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ST. JOHN DETECTIVE LANDS BOLD CROOK

E. A. Akerley, Wanted in Seattle, Captured in Labelle, Quebec, at Point of Revolver After an Exciting Chase From This City.

From Seattle, Washington, across the continent to St. John, to Moncton, back to St. John, to Montreal, to Labelle, Quebec, finally to a police cell in Montreal and then back to Seattle, where he will have a chance to show that he is not one of the smoothest and most dangerous crooks in America, is the experience of E. A. Akerley. It was an officer of the Canadian Detective Bureau in this city who turned the trick and, after a long chase, landed Akerley in Labelle, Quebec, at the point of a gun, and marched him back to Montreal to await instructions from Seattle as to his final disposition.

Akerley is wanted in Seattle and other coast towns on a number of serious charges. Detectives were after him there and as it became too warm for him he fled to Canada. After devious and varied wanderings in upper Canada he came to St. John about the middle of May and was here for several days. On May 20th Supt. H. C. Johnson, of the Canadian Detective Bureau received instructions to look out for Akerley, as he was thought to be in this vicinity. An officer was at once put on the case and he succeeded in tracing his quarry to Moncton. With another detective he went to Moncton, but in the meantime Akerley had doubled on his tracks and had returned to St. John. He stayed here but a few hours when he went to Montreal. The detective followed him on May 22, and for four days scoured the Canadian metropolis for his man without success. On Sunday last he learned that Akerley had gone to Labelle, a small village on the northern bank of the St. Lawrence. Out to Labelle piked the officer and located his man in a house there. Leaving two men to watch the windows of the house, the St. John detective and an associate from the Montreal office, entered the house with revolvers drawn. Akerley, attracted by the noise, came to the head of the stairs, and when he saw the visitors, attempted to draw his own revolver. The detectives, however, had him covered, and threatened to shoot if he did not submit to the inevitable and come quietly. This threat had the desired effect, and the man from Seattle made no further resistance. The detectives handcuffed him and took him back to Montreal, where they at first had some difficulty in identifying him, owing to the fact that he had grown a beard and moustache since his photo was taken. Finally, however, the identification was complete and Seattle was wired to for instructions. Pending their arrival Akerley is being held in Montreal.

The officer from the St. John office of the Canadian Detective Bureau returned to the city yesterday from Montreal, having successfully accomplished his mission, after a long and stern chase.

YACHT CLUB BOYS ARE GETTING THEIR BOATS IN SHAPE FOR SUMMER

Many Additions Made to R. K. Y. C. Fleet This Year---Racing Starts Two Weeks from Today, When a Lively Race is Expected.

The yachts of the R. K. Y. C. are all at Millidgeville, and each of the owners of the marine beauties has been especially ambitious this year to make this the prettiest of the fleet. By means of the marked energy of the owners the yachts present a spectacle truly creditable to the club; and those interested are to be highly commended for their indefatigable efforts to make this a banner season in the history of the R. K. Y. C.

For the past month the owners of the yachts have been busily engaged in repairing and painting their boats and as usual white seems to be the predominant color in the large fleet.

As several yachts have changed hands and many salmon boats, sloops and power boats have been added to the fleet, the squadron list is being revised. There are at present about 55 schooners and sloops, 20 salmon boats and 28 power craft, which belong to the members. Each owner has been requested to send in a description of his boat, but as all have not answered the summons, a complete list is not available at present.

The larger yachts that will be seen in the fleet this year are, the Armorel, Canada, Windward, British Queen, Gracie M. Irex, Jubilee, Mowgli, Rose, Robin Hood, Sunol, Taniwha, Venus, Winogene, Bluenose, Edna, Ethel M., Gracie C., Kathleen, Kelpie, Lakeside, Myrtle, Pastime and Sylph.

The Winogene has received a new suit of sails and W. McLaughlin's boat the Gracie M., has been extensively fitted up A new oak cabin has been put in her and she presents a picturesque appearance.

