

# POOR DOCUMENT

# M C 2 0 3 5

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

## The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 1, 1918.

The St. John Evening Times is printed at 27 and 28 Canterbury street, every evening (Sunday excepted) by The St. John Times Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., a company incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act. Telephone—Private exchange connecting all departments. Main 2417. Subscription price—Delivered by carrier, \$4.00 per year; by mail, \$3.00 per year in advance. The Times has the largest afternoon circulation in the Maritime Provinces. Special Advertising Representatives—NEW YORK, Frank R. Northrup, 303 Fifth Ave.—CHICAGO, E. J. Powers, 110 N. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.—LONDON, E. C. England. The Audit Bureau of Circulations audits the circulation of The Evening Times.

### 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 malingers, 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. Dr. Hastings' staff, to take charge of it. Later Miss B. Lowther left the city's employ to assist her. Miss Lowther has now gone to the Harris packing plant to have charge of a similar system there. Dr. Hastings' staff, has left to become Miss Lowther's new assistant."

"At 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 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 the fact that great results from little causes grow. This educational work such as some of the controllers meet at when Dr. Hastings conducts it, but which 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 incipient poisoning is to be arrested. The hospital there has just been 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, not a substitute for medical attendance, but is supplementary to it."

"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 fire 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-visitation 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 from Russia is conflicting and the situation obscure. 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 in 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 reformatory 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, S.C. Years is 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 delinquency 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 great good. It is gratifying to note that the implied charges against the management, the needless sensational treatment of the case in 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 Glenart 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 losses 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."

Moncton men go strong for maritime union. That project may presently emerge from the realm of debate to the realm 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 host, "What ship or drops bombs on a nunnery."

## LA TOUR FLOUR

Best Manitoba, Government Standard, Spring Wheat



Direct From Mill to Consumer.

FOWLER MILLING COMPANY, Ltd.

### PRICES:

\$12.00 ..... Per bbl.  
5.90 ..... Per 1-2 bbl. bag  
1.55 ..... Per 24 lb. bag

Telephone West 8

## 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 which he refers to. Then there will be \$145,000,000 spent on the war by our government, and another \$300,000,000 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 he expects that Canada would send to Great Britain at least \$900,000,000 in goods, including munitions, while the imports from only about \$600,000,000, leaving an adverse balance of over \$300,000,000 to be paid for by some way. Great Britain could not 'sell' the money, owing to unfavorable exchange, so the money to pay for this supply of foodstuffs and other

war supplies would have to be raised here, which would mean at least \$400,000,000 this year. From this it would appear that we advance Great Britain \$400,000,000 in goods while she advances us \$200,000,000 in military expenditure. But the practical question is how the money is to be raised this year—\$200,000,000 ordinary expenditure, \$800,000,000 to \$400,000,000 extra railway expenditure, \$145,000,000 on the army, and \$400,000,000 advance on our exports—total, \$2,000,000,000 per \$800,000,000.

The bulk of this money must be borrowed. Mr. Carroll expects that other loan will be floated in Canada this year, and we must see how we can get along without borrowing also in the United States. But we must do our best also with increased taxation—pay our way as far as possible. Mr. Carroll says the government has gone as far as possible in customs taxation. It is to be remembered that an increase in the rate of duty does not always produce more revenue, and may produce less, by discouraging importation. To put it simply, an importation of a hundred and fifty millions will produce less revenue than an importation of a hundred and fifty millions in the case of luxuries, it might be well to take that risk for a decline in the importation of luxuries would be beneficial in itself, and would be in line with the American policy of restricting imports that are not essential.

But it is on direct taxation that we must chiefly depend. The income tax may have to be increased and perhaps made to apply to a larger number of citizens. The excess profits tax is another source from which more revenue may be drawn.

We must be prepared to accept increased taxation, and we should bear it more cheerfully because the enormous exports to Great Britain represent large sums of money made by Canadian producers. We must be ready to pay in the form of taxes a share of our profits and our prosperity."

## Oiled Clothing

Best English and Canadian Make



Long Coats in Black and Olive.  
3-4 Length Coats, Black.  
Boys' Long Coats, Black.  
Suits in Yellow and Black.  
Pilot Hats, Black.  
Black and Yellow Sou'westers.  
Soft Crush Hats, Black.

T. M. AVITY & SONS, LTD.



## Solve Your Stove Problem—Now

There's a sense of satisfaction for the housekeeper who feels she has in her kitchen a range that can be depended on at all times to do the work required of it. It is this feeling on the part of thousands of satisfied customers that has given the

Magic Range

its popularity. You will be surprised to find how much easier cooking is with a range that does not need so much looking after and is equipped with every modern labor-saving device.

Emerson & Fisher Ltd.

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

### IMPORTANCE OF PURE SEED.

Pure seed is an important factor in greater production. It might almost be said that it is the most important, for weedy seed having once been sown, it is impossible to forestall the damage that may be done to the growing crop, or the disappointment that may ensue when gathering or reaping time comes round.

Charged with conspiracy to murder

A Sure FIG SEN Laxative 10 and 25¢  
Royal Quality Stores

## 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 disaffected 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 should be so stupid as to refuse to work in the war industries which are 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 Values  
(Prepared by U. S. Food Administration)  
German Eyes on Art in Russia  
The Bolshevik Antagonizing Religion  
Russia at Germany's Mercy

### What Germany Has and Has Not Learned in This War

Artificial Anthracite  
Saving Soil by Dynamite  
The Patriotic Garden  
The Secret of German Dyes  
Moral Training in the American Army  
(Prepared by U. S. Bureau of Education)  
Our "Corner in the Foreign Field"  
Refitting the Y. M. C. A. to War

Many Striking Illustrations, Including Humorous Cartoons

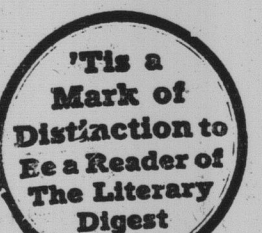
## To Prevent Your Missing "The Digest" Each Week

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

FRANCIS & VAUGHAN  
19 KING STREET

Foley's Stove Linings  
THAT LAST  
TELEPHONE MAIN 160  
Don't Let The Fire Burn Thru to the Oven