being supermen of skill. While the bored croupier, I feel sure, would like to assist some of them sometimes—if he could—he absolutely cannot.

The Kodiak, Alaska, bear is the largest carnivorous animal in the world.