The racing season will open on Saturday, June 15th. at 2.30 p. m. and will be confined to Classes C and F, comprising both racing and cruising boats over 25 feet racing length. The Glencairn IV won the prize, the club's cup, last year and the Phantom in 1905. The race will begin at the club house and the yachts will go up the Kennebeccasis to Sandy Point, thence to Boar's Head and up again to Indian Island, back to Boar's Head and will finish at Millidgeville. The race gives promise of being an exciting one as there will be many fast ones entered.

The Merrill cup will be offered as the prize for the salmon boat race, which will take place the same day at 2.45 p. m. The course will be across the Kennebeccasis to Milkish and back to Millidgeville twice over. The boats this year will carry a jib. Heretofore they were allowed but a foresail and mainsail.

The annual cruise will start on July 13th and long distance races will be held. The cruise will be to Grand Lake and plans for the enjoyment of the trip are now under discussion. A race in cruising trim will be held on Grand Lake this year and it is anticipated that it will be from the head of the lake to the Jemseg.

BOLD ROBBERY IN A KING STREET STORE

Peter Petropoulis' Store Entered and the Cash Register Rifled --- Police Are Working on the Case.

A bold robbery occurred some time in the early hours this morning at the shoe shine establishment of R. Patterson & Bros. on King street, next door to M. R. A. Ltd. by which the proprietors are about fifteen or twenty dollars poorer. The case has been reported to the police and Detective Killen is looking into it.

It is not known, definitely how the thief or thieves got into the store. Mr. Patterson or Peter Petropoulis, as his name is in Greek, said he locked up the store about 12.15 o'clock last night and when he came on the scene this morning the cash box in which there was a quantity of silver, was found on the floor of the shop. It had been forced open and as near as could be judged some fifteen or twenty dollars was taken from it, some few dollars in change remaining.

An investigation of the premises showed that an electric light was burning in the cellar and three five cent pieces were found on the floor of the cellar beneath the light, indicating that the box had been taken down there from its accustomed place beneath the counter upstairs and had been forced open with a chisel. The chisel was found in the front portion of the cellar under a basement window leading on to King street. It is thought that the robber was concealed in the cellar when the store was locked up and after getting his booty he opened the cellar window with the chiselland so made his way out.

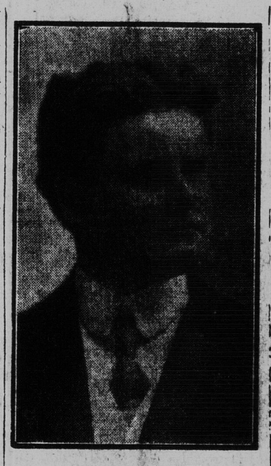
What lends support to this theory is the fact that the window in question was nailed on the inside, and so would be difficult to open from the outside and it bears no marks of having been forced from the outside.

Mr. Petropoulis said his patrons were in the habit of going to the cellar to use the lavatory and it was probable that someone might have gone down unnoticed and stayed there until the store was locked up when he would have a chance to help himself. So far as could be learned none of the cigars or tobaccos, which are kept in stock, were disturbed.

THE VALUE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION FOR THE SCHOOLS OF ST. JOHN

Striking Information in Paper by Dr. W. F. Roberts Recently Read Before Medical Society---Committee of Doctors to See Educational Authorities With a View to Having the Suggestions Carried Out.

The following paper, read by Dr. William F. Roberts before the St. John Medical Society, resulted in a unanimous resolution to urge the board of education to provide for medical school inspection in this city. The paper should be read by every parent in the city and province, since it sets forth with incontrovertible clearness and force the need of such inspection.



DR. W. F. ROBERTS

Medical Inspection in Schools

Two of the most important corner stones on which we erect a successful career are health and education. They seem to be inseparable when considered from this particular standpoint. A man is crippled physically without the one, and intellectually when not in possession of the other.

In order to insure ourselves that everything is being done that can be to have this important part of the foundation of the lives of the generation which is just entering upon the threshold of life, and of those that are to come, arrange for, it will be necessary that our public schools be thrown open to a most thorough and rigid medical inspection.

When mustering an army of men to go out to do battle for the nation, is it not required of the volunteers to undergo a rigid physical examination, and for what reason? Is it not that they may be the better able to withstand hardship and disease, and as a result have a larger percentage ready for service when called upon?

