

POOR DOCUMENT

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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1913

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A SPLENDID EXAMPLE.

The municipal chapter of the I. O. O. F., Toronto, has made conservation of child life its all-important work for the coming months. As there are forty primary and four junior chapters, with a membership of 8,415 persons, they will be able to accomplish a great deal of valuable work. The Toronto Star report of the annual meeting of the municipal chapter has this to say of the child-welfare work:

"The I. O. O. F. Preteritum report was submitted by Mrs. Dr. Elliott, who stated that 127 children had been cared for during the last year. Of this number 81 had been discharged. The average stay of each child was 125 days; every child gained from 16 to 25 pounds. In a report made on similar homes by a Boston doctor it was stated that this Preteritum was the most attractive and finest in America and Europe. The receipts for the year were \$28,194.76. Expenditures \$20,881.17. Col. Gooderham explained the financial position of the Preteritum. Out of the endowment fund of \$60,000 only \$46,000 had been paid in. In order to raise the proposed buildings, they would be required to raise \$60,000, and \$14,000 as balance on the present building. The land for the new building will be given the Order by Col. Gooderham. Col. Gooderham stated his efforts were a labor of love, as he believed the conservation of child life to be a most important factor. Mrs. Rutter asked the ladies to pledge themselves to this work, and said:

"We all know the boys and girls of today are the parents of tomorrow, and when the best of our country's blood is being killed off, it is most essential that the young lives be preserved. In the past we have been expending money unnecessarily, as if we could supply it, the government would. This leaves us free to use our energy and money along this line."

These women of Toronto are doing a noble work, the effect of which will be far-reaching and of the highest service to the state.

WHAT WILL ST. JOHN DO?

Every issue of the Toronto papers contains accounts of activity which extends all over the province in preparation for a greatly increased production. Vast land gardening is to be carried on in every city and town, and there is general organization to make it effective. We read of one great meeting in a church, where the citizens got together to organize for work. Men and women are alike interested, and a wave of enthusiasm appears to be spreading over the province. We must wake up and take similar action in New Brunswick if we are not to fall behind in this patriotic effort. There can be no doubt of the need. Financiers in New York are said to be discussing the probability of two or three years more of war. There is no prospect of an early end to the colossal conflict, and the world's need of food will be greater a year hence than it is today. What one town may do may seem a very small thing, but the aggregate vacant lot production all over this continent may be made to mean a great deal. The world is facing a food crisis. All that can be done to increase the supply must be done or intense suffering will be the lot of millions. The citizens of St. John have not yet been aroused to the seriousness of the situation. There is no time to lose, for the question of getting seed and fertilizer and labor will become more and more pressing as the short period before planting time passes.

CHILD WELFARE.

Seventy-two neglected and dependent children were committed to the care of Supt. E. H. Blois under the Children's Protection Act in Nova Scotia last year. Forty-two were placed by him in foster homes. This is exclusive of the work of the juvenile courts in Halifax and New Glasgow. No less than 229 persons, of whom fourteen were adults, were summoned before the Halifax juvenile court last year. The great majority were between ten and fifteen years of age. Some were discharged, some released conditionally, some on probation, but five were released on probation. This court also had before it ten neglected children, of whom four were made wards of the superintendent, three placed in institutions and others placed in foster homes.

Supt. Blois in his report pleads for a larger staff and points out that "in these days of national stress it is highly significant to observe the great value attached to all forms of child welfare work." More valuable than all besides, he says, are the children; therefore, it is his time to make the province require that every child's life be safe-guarded and the child trained to perform the greatest possible service. The province, he adds, "cannot afford to have neglected or delinquent children growing up to become delinquent, or anti-social and non-productive men and women," and "no money can be more wisely spent than in providing for their adequate care and training."

While Mr. Blois emphasizes the value of the work of placing children in foster homes he at the same time makes it clear that institutions for children are also needed. "There are many children who for one cause or another cannot with justice to society be placed in foster homes, without a considerable period of medical treatment. Others there are who should never be placed out, while some are so lacking in training that few respectable private homes would care to take them in. Again there are the half-orphan, or those of parents who for one reason or another must board the children for short time."

The truth of these statements has been fully demonstrated in the experience of the Children's Aid Society of St. John. The need of institutions to take care of children so handicapped that no foster home can be found for them has been keenly felt; while it is frequently necessary to refuse admittance at the Home to children in need of temporary care. Of course the foster home for the normal child which must be cared for is the best. Mr. Blois says: "In Nova Scotia there are many happy children in foster homes." His report for 1912 is a stimulating record of child-welfare work, but only the fringe of the work that should be done has yet been touched, although Nova Scotia is still far ahead of New Brunswick. It is gratifying to know that more Children's Aid Societies are being organized in this province, and no work deserves a fuller measure of popular sympathy and support.

The German Imperial Chancellor, in a speech in the Reichstag on last Monday said: "There is not the slightest inclination yet perceptible among the Entente states to terminate this terrible war." He might have added that the condition will prevail until Prussianism has thoroughly learned its lesson and the future peace of the world is guaranteed against aggression such as Germany began in 1914.

The Committee of One Hundred met again on Monday evening next, and further discuss its course of action in backing up the city council in the fight against the New Brunswick Power Company. There is a universal feeling that something short of a complete enquiry into the company's affairs should satisfy the people.

Chancellor Von Hertling calls the Allies hypocrites, and bewails the inability of Germany to get the world to believe in her good faith. At the same time he explains that his country must have a large slice of Russia. He is a typical Hun.

The Loyal Orange Association represents a large number of voters. Its determination to join in the fight against the power company is another evidence of the universal feeling aroused by the company's action.

If the Kaiser has really invited neutral newspaper men to the western front he must intend a display of fireworks. He is nothing if not spectacular. And he desires to impress the neutral nations.

Prohibition seems to have encountered a setback in the New York State Assembly. But the general sentiment of the day is against the liquor traffic and the New York condition may be regarded as only local and temporary.

And now, despatches tell us, the Hun is at the gate of Petrograd. Too late the Russians will learn how they have been betrayed, and utilized for furtherance of German aims.

Results in the daily air fighting over the western front must be causing the Kaiser some concern. The British yesterday accounted for twenty-eight more German airplanes.

Both at Ottawa and Fredericton the governments have done well in getting quickly down to the business.

ALMANAC FOR ST. JOHN, MAR. 20. P.M. High Tide... 5.53 Low Tide... 12.07 Sun Rises... 6.32 Sun Sets... 6.32 Time used is Atlantic Standard.

LIGHTER VEIN

Speaking of Lodges. "Skuse me, boss, but would you mind 'vancin' me a dollar to jine de lodge dis ebenin'?"

"I guess so, Uncle Jake. But seems to me you're always joinin' lodges. What's the name of this particular lodge?"

"Please, suh, it am de Sublime Defenders ob de Royal Purple Secret ob de Ancient and Honorable Order ob de Constellations of Epicurus."

"Get whilse—it only costs a dollar to join such a mighty lodge as that?"

"Suttinly boss. Dat ain't nuffin. You oughta see whilse I could jine fo' a dollar an' a half or two dollars."

Doing His Bit. "I never hear you criticizing your neighbors."

"I haven't the heart to do it," answered Mr. Dubwaite.

"Most extraordinary."

"Not at all. The only neighbors I know well enough to criticize have two sons in France and I feel it my patriotic duty to gloss over any little imperfections they may have."

Hard to Locate. "Borrowing from Peter to pay Paul is bad business," said Mr. Dubwaite.

"So it is," replied the impecunious citizen. "In my case I find it exceptionally bad business."

"And why should it be worse for you than for anybody else?"

"I have the dickens of a time finding Peter."

HAD PROFIT FIVE TIMES CAPITAL

British Nation Fleeced by Profiteers—Shipbuilding Programme Falls Down—The Irish Problem.

Toronto, March 19.—A special cable to the Mail and Empire, says: "The exposure of enormous profits made by British munitions firms has created a deep impression. The evidence indicates the grossest incompetency and inefficiency in awarding contracts and fixing prices. Canadian munition workers, in their most profitable contracts, have been benefited by such generous assistance nor were rewarded by such enormous profits. The British press is unanimous in condemning such profiteering. One firm's profit was five times its capital and others almost as much."

Drastic steps are being taken to remedy this condition. A new shipbuilding board of practical men has been appointed and the army and navy being combed for efficient artisans.

Canada and the United States are expected to force a greater production. The one essential to victory is ships and more ships. These failures and the ever-present Irish problem accentuated by the death of John Redmond, is the dark side of the picture. Irish conditions show little improvement and John Dillon lacks the personality of his predecessor. It is feared he cannot hold in check his more aggressive followers with the success of the late leader.

Several Traffic Bridges Carried Away, Homes Flooded and Much Property Lost.

Medicine Hat, Alta., March 19.—Seven Persons Creek, which flows through the main industrial section of this city, were on a rampage last evening. Ice jammed

the bridges, and the water ran so high that it was impossible to get across. The water was so high that it was impossible to get across. The water was so high that it was impossible to get across.

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Fills Stomach With New Energy

Weak, Worn Out, Gassy, Sour Stomach Revived and Made to Enjoy Food With Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Most of us eat three times a day and often forget that each meal should be disposed of in the stomach to make room for the next. The failure of the stomach to do this is called indigestion or dyspepsia, with its sour risings, gas, rumbling, pain, depression, and the feeling of stuffiness when breaking is difficult. The most effective remedy, and the most reliable one, because you can get it at any drug store in the United States or Canada, is Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. These tablets straighten out your stomach, digest the food and keep you in the fight.

at the railway bridge, leading to the Hedley saw mill and a big section of the flats was flooded. Four traffic bridges to various industries went carried away and several factories and mills suffered by the flood. In some cases factory lands were marooned and had to be rescued with boats. About 800 houses were flooded and the occupants were brought away on drags. Dynamite was used twice during the night to break the ice jam, and this morning very little water is flowing over the banks of the creek. The flood came, on very quickly, and many people lost all their things.

Quebec, March 19.—News reached here today from St. Joseph Beauce, that some days ago, Thomas Goulet, twenty-eight years of age, married and father of three children, fell on a revolving circular saw and was almost severed in two. He died shortly after the accident.

Mrs. Louis Chamberland, of Loretteville, near this city, died as she was leaving church. She dropped on the sidewalk and was picked up dead.

Mrs. Ernest Trepanier, of Napoleon street, died yesterday afternoon, while knitting with a neighbor for the soldiers.

John D. Breen. The death of John D. Breen of Long Island, Kings county, occurred on March 19. He was eighty years old. His wife, who was Miss Jane Hornbrook, survives him. Mr. Breen leaves also one sister, Mrs. Mary Rankin, of Whitehead; also the following sons and daughters: Frederick C. of Rousesay; J. Wilson, of Montreal; James K. of Sussex; Hudson M., Howard W., William H. of St. John, and G. Mortimer at home.

Mrs. Florence McCarthy of Somerville, Mass.; Mrs. James D. Williams and Mrs. Geo. D. Wannamaker of St. John.

For storing 3,000 gallons of petrol and petrol, substitute, Daniel Hanbury Castle, Malwood, Lyndhurst, was fined \$200 at New Forest Petty Sessions.

Four New York food firms have had their licenses cancelled by Food Administrator Hoover for profiteering in eggs.

SUFFERED TERRIBLY WITH HER HEART

Would Wake Up Smothering

The terrible smothering and choking up sensations and sinking spells, the feelings of dizziness and faintness that come over those whose heart and nerves are damaged causes the greatest distress of both mind and body.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills give prompt relief and effect a complete cure in cases of such severity.

Mrs. A. M. Powell, Norval Station, Ont., writes: "I cannot speak too highly of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I suffered five years with my heart and nerves, but the last two years I have been so well that I feel I would wake up as if I were smothering. I did not get one night's sleep out of even. I got so very weak that the doctor was called in, and he said it was my heart, and that I must take great care of my heart."

I saw your advertisement in your almanac for Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and said I would try them. I have only taken two boxes of them and I feel a new woman. I will recommend them to any woman afflicted with heart trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c a box at all dealers. Guaranteed direct receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

LA TOUR FLOUR Government Standard Best Manitoba Spring Wheat

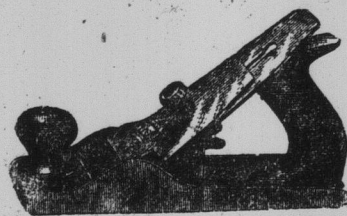
Just as good for one kind of baking as for another. Better Flour You never used.

Per barrel \$12.00 Per 24 lb. bag \$5.90 Per 24 lb. bag \$5.155

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A large and comprehensive stock, including

Planes, Braces, Rules and Levels, Steel Squires, Mallets, Marking Gauges, Mitre Boxes, Wood Scrapers, Etc.

