

POOR DOCUMENT

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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1918

The Evening Times and Star
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HEALTH AS AN ASSET.

The advantage to be reaped by business establishments by proper care of the health of employees and their families has received a striking recognition in Toronto. The Toronto Star tells the story in the following very interesting way:

"The packing houses are establishing hospitals of their own in which first aid is rendered to injured employees. But they are going further than that and sending their nurses into employees' homes where there is sickness, with the object of ensuring proper medical attention. This is along the line of work conducted by Dr. Hastings, medical health officer of Toronto, whose nurses have long been visiting the homes of civic employees who were absent on sick leave, not merely for the purpose of checking up malingerers, but in order to make sure that proper medical attention is available and that the household is instructed in precautions which will tend to shorten the period of the disease.

"The William Davies Company was the first to grasp the value of Dr. Hastings' home visitation policies, and its action in adopting similar methods in its plant has been followed by other large manufacturers, some of whom have followed suit in the past few weeks. The Davies Company established a first aid hospital and home visitation system some fifteen months ago, instructed in precautions which will tend to shorten the period of the disease.

"The Davies plant the nurses do both inside and outside work. First aid dressings are applied and employees are educated in the importance of reporting to the smallest scratch, so as to have it treated before blood-poisoning sets in. Dr. Hastings' idea that the public can be educated to observe precautions which will prevent the origin and spread of disease is being carried out. Both in the employees' homes and in the plant itself, everything is being done to impress families with the fact that great results from little causes grow. This educational work such as some of the controllers meet at where the packing house people find to be a sound business proposition. It is interesting to note that at the Davies plant there is also a 'safety committee' of the men and these recommend improvements which will result in reducing various factory dangers.

"In a plant like that of the Harris Packing Company, there may be as many as one or two scores of dressing necessary in a day. If inconstant poisoning is to be arrested, the hospital there is just being started under Miss Lowther's direction, and she also has charge of the home visitation. The provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act make this work of peculiar importance. It is, of course, no substitute for medical attendance, but is supplementary to that.

"At Gunn's, a first aid department has just been opened, in charge of John Evey. At the Swift-Canadian Company's plant the construction department has been in charge of first-aid, but a new medical room is now being installed and will be open within a month. A regular medical man and an assistant will probably be in charge. Twenty dressings a day is not an unusual requirement.

"The Massey-Harris Company, where there are as many as twenty cases a day requiring attention, has for years maintained a first-aid establishment in charge of the fine department. Now, however, the work is deemed worthy of being put on its own footing, and a new surgery has been installed in charge of Nurse Cooper.

"The importance of the work being undertaken by these large establishments may be judged from a summary of the number of employees affected, which is, in round figures, as follows:—William Davies Co., 1,800; Harris Abattoir, 1,600; Gunn's, 550; Swift-Canadian Co., 1,500; Massey-Harris, 2,000. Total, 6,000. "It is expected that other large concerns will shortly follow the example set by those mentioned, both by the installation of first-aid hospitals and adoption of sick-visitations systems."

"When business establishments find it to their advantage to look after the health of employees and families, the importance of medical inspection of schools cannot be denied. Such inspection should be carried into every school in New Brunswick, and should have school nursing associated with it to render the work more effective.

"The Allied ambassadors are reported to have left Petrograd, and the Russians are preparing for its defence. The new front in Russia is conflicting and the situation obscure. With no central authority there seems little hope of a rally that would give any serious trouble to the Germans if they persist in advancing against Petrograd.

AN INTERESTING REPORT

Mr. Blois, superintendent of neglected and dependent children in Nova Scotia, in his annual report, says:—

"The province of Nova Scotia, apart altogether from moral or religious considerations, cannot afford to have neglected or delinquent children growing up to become delinquent or anti-social and non-productive men and women."

When the attorney-general presented the report to the house, says the Halifax Herald, he urged the members to give it their most careful consideration. It dealt with a subject of the first importance. He said that at a later date he would take occasion to make more extended remarks upon the work of Superintendent Blois and the men and women of various parts of the province who have given the superintendent such splendid assistance.

The report tells of the work of the juvenile court and of what has been done by Children's Aid Societies and reformatories institutions for children in Halifax and other parts of Nova Scotia during the year. It is an interesting record of child-welfare work. An appendix to the report carries an article by Judge Wallace, 25th Year in a Juvenile Court. In early paragraphs of the article Judge Wallace points out what a juvenile court is not and what it is. He says:—

"There being some misconception as to the work of a juvenile court, it might be well in explaining its work to follow Bacon's precept, delivered in his reading on the Statute of Uses: 'The nature of a use is best discovered by considering what it is not, and then what it is, for it is the nature of all human science and knowledge to proceed most safely by negative and exclusive to what is affirmative and inclusive.' A juvenile court is not a complete remedy, or cure-all, for crime. It is not, and cannot be, a substitute for parental care, moral and religious training, and good environment. It cannot render entirely unnecessary the reformatory and charitable institutions. It is not a scheme for relieving parents of their natural responsibilities. It is not sentimental; it is based on common sense. It is not really a court for deciding cases, but rather a bureau of practical justice, and a 'clearing house' where conditions of juvenile delinquents are adjusted. It is not so much a method of investigation with a view to the punishment of a delinquent act as a remedy for conditions from which the delinquent act probably arose. The child's act is often viewed by the judge as simply the evidence of conditions requiring remedy. The court was instituted as a recognition of two facts; first, that children are children even when they break the law, and second, that while the rights of parents should not be lightly interfered with, every child has a right to a fair chance to become an honest, useful citizen. The state must protect the citizen in those things in which he cannot protect himself. The business of the court is to search out the underlying causes of juvenile delinquency and to supply preventive measures."

