

ST. JOHN HARBOR AND N. B. RAILWAY IN ESTIMATES

Quarter Million For
St. John Harbor in the
Supplementary List

Total of \$518,000 For Elgin and Havelock, York and Carleton, St. Martins, Moncton and Buctouche, Kent Northern and Caraquet and Gulf Shore Railway—Dr. Beland To Get Full Sessional Indemnity While Prisoner.

Ottawa, May 20.—Hon. A. K. MacLean, acting minister of finance, in the Commons today, tabled supplementary estimates totalling \$46,557,312. The total is an unusually large one because it includes a vote of \$37,000,000 to cover the working expenses of the Canadian Government Railways. This large item is almost invariably included in the main estimates brought down earlier in the session. Of the amount added for only \$5,170,312 is chargeable to capital expenditure.

The vote of most general interest is one providing \$3,000,000 to assist government employees in the outside service who are in receipt of small or comparatively small salaries. Provision is made for temporary assistance, (except in the case of light-housekeepers) for married men and for widows and widowers with children in the outside service who are employed permanently, and are giving their entire time to the public service for an allowance on the following basis:

(a)—To each person in receipt of a salary at the rate of \$1,200 per annum or less, an allowance of \$150, less any permanent increase in salary given to each person since January 1st, 1917, provided, however, the total salary and allowance shall not in any case exceed \$1,300.

(b)—To each person in receipt of a salary at the rate of more than \$1,200, but not more than \$1,550 per annum, an allowance of \$100 less any permanent increase in salary since January 1st, 1917, provided the total salary and allowance shall not in any case exceed \$1,650.

(c)—To each person in receipt of a salary at the rate of more than \$1,550 per annum, an allowance of \$100 less any permanent increase in salary since January 1st, 1917, provided the total salary and allowance shall not in any case exceed \$1,650.

(d)—To each person in receipt of a salary at the rate of more than \$1,650 per annum, an allowance of \$100 less any permanent increase in salary since January 1st, 1917, provided the total salary and allowance shall not in any case exceed \$1,750.

(e)—To each person in receipt of a salary at the rate of more than \$1,750 per annum, an allowance of \$100 less any permanent increase in salary since January 1st, 1917, provided the total salary and allowance shall not in any case exceed \$1,850.

(f)—To each person in receipt of a salary at the rate of more than \$1,850 per annum, an allowance of \$100 less any permanent increase in salary since January 1st, 1917, provided the total salary and allowance shall not in any case exceed \$1,950.

(g)—To each person in receipt of a salary at the rate of more than \$1,950 per annum, an allowance of \$100 less any permanent increase in salary since January 1st, 1917, provided the total salary and allowance shall not in any case exceed \$2,050.

(h)—To each person in receipt of a salary at the rate of more than \$2,050 per annum, an allowance of \$100 less any permanent increase in salary since January 1st, 1917, provided the total salary and allowance shall not in any case exceed \$2,150.

(i)—To each person in receipt of a salary at the rate of more than \$2,150 per annum, an allowance of \$100 less any permanent increase in salary since January 1st, 1917, provided the total salary and allowance shall not in any case exceed \$2,250.

(j)—To each person in receipt of a salary at the rate of more than \$2,250 per annum, an allowance of \$100 less any permanent increase in salary since January 1st, 1917, provided the total salary and allowance shall not in any case exceed \$2,350.

(k)—To each person in receipt of a salary at the rate of more than \$2,350 per annum, an allowance of \$100 less any permanent increase in salary since January 1st, 1917, provided the total salary and allowance shall not in any case exceed \$2,450.

(l)—To each person in receipt of a salary at the rate of more than \$2,450 per annum, an allowance of \$100 less any permanent increase in salary since January 1st, 1917, provided the total salary and allowance shall not in any case exceed \$2,550.

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(y)—To each person in receipt of a salary at the rate of more than \$3,750 per annum, an allowance of \$100 less any permanent increase in salary since January 1st, 1917, provided the total salary and allowance shall not in any case exceed \$3,850.

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(aa)—To each person in receipt of a salary at the rate of more than \$3,950 per annum, an allowance of \$100 less any permanent increase in salary since January 1st, 1917, provided the total salary and allowance shall not in any case exceed \$4,050.

(ab)—To each person in receipt of a salary at the rate of more than \$4,050 per annum, an allowance of \$100 less any permanent increase in salary since January 1st, 1917, provided the total salary and allowance shall not in any case exceed \$4,150.

(ac)—To each person in receipt of a salary at the rate of more than \$4,150 per annum, an allowance of \$100 less any permanent increase in salary since January 1st, 1917, provided the total salary and allowance shall not in any case exceed \$4,250.

Thirty-Seven Lose
Lives in Air Raid

Total of 155 Injured in London Area and Six in the Provinces—Germans Make Strongest Effort and Lose Four Machines.

London, May 20.—Thirty-seven persons were killed and 155 injured in the London area during last night's air raid.

Six persons were injured in the provinces. The casualties were divided as follows:—

London and the Metropolitan police district:—

Killed, men 17; women, 14; children, 6; total, 37.

Injured, men, 83; women, 49; children, 23; total, 155.

Provinces:—

Injured, men, 2; women, 3; children, 1; total, 6.

Considerable damage to property has been reported.

London, May 20.—A calm summer-like night tempted the Germans to try last night their first air raid on London since March 7. Four of the bombers fell before the defences of London.

The moon was shining brightly when the raiders crossed the southern point and headed for the metropolis. The usual warnings were given promptly.

The raiders were given prompt shelter before the guns in the neighborhood of London were heard.

The firing was almost continuous for more than two hours, and was unusually severe. Several bombs were dropped by the raiders.

The number of enemy aircraft is not known, but they seem to have been more numerous than usual.

The latest aerial attack probably strengthened and comfort your aching mother's heart.

I am your friend in sorrow,
(Sgd.) M. H. JACKSON.
April 19, 1918.

Dear Mrs. Lawlor:—

It is with deep regret that I write to inform you of the death of your son, Frank, who died of wounds on the 7th instant.

Frank was out with a patrol along with three battalion scouts and was bombed by the enemy. An enemy patrol had evidently allowed our patrol to pass them and then closed up with the intention of cutting our patrol off. In the exchange of bombs Frank was wounded. Mr. Rowing, who was close by at the time, had Frank carried back to our lines. There he was dressed and sent to the dressing station where he died. I was present at the time in the trench and Frank was perfectly conscious and talked to me at the time we were dressing his wounds. I also stayed with him until he left our dressing station. He was wounded in the back and we think that a piece of shrapnel entered his lung. We did not count the wound as very serious and he was shocked when the news came that he had died on his way out. I feel safe in saying that Frank did not suffer very much as he was very cheery all the time.

Frank had been in my company since he joined us, was dearly beloved by all, and was indeed very dear to me. His platoon thought the world of him, and were all wishing him the best of luck as he passed by their dugout on the way out.

I considered Frank my best friend and one of my best friends. Always so cheery, even in the worst of conditions. The memory of him will never be forgotten by me.

He was given a Christian burial and no doubt you will be notified as to the location of his grave.

With deepest sympathy in the loss of your young son Frank,
I am sincerely,
L. W. W. SLACK, Captain
O. C. "A" Co., 57th Battalion.

Newcastle, May 16.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Blackstock Matheson have received the following telegram regarding their son, Archibald:—

Sincerely regret to inform you, 739-479, Pte. George Archibald Matheson, Infantry, officially reported dangerously wounded, 42nd Casualty Clearing Station, May 9, 1918. Director of Records.

Private Matheson enlisted at sixteen years of age with the 132nd North Shore Battalion. His brother, Gunner Thomas Matheson, who went away with the 65th Battery, is also serving in France.

87th Batt. Canadian Infantry,
(Canadian Grenadier Guards)

MEDICINES, LIKE MEN
Have Character—Appearance, Quality, Merit, Results.

The first favorable impression made by Hood's Sarsaparilla is confirmed by continued use. It is a harmonious combination of compatible ingredients, perfect pharmacologically—that is, it is the finest product of most skillful pharmacy. And in therapeutic value—or power to cure—it is one of the best medicines America has ever produced.

On the practical side, which of course is the most important to you, Hood's Sarsaparilla for forty years has been demonstrating its curative power in relieving complaints arising from impure blood, low state of health, poor digestion, inactive kidneys and liver.

For your humors, or for rheumatism, weak stomach, loss of appetite, that tired feeling—take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will do you good.

Not So Bad.
"John went to get a marriage license and got a dog license by mistake."
"Not so much of a mistake when you come to think of a married man's life."

Considerable refuse was cleaned up by the city teams yesterday, and the work will be continued today.

CLEAN-UP DAY.

Considerable refuse was cleaned up by the city teams yesterday, and the work will be continued today.

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THE HEROIC UNITED STATES
MEDICAL CORPS SAVES LIVES

Doctors Violate Army Regulations and Discard Masks at Risk To Their Lives and Work Over Wounded—Recommend for Distinguished Service.

(Special Cable to The N. Y. Tribune and The St. John Standard.)
(By Wilbur Forrest.)

With the American Forces in Ploesti—May 20.—The general commanding the American forces in Ploesti told the correspondent today that he had recommended more than thirty Americans for the American distinguished service medal in recognition of the purest bravery yet shown by any members of the American expeditionary forces.

Seated in his living quarters as he told me this, so close to the front as to be almost constantly under fire, this American general praised the army medical corps men who he declared, were guilty of a severe breach of discipline but worthy of high recognition from their government.

The general said: "These men were among the units of American troops caught in a recent shelling in which the enemy rained more than 12,000 gas shells mixed with about 3,000 high explosive shells on a small area."

The night was intensely dark and a drizzling rain was falling.

Many Wounded.

"Caught by the gas and forced to put on their masks, through which the moisture made it almost impossible to see a foot ahead, the troops waited for a cessation of the shelling, but many were caught by the explosive shells and wounded."

"Their cries for aid stirred the medical corps men to the quick, but to remove their masks in order to carry on the work of mercy meant that they too would be casualties soon if not dead men. They stood it as long as they could and then one by one they whipped off their masks and flew to the aid of the wounded, working at top speed in an effort to bandage or ease the wounds of many as possible before they fell from the effects of the deadly vapors."

"Many a poor wounded soldier's life was saved by these men. Every medical corps man who demonstrated such magnificent devotion to his comrades was later carried off the field on a stretcher to the hospital in the rear, where in many cases, he is lying today in the same ward with the men he saved."

Branch of Regulations

Taking off the gas mask during a gas attack is an extraordinary breach of military order and the men whom I have recommended for the distinguished service medal were guilty of this breach.

"You may rest assured," added the general, after a pause, "that this is one case in which punishment will not be insisted upon. These men knew better than ordinary soldiers would of the deadly effects of breathing mustard gas. Thus they willingly sacrificed their own bodies to give to others, a fact that every American should know. Some of them have also been recommended for the French war cross."

Regulations forbid even naming those mentioned by the general until the recommendations have been approved.

Enemy airplanes bombed a large American hospital in the rear Thursday night. Hovering at low altitudes, every apparent effort was made to strike the main building. When the bombs came dangerously near, the doctors and the nurses removed the patients to trenches previously dug for such emergencies. There was no loss of life and no panic.

Smallpox, in city and county today is a disease, which, scientists and physicians have made a careful and investigating study of.

Smallpox, or variola, from a virus, is an acute and an infectious disease, characterized by a fever, appearing on the surface of the body in an eruption, which passes through various stages, afterwards drying up, leaving more or less distinct cicatrices.

The origin of the disease, is surrounded by obscurity. It appears however to have been imported into Europe from Asia, where it was known from remote antiquity.

Early accounts of the disease reach to the middle and end of 6th century, by a physician and scientist, by name of Procopius, with aid of Gregory of Tours discovered it as an epidemic in the early 13th century, and Southern Europe. In a narrative of the Abyssinians against Mecca, this disease is related as having broken out among the invaders.

This ancient history is however disputed.

In the early 19th century an eminent physician in Arabia, by the name of Rhazes, made a close study of the disease, describing its symptoms; its pathology, which was exemplified by a humoral or fermentation theory, and gave directions how the disease could be combated with effect.

Again it appeared during the early wars of the Crusades, it was here identified as a plague. It was known in England in early 13th century, and is supposed to have been introduced by a Spaniard, infected with the disease. It then made its appearance in America, introduced by the white man in early 16th century.

The only known factor in the origin of the disease is contagion, as this is the most contagious of all diseases. The most direct means of communication being inoculation; the second factor being atmosphere near a patient, which is charged with a product of the disease, even clinging to clothing and furniture of a room.

It is communicable from early stages onward to its close—the most infectious time, being from the appearance of the eruption, until the drying up of same.

No age is susceptible to its ravages, old and young falling in its wake. Infants are known to have been born with eruptions or marks upon its body proving they had undergone disease even "in utero."

Dark skinned races suffer most, and insular surroundings favor its spread.

The symptoms of disease are the same in all cases, but modified according to its form, there being certified well marked varieties.

After its reception into system, the set of these symptoms is produced by a period of incubation, during which the patient, may, or may not, complain. This period extends about from ten to 14 days.

These symptoms sometimes appear in sudden and severe manner, commencing with a rigor, followed by fever in which the temperature rises to 102 or 104 Fahrenheit.

A quick pulse, thirst, and constipation accompanied by an intense

headache and apins in the back are various symptoms.

Even some cases arose where it was ushered in so quickly that patients suffered with violent convulsions.

Slight spots appear, known as (petechiae) in lower parts of the body, which resemble scarlet fever, on third day the characteristic eruption appears, this being noticeable on forehead, near roots of hair, on face and trunk of body.

These spots assume different growths, and pass through various stages. The suppurative fever returns, when the vesicles become converted into large blotches, known under name of pustules. This fever is severe sometimes, accompanied by nervousness, delirium, etc.

Various means were instigated to combat its ravages, the means first reported to, being inoculation. This was deemed a failure, as the individual inoculation became, for a time, a possible source of infection for others, and in point of fact, tended only to spread disease and increase mortality. Then the British Parliament in 1800 passed an act rendering inoculation unlawful in England.

This inoculation process was practiced subsequently to the discovery of Jenner's, which became displaced by a humoral or fermentation theory. Dr. Jenner in 1796, discovered a new source to combat disease. He took vaccine from hand of a young dairymaid, who had been infected by a cow, and vaccinated two successive persons. This served to vaccinate others. Virus or vaccine will not in all cases prevent the disease, but it has been shown to lessen its effects, if contracted.

The Chinese practiced inoculation near a thousand years previous to vaccination.

In Scotland children were placed in beds, with those affected with disease, so they might at once contract



NEW ARROW COLLARS FOR SPRING

Clean, Paddy & Co. Inc., Makers

disease, and never under so its ravages in future years. This was a simple but harsh "Kill or cure method," and was known as "Scot-mode."

In the Southern states previous to the Civil War the disease was known to ravage, so great did it ravage in England at a former time that out of every million persons 3,000 succumbed to the disease.

Doctors and scientists so far reached the combatting point that at the end of the 18th century only 15 deaths were reported, caused by this disease.

The various forms of disease are accompanied by near the same symptoms.

Convent smallpox is the worst kind and proves fatal to such an extent that near 50 per cent. of those effected, succumb.

Haemorrhagic form, is that accompanied by hemorrhages, and is also a bad variety.

Another known as Purpuric Smallpox, in which, the patient is overwhelmed with poisonous fluids, effecting membranes, eyes, mouth and nose.

A lesser form is the "Modified Smallpox" which is not so painful to patient and is easily combatted.

Vaccination at the present day is a means of combatting the disease, as it prevents its spread, and even, if the one vaccinated is effected, he will rapidly recover. Lady Mary Wortley Montague, writing from Turkey, spoke of inoculation and vaccination there. The British Isles soon grasped the practice of vaccination, and it was adopted in England.

Accounts tell of the means that doctors took in all countries to combat the disease, and their study, was not, as Geology is today—ever different views by different Geologists; but one means—which was "vaccination."

SUFFERED TWO YEARS WITH PIMPLES

Child Could Not Sleep Till Cuticura Healed.

"My little brother suffered for about two years from tiny red pimples. They appeared on his face, and on his body but he had the greatest trouble under his ears. The skin was red and very sore and at the least touch he would give a howl of pain. After a few seconds he would have to scratch, and he was not able to sleep."

"A friend advised me to send for Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I noticed a change, and I used three cakes of Cuticura Soap and four boxes of Ointment when he was healed." (Signed) Louis Frank, 746 City Hall Ave., Montreal, Que., February 2, 1918.

Keep your skin clear by using Cuticura Soap and Ointment for everyday toilet purposes.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

A PRETTY WEDDING IN OLD ENGLAND

Nursing Sister Wishart and Captain McLean Were Married on April 30— Ceremony Performed by Rev. Major Hooper.

A very pretty wedding took place in Buxton, Eng., on April 30, when overseas Nursing Sister Joyce T. Wishart of St. John was wedded to Capt. Archibald McLean of Saskatoon.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Major Hooper, formerly rector of St. Paul's Church, St. John. The bride wore a charming gown in her nursing uniform, was given away by Col. Paul Hanson, a former resident of St. John, and the bridesmaid was overseas nursing Sister Joyce of Winnipeg.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Major Hooper, formerly rector of St. Paul's Church, St. John. The bride wore a charming gown in her nursing uniform, was given away by Col. Paul Hanson, a former resident of St. John, and the bridesmaid was overseas nursing Sister Joyce of Winnipeg.

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