We also stock Ship Carpenters' Adzes, lipped and plain, Broad Axes, Bench Axes and other Ship Carpenters' Tools.

T.M. AVITY & SONS, LTD.

Thinking About a New Kitchen Range?

IF YOU ARE, YOU SHOULD SEE

THE MAGIC RANGE

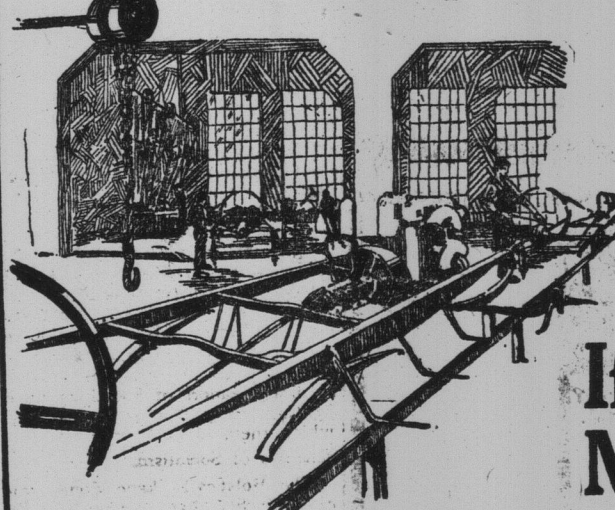


This stove has a fine large firebox, dampers and drafts, which are easily operated—burns either coal or wood. Can be supplied with reservoir, high shelf or high closet. It is so well and strongly built that it lasts for many years with a minimum of expense. A Range any woman would be proud to have in her kitchen.

A Complete Line of Steel and Cast Ranges Always in Stock

Emerson & Fisher Ltd.

The Quality Goes Clear Through



Building the GRAY-DORT— assembling the chassis.

If Money Matters

A FEW men can afford to buy a motor car for fancy's sake, no matter what the price. Such men are not interested in the Gray-Dort. But if money matters to you—if you seek good value in a motor car, consider carefully the claims of this car.

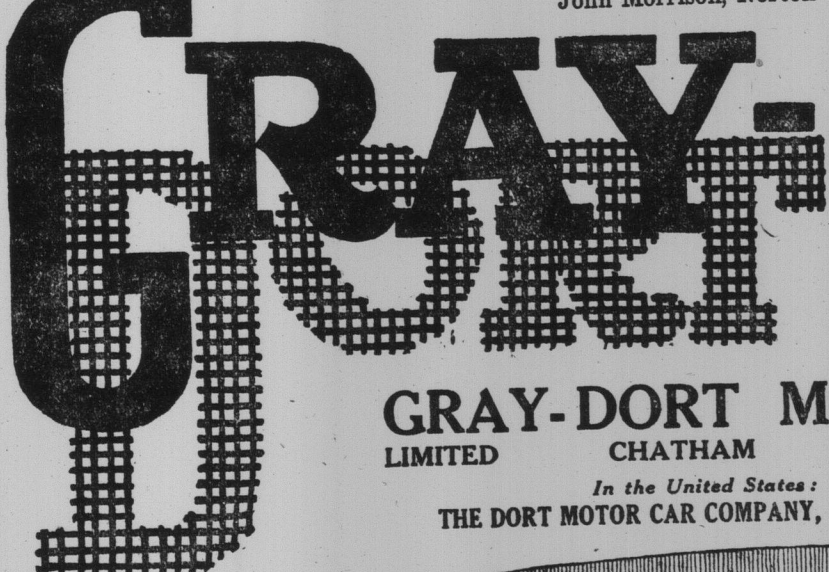
65 years ago Wm. Gray began building buggies for men who wanted heaping value, good workmanship, honest quality.

The new Gray-Dort embodies all the good features that won instant success for former models. The 4-cylinder motor is a triumph of smooth, economical speed and power. The chassis is sturdy and quiet. The springs are long. The upholstery is deep. The equipment is absolutely complete from electric starting and lighting to the tools. New lines of beauty have been given this model. The three-passenger touring car is \$1,125; the three-passenger fleur-de-lis roadster is \$995; the Gray-Dort special, beautifully finished and with extra details of equipment, is \$1,250 above the list. All prices are f.o.b. Chatham.

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