If this is of necessity in fighting the active battles of our country, is it not even of greater need that the youth of our land enlisting themselves in that great army of "The citizens of tomorrow" should be freed from any physical ailment that would in any way militate against the success of their educational career?

The constitution of the man is determined in childhood, when tendencies to disease can be recognized and offset by suitable treatment.

A great deal of influence, during this last year or two, has been brought to bear, and rightfully so, upon the introduction of manual training in our public school system. I have read, too, during the last few days in our daily newspapers of those advocating the teaching of music in our public schools. All of these, and the numerous other studies in the curriculum of today are good, and no doubt of service, but of what value are they to the child who is permitted by the board of education in this enlightened day to enter upon his school life under conditions which, if neglected, gradually become worse and as a result of such neglect the child may eventually become maimed by the total or partial loss of sight or hearing, or the development of some bodily deformity, or even death itself may step in and suddenly put an end to his career. Whereas, had it been compulsory for this child to have undergone a thorough medical examination before entering school it is very probable these defects might have been detected and a remedy offered and the child's future been a brighter, happier and a more healthy one. So while it is well to place before our children all that we would have them know, is it right that we should neglect the most important, that without which, his education stands for naught, namely, health in the very fullness of its meaning?

The inspection of public schools is one of the methods by which the prevention of disease can be successfully carried out, and the health of the community promoted.

Since the twelfth century physicians have visited schools from time to time as sanitary inspectors, but little progress was made in medical inspection until the nineteenth century.

In France as early as 1833 laws were passed relating to school physicians and at present there are in Paris one hundred and twenty-eight school doctors.

In 1874 weekly inspection of schools was instituted in Brussels, which has now fifty two school doctors. Within the next twenty years Austria, Germany, Hungary, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland, Russia, Portugal, Spain, Servia and Roumania all directed efforts in the same direction.

Since 1893 Japan has had medical inspection, and has now eight thousand four hundred and twenty four school doctors, while Germany has six hundred and seventy six, Austria fifty six, and Hungary eighty.

In Great Britain medical inspectors have been appointed by eighty five educational authorities representing in the vicinity of two million children, while in the new world medical inspection obtains in the Argentine Republic, and in most of the large cities of the United States, and successful efforts have been, and are being put forth in this direction in quite a number of the cities of Canada.

In speaking of the need of medical inspection the British Medical Journal of September 1906, has the following:

"The organization of the British Medical Association decided to ask Mr. Birrell, president of the board of education for systematic provision for the medical inspection of school children. At noon on Monday July 16th, 1906. Mr. Birrell received a deputation from the British Medical Association to ask him to make medical inspection of elementary schools compulsory. The bill as it then stood gave local education authorities power, with the sanction of the board of education, to make arrangements "for attending to the health and physical condition of the children educated in public elementary schols."

Mr. Tennant's amendment was as follows:— "It shall be the duty of every local education authority to make arrangements in accordance with a scheme to be made by the board of education for attending to the health and physical condition of the children educated in public elementary schools."

The sequel was a surprise. It would seem as if every man had already been persuaded in his heart of the value of, and necessity for this reform, but every man was not sure of his neighbor's opinion either in the house or out of it, but that very day in the afternoon, when the debate came on it was evident that the proposal had the support of both political parties, and practically of the whole house. It was supported by Mr. Balfour, Sir W. Collins, Sir H. Craik, Sir W. Anson, Sir Gilbert Parker and Mr. Masterman, and Dr. MacNamara said that if medical inspection were made compulsory that would be worth all the other provisions of the bill put together. At seven o'clock Mr. Birrell agreed to insert for the report stage of the bill the following sub-clause:

"It shall be the duty of every local authority to provide for the medical inspection of every child on its application for admission to a public elementary school, and on such other occasion as the board of education may direct, or the local education authority may think fit."

This step marks progress. It is the opinion of the medical profession, repeated by this association, that there should be a board of education medical department, that medical inspection of elementary school children should be compulsory, and that this inspection should be made on admission, recorded, and repeated during the child's career.

Whatever be the final fate of this education bill of 1906, now before the house of lords, there can be no doubt that either in this bill or in its immediate successor, medical inspection of school children will become law.

As a result of enquiries by parliamentary commissions appointed by various cities in Europe, it has been ascertained that morbidity among schools was found to be twenty-nine per cent in boys, and forty per cent in girls, anaemia, neuralgia, headache and indigestion seeming to be the chief causes.

Compulsory education many times means compulsory infection, because the child on the one hand under the existing law of compulsory education is compelled to attend school, and on the other, should there be an unrecognized case of any contagious disease such as diphtheria or scarlet fever he is necessarily exposed to infection. And, further, it is possible from that one unrecognized case of eihtrer of the above diseases, to have same carried into the homes of thirty or more children in that one day. This being a fact, it is of importance for those citizens, who feel that medical inspection is unnecessary, because they are quite capable of having their children inspected medically and kept in a healthy condition, to note that their child or children may leave home in the morning in perfect health, and on account of being compelled to come in contact with one or more scholars who are in the possession of an unrecognized virulent case of contagion, he may return home bearing with him the germs of a disease, which may mean a serious illness, and in some instances, his death.

The medical inspector should look after:—

First—The school building, that is: condition, ventilation, lighting, heating, seating etc.

Second—Inspection of candidates for teachers' professional certificates, in the principles of preventive medicine and school hygiene, diffusion of knowledge among the general public, and popular lectures.

Third—Physical and mental condition of the child.

(a) The simple measurements, height, weight, chest measurement, question of development as affected by up-bringing, under-feeding, malnutrition, housing and environment.

(b) Eyes, ears and teeth. If necessary provide notification to the parent, with advice to consult the family physician.

(c) Signs of over pressure or fatigue, mental condition, studies, school hours, sleep.

(d) Infectious and other diseases.

Seating is important. The difference in the heights of children of the same age may vary from 6 in. to 11 in, and the seats should be adjustable to the bodies, not the bodies to the seats. The hygienic Swiss desks may be adjusted easily for height and slope. These desks and seats are regarde by good authorities as comfortable, constructed on correct principles and generally satisfactory.

Next to the question of body measurement comes the examination of the eyes, ears and teeth of the child, because there is nothing that foils the best efforts of the pupil and teacher so completely as imperfect sight and hearing, and nothing that more frequently causes physical degeneration than defective teeth.

In connection with some statistics given by Helen McMurchy, M. D., Toronto, on this subject, I quote the following:

Eyesight of School Children

First of all it was necessary to make a rapid examination of a large number of children in order to convince educational authorities of the large percentage of school children who cannot learn because they do not see well, and to force the public into doing something by drawing attention to the crying need. Accordingly, we have now reports in the literature of the subject of perhaps 1,000,000 children. A few examples may be given:

London:—600,000 children examined by eight physicians. 10 per cent. found to have one-third less than of normal vision.

Standard I, 54 per cent.; Standard VIII, 80 per cent. have normal vision.

Cohn has collected the statistics published by German observers : — lower classes, 22 per cent. near sighted; upper classes, 58 per cent. near sighted.

New York, 1904:—7.166 children examined. 17 per cent. suffering from defective eyesight.

Philadelphia—In one school it was found that two out of every three children had something wrong with their eyes.

Dr. Timberman reports, in the Ohio Sanitary Bulletin, that he examined 1,200 pupils in the high schools, and found that 40 per cent. had defective eyesight.

(Continued on page five.)

THE TIMES NEW REPORTER

A MATTER OF URGENCY.

During the marchout of the artillery last night Major Baxter lost one of his spurs. Anyone finding it will confer a favor by returning it to him.—Morning paper.

Some further explanation is necessary in connection with the above announcement. Major Baxter in private life is the chairman of the ferry committee of the city council. No sooner had he got into the saddle in this capacity than he discovered, that if he were to get anywhere he would need spurs—military spurs—of the most approved type. First he tried one, then two; but, though the ferry steed was a little restive under the touch, the progress toward discipline and a satisfactory service was so slow that the major got a pair of rowels made, such as are used on elephants and other species of thick-skinned agencies of transportation. It was one of these he lost last evening, and, unless it is quickly returned or replaced, he may go down to the ferry floats at any moment and find the Ludlow in the sulks, or bucking like a broncho, or heading for the falls. Any person, therefore, who may have found the spur will be doing a service to all patrons of the ferry by restoring it at once to the chairman's boot.

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FULLY EXPLAINED.

Just beyond the suspension bridge a pathway winds around and down to a rustic arbor near the shore, where a fine view of the falls is obtained. Complaint has been made that tourists do not go downt to this arbor, but depart without seeing the falls from so advantageous an outlook. A commission of enquiry has discovered the reason. It appears that the hillside along which the path winds from the bridge has been ornamented with tin cans, old furniture, and refuse of all sorts, much after the manner of the Orange street dump. The tourist reaches the place, surveys the approach, and concludes that he has seen enough. Doubtless it is just as well. If the tourist went on to the arbor he might carry away a piece of the dilapidated structure as a souvenir.

VISTAS OF BEAUTY IN ROCKWOOD PARK

Scenes and Places Which Are Seldom Visited by Ordinary Park Goers---Pretty Nooks and Placid Lakes Delight the Eye and Please the Senses.

As Rockwood Park is likely to be the principal summer attraction for St. John amusement lovers this year, in view of the fact that the Frank White Catering Company have undertaken to provide diversions of various kinds that will no doubt draw the people that way, it will probably be interesting to Times readers to learn something of what is being done by the Horticultural Association to make this beauty spot still more beautiful and rich in natural scenery for the people who find pleasure in going out there.

Probably of all the thousands of people who have visited the park, there are not more than five out of every ten who really have seen half the area of roads, paths, lakes and streams with which the place abounds. The majority of the people who walk out through the park content themselves with going around Lily Lake or out around the bears' dens, or other well-known spots, where the crowd hangs on, but a very small proportion realize that there are places within easy walking distance back of Lily Lake to the northward where thousands of dollars are being spent in beautifying by building lakes, driveways and paths, the latter to bring out all the scenes of interest with which nature has so richly endowed that portion of the country.

A Chain of Lakes

In this region, back from the more familiar paths and roads, a chain of small lakes has been formed, that in the opinion of many, are destined to become one of the strongest attractions of the park. There are some six or seven of these little lakes at different levels, one leading into the other and the plan is to have a driveway around them so that the visitor can take in all the beauties. A road is now being puilt from a point on the Sandy Point road in to these lakes, and winding around to lead onto the same road at another point. This promises to be one of the prettiest of the many pretty drives that may be taken in the park.

A Times man called on G. S. Fisher a day or two ago to learn from him something of the plans for the present year, the improvements to be made and also to find out what had been done recently.

The Work of G. S. Fisher

Mr. Fisher has taken a very active interest in the work of beautifying and improving the park, ever since the project was first launched. He has planned every roadway and path, arranged for the present system of lakes to be formed, and has spent a great deal of time, labor and thought in perfecting this great natural recreation spot for St. John citizens and visitors coming here. Mr. Fisher has displayed a natural aptitude and genius for the work and it is safe to say that no salaried superintendent could display the zeal or interest in the work that he has shown.

It is no easy task to plan roads and paths through the forest to get the easiest grades and at the same time to bring out every spot of interest and beauty, but Mr. Fisher has been able to do this and his work has been so stamped by the approval of the members of the association that in nearly every proposal for changes or improvements he is given a free hand and told to go ahead and do as he thinks best.

A Good Water Supply

One of the hardest matters, Mr. Fisher had to contend with a few years ago, in order to work out his lake scheme, was to get a water supply. Some of the members of the association were in favor of boring artesian wells as the only way out of the difficulty, but Mr. Fisher, on looking around, discovered that they could get plenty of water on the adjoining property owned by Mr. Peacock. As they found they could not buy this property, consisting of about 130 acres, with a good sized lake on it, they decided to expropriate, and this was done. The lake thus secured is used as a reservoir for the other lakes, including Lily lake. The latter, in this way, can always be kept at a good level and the falls below the bridge can always be supplied. The water supply is now fixed beyond question.

How the Lakes Were Made

The forming of the new lakes was quite an undertaking but it has been nearly finished. A number of men employed by the association were engaged on it and the prison squad did very effective work. Causeways and dams were built, the vegetable matter was cleared away, the banks raised and concrete walls built, so that the work would be neat and sightly. A large pipe was laid in the reservoir and valves put in so that the supply for the other lakes could be regulated.

Among the matters now receiving attention is the building of a railing composed of cedar along the edge of the lakes where the road runs, so that there will be no danger of accidents to visitors driving through. The finishing touches will be put on the dams this summer and grass sown around the edge of the lakes to make as pretty an appearance as possible.

The Roads and Walks

There are now some 13 or 14 miles of driveways and walks in the park, through most of the portions of interest. These drives are always in need of repair and the roads apparently are in first class condition at present. "We are very fortunate," said Mr. Fisher, "in finding good road material. Several fine gravel pits have been discovered on the property and the material being thus near at hand we were able to make repairs and build new roads very easily. When holes were dug for this purpose they have afterwards been filled with muck and grass seed sown on it to remove all unsightly traces." In planning roads or paths great care has been taken not to unnecessarily destroy any tree or shrub and to take advantage of every natural cutting or anything that would add to the attractiveness. In many instances a detour has been made in building roads in order to avoid destroying some particularly fine tree that otherwise would have to be sacrificed. There are now over three hundred acres of property owned by the Horticultural Association.

The city pays to the association an annual grant of $4,000 and about $600 is raised in subscriptions yearly. It is no difficult matter for the visitor to the park to see how this money has been expended.

Two New Pavilions

Mr. Fisher has prepared plans for two new pavilions which will be erected during the summer. One will be built on the mountain back of the Davenport school building, where a view of Lily Lake, Courtenay Bay and out along the marsh will be obtained. The other will be put on the "Lookout" back of the lake and will afford a splendid view of the surrounding country. In both these locations it will be possible to see the amusements at Lily Lake and to enjoy the music provided there.

The pavilions are planned somewhat on the style of a pagoda. They will be octagon shaped and about 15 feet in diameter.

The Amusement Features

The work of building the big pavilion which is being erected on the hill near the old boat house is going along first rate and it will be in readiness about the middle of the month. A man is now in Boston looking into the method of building the Shoot-the-chutes and as soon as he returns work will be started on this feature.

The various other attractions, the merry-go-round, a new boat house with plenty of boats and canoes, etc, will also be provided as soon as possible.

Rockwood Park, this summer will no doubt be the premier attraction of St. John. It is pointed out that the citizens generally should assist the park management in putting a stop to the practices of boys who deface the signs and destroy the trees and shrubs. Vandalism is one of the chief troubles the association has to contend with.

EUROPEAN POLICY IN THE FAR EAST

The London Weekly Reviews Devote Considerable Space to the Situation in China and Japan.

LONDON, June 1—The European policy in the far east and the friction between the United States and Japan is engaging the attention of the weekly reviews of London. The Spectator this week comments upon the absence of America and Germany from the system of alliances now embracing Great Britain, France, Russia and Japan, and after dealing with the various reasons that animate America and Germany holding aloof, the paper says one object of these alliances is to enable Europe, plus Japan, to press its advice on China with irresistible weight. This, however, as a means of preserving peace in the far east, will not be possible unless Europe is united, and the Spectator therefore urges that Germany should be courteously invited to enter the European ring and that an inquiry should be addressed to Washington asking whether America intends to await events or join Europe and Japan in a scheme for securing in the far east, a long period of opportunity for peaceful and fruitful advance.

The Saturday Review, in an editorial article dealing with the relations between the United States and Japan, draws attention of the great sympathy of Latin American towards Japan as indicated by the welcoming of Japanese immigrants to South America and the fostering of trade and commerce with the Island Empire. This review then dwells upon the assumed identical ethic origin of the Japanese and the Indians of Latin America, and says that perhaps among the surprises of the future will be the development of a widespead Japanese influence on the Latin American continent, based on unsuspected ethic grounds which may upset "that manifest destiny" of supremacy over the American continent which American statesmen have been proclaiming since the early days of the republic.