If action is taken to separate the inmates of the Municipal Home so that the demoralized, the victims of leprosy disease, the vicious and the merely indigent will each receive proper care in separate quarters the present inquiry will do good. It is gratifying to note that implied charges against the management of the Municipal Home, which are the cause of some quarters, are not borne out. It is up to the people, not the management, to reform the institution by making urgently needed improvements possible.

The sinking of the British hospital ship Cleopatra Castle by a German submarine, with the loss of probably more than one hundred and fifty lives, is another reason why no civilized nation wants to talk peace with the Hun until all these terrible scores have been wiped out.

That California attorney who denounces British rule in India should be sentenced to a year's study of British rule in India, getting his information from reliable sources. He talks as if he were a disciple of Henri Bourassa.

Monoton men go strong for maritime union. That project may presently emerge from the realm of debate to that of practical negotiation. There are difficulties, but difficulty was described by Gladstone as the condition of success.

The soldier vote gives the union government two supporters in Prince Edward Island. More than ever is it incumbent on the government to justify the confidence reposed in it by the country.

The Toronto prohibitionists should have left William J. Bryan at home. His attitude early in the war was not such as to commend him to any Canadian.

At this distance it would seem the part of wisdom to give Japan a free hand in Siberia. Germany is today the eastern menace.

"Look ahead, trust in God," says the Kaiser. And then he asks another question: "What ship or drops bombs on a nursery."

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CANADA'S SHARE OF WAR FINANCE

Why We Must Raise \$800,000,000 This Year—Greater Part is Practically Loan to Mother Country

(Toronto Star.)

The Hon. Frank Carroll has now addressed the public twice at least on the subject of national finance. He is minister of public works, which used to be described as a "great spending department." But he does not seem to desire any of the glory which may come from spending. He is interested less in spending than in saving, and in raising money for war purposes. His announcement that \$800,000,000 would have to be raised next year is startling, and needs to be explained. He did not mean that the whole of this amount would actually be spent upon the ordinary Canadian services and on the war. The Canadian services at home would cost about \$400,000,000. This includes interest on the debt and pensions to soldiers. The revenues of the country, he thinks, would meet this expenditure and leave a surplus of about \$35,000,000.

In addition to this, he speaks of an expenditure of \$300,000,000 or \$400,000,000 on the railway problem, by which we suppose is meant the changes connected with taking over and operating the Canadian Northern. This would wipe out the surplus he refers to.

Then there will be \$145,000,000 spent on the war by our government, and another \$200,000,000 spent by the British government and charged to us. "But to carry on Canada's great export trade with the mother country at least \$400,000,000 would be required to pay for the goods we would sell her. During the present fiscal year we expect that Canada would send to Great Britain at least \$900,000,000 in goods, including munitions, while the imports were only about \$600,000,000, leaving an adverse balance of over \$300,000,000 to be paid for by some way."

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Charged with conspiracy to murder

Hence, at this season of the year, when a prisoner, the sheriff and county attorney of Cattle County, Texas, are under arrest.

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What Union Labor Thinks of Strike Weapon in War-Time

Two weeks ago striking carpenters in Eastern shipyards were recalled to their tasks only by a direct message from the White House, in which President Wilson concluded his remarks by asking them, "will you co-operate or will you obstruct?"

For the benefit of our readers who may have been led to wonder whether labor really intends to co-operate or obstruct, we have asked the editors of many journals representing organized labor whether in their opinion distressed labor in war industries should accept Government arbitration instead of striking.

The replies are published in this week's issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST—March 2d. While the minority which speaks for socialists and "working class" radicals insists that labor, in the words of the Whelming Majority, "should never in war or peace give up its right to strike," other labor editors reflect a different opinion. For instance, the Labor World (Duluth), says that "No American workmen who have any regard for their country stand for the laborer who is at stake in this war, will do one act that will delay for a single moment the building of a ship or the production of an article needed to feed, clothe, or equip our boys in France or in training at home."

Get THE LITERARY DIGEST this week if you would obtain a clear insight into the attitude of American labor toward the war. Other articles of great interest in this number are:

The Need for a Bolo Pasha Verdict in This Country

Editorial Opinion on the Marked Difference in the Treatment of Spies and Traitors in the United States and the Same Types of Individual in Europe

Bone-Dry Canada
Saving One Million Tons of Shipping
Profit and Loss of the Heatless Mondays
Is Alsace-Lorraine German?
Rubber Substitutes
How a Stage Deluge is Operated
Parcel Post 4,000 Miles by Truck Food Value
(Prepared by U. S. Food Administration)
German Eyes on Art in Russia
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To Prevent Your Missing "The Digest" Each Week

There is such an immense national demand for THE LITERARY DIGEST each week that news-dealers sell out their supplies within a few hours after THE DIGEST is placed on sale.

So that purchasers may be sure of getting their magazine weekly, we would suggest that when they buy this week's DIGEST, they instruct their news-

dealers to reserve a copy of next week's issue for them; when they buy their DIGEST next week, order copies for the following week, and so on. In this way, the news-dealers will be guided as to the number of copies to order in advance, and our patrons will not be forced to go without THE DIGEST because of all copies being sold out when they reach the news-stand.

March 2d Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

The Literary Digest
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK