

# POOR DOCUMENT

## Vol. 2 No. 35

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1920

### The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 2, 1920.

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#### WHY ALL THIS DELAY?

There is a rumor that the extension of the breakwater to Partridge Island may be further delayed until a further study has been made of tides and currents to determine whether or not the west channel should be closed. This question was supposed to have been settled after thorough investigation in behalf of the federal department of public works quite a number of years ago, and was certainly settled to the satisfaction of the board of trade and city council, which have ever since been pressing for the completion of the breakwater. What ever action may be taken in this matter, however, there is no need to gather data as to the necessity for the breakwater from the island towards Courtenay Bay. Everyone knows the necessity of this work, which can be carried on while the advisability of closing the gap at the Negro Point breakwater is being decided. Those who have the interest of the port at heart should make every effort to see that this work, which was planned years ago by the department of public works, is now carried out. The parliamentary visitors who were here last winter and went down the harbor in a tugboat will testify to the need of this breakwater construction. The season wears on. Is the old policy of shameful neglect to be pursued further?

Referring to harbor conditions the Globe says:

"Nothing can now be done to make next winter's conditions better than those of last winter, and unless there is a prompt agreement on a line of action nothing that can be done can be made available even for the winter after next."

This is not quite accurate. At West St. John the equipment of government berth No. 15 with grain elevator connection (now under construction) will somewhat improve the situation, and if the work is continued to government berths Nos. 14 and 15 or 16, or all three, the improvement will be great. If the warehousing on the docks are not used for storage purposes, but kept free for export and import traffic, the situation will be vastly improved; and, as Mr. West frankly stated, "the example for the west side business."

Our increased trade must come from the C. N. R., and it is the plain duty of the government to provide on the east side of the harbor the facilities to give quick discharge and loading to its own steamers and train cars.

#### DR. HEISER'S VISIT.

Dr. Heiser of the Rockefeller Foundation says there is no excuse for smallpox, and no well-based objection to vaccination. In the Philippines, where there were once forty thousand deaths per year from smallpox the disease was eradicated by vaccination without losing a life, and it was necessary to vaccinate millions of people. Dr. Heiser, in a brief address yesterday, gave further information in detail about the Philippines, describing as one illustration a small island seldom visited, where twelve hundred out of eighteen hundred died of the disease, and the only ones immune were those who had been vaccinated while visiting other islands. There is here a very valuable lesson for New Brunswick. As a matter of fact, the disease when it occurs in any part of this province is too often traced to infection from another province, but if all were vaccinated it would not be traced at all—for it would not exist. Dr. Heiser, moreover, is very emphatic in the assertion that the effects of another sort of disease, smallpox, and if such effects are in any case apparent they are due to some other cause. The story of the Philippines leaves no room to doubt that there need not be a case of smallpox any more than of yellow fever if the proper remedy is applied. The wonderful results that have followed the efforts to overcome the hook-worm, yellow fever, and malaria are the most powerful arguments in favor of constant research and well-directed public health measures.

And this leads us to consider the splendid work of the Rockefeller Foundation. Mr. Rockefeller was not satisfied that a condition under which the doctor was consulted with reluctance was the best that could be established. He believed it should be the other way round, and that people could be got to respond so much confidence in health measures and health officials that their whole attitude toward the subject would be completely changed. He consulted medical authorities, challenged them to indicate some direction in which an experiment might be made, and when the hook-worm was suggested he placed a million dollars at their disposal to try out the scheme. As a result free dispensaries were opened in the south, and in the face of hostile sentiment, open ridicule and open attack the work was begun. The people were simply told that certain results would follow a certain course of action, and they were invited to make the experiment for themselves. By degrees the people did make the experiment, with results which amazed them. They learned that the hook-worm could be destroyed. One result was a general adoption of the methods suggested, and another was the establishment of the Rockefeller Foundation, with the income from a hundred millions to be used for re-

search work and to deal with other diseases as they had dealt with the hook-worm. Dr. Vincent told a St. John audience of the marvelous result in segregating and destroying the germ of yellow fever. Dr. Heiser told yesterday how malaria had been overcome in Arkansas; with the result that fourteen other states in the south are following the example of Arkansas. The work of the Foundation is world-wide in its scope, and its purpose is to demonstrate what the people can do themselves and get them to do it. Dr. Heiser says it can be demonstrated that a certain expenditure for public health purposes will produce results in lives saved and efficiency produced which can be measured with a degree of exactitude that no legislative body can afford to ignore, but the people at large must show their interest. When they have done so they soon realize the value of an all-embracing public health service and gladly support it—as in the state of Arkansas, where every county is now thoroughly organized.

Dr. Heiser explains that because there are no such diseases in northern latitudes as those dealt with in the south the Rockefeller Foundation has not yet decided upon what lines it may work to best advantage in the northern states and Canada. Hon. Dr. Roberts has suggested that in this province, where so much interest is being aroused in public health matters, but action is handicapped for financial reasons, the Foundation might make this a demonstration area. This view is heartily endorsed by other medical men, and the citizens will hope that Dr. Heiser's report to headquarters may bring the desired result.

#### THE TESTING TIME.

The opposition convention is to be held this evening. Last night's Globe said:

"Sir Arthur Currie calls on the people of Canada to maintain and preserve public honor. The appeal comes opportunely on the eve of a political convention which gives indications of overlooking this important consideration."

The remark is timely. We shall know tomorrow whether there is a candidate and a party in St. John desirous of the return to power in New Brunswick of the men who were responsible for the crown lands, Valley Railway and patriotic potato scandals, the exposure of which by sworn evidence before royal commissions made this province a byword from coast to coast. The candidate cannot be dodged. It is the Foster government or the Murray-Smith-Baxter-Jones combination. If an opposition candidate is chosen in St. John, no matter what his protestations, he must defend the men and the methods of the period before the Foster government came into power, for a defeat of the Foster government would bring them back again, to play fast and loose with provincial affairs and resources. Such a candidate would also have to explain why the present St. John members repudiated Mr. Murray as a leader and leader became his three followers in the house. More than that, he would have to reconcile himself to defeat in a bad cause.

It is said that in every county in this province except Albert, the forest fires have done damage, and in too many cases it has been very serious. Now are the flames exhausted. The aggregate loss in growing timber will be very heavy, apart altogether from the heavy loss to individual farmers, the villages, and especially St. Quentin. The dryest month of May in many years has wrought terrible havoc. How much the criminal carelessness of people has contributed to it cannot be discovered, but a very grave responsibility rests upon those who light fires or throw away lighted matches or cigarettes when the wilderness is a tinder-box.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King has kept faith with St. John. This province has no minister to speak for it, but Mr. King yesterday told parliament of the need of improved harbor facilities here, gave the facts about the congestion as he saw it last winter, when the Commercial Club drew it to his attention, and emphasized in the strongest manner the urgent need of more wharves and tracks. Mr. King deserves the hearty thanks of the citizens of St. John.

If the west wants twenty thousand men for railway, farm and mine work, as alleged by Mr. Grant Hall, the industrial situation there must be a generally healthy one.

Cleveland plumbers want twelve dollars per day and all tools furnished. This is for an eight-hour day. Oh, to be a plumber in Cleveland.

The government had a majority of twenty-six on the budget. Its strength is dwindling, but it hangs on.

**BANK OF ENGLAND TO REBUILD**  
London, Eng., June 2.—The Bank of England, famous to millions of people in all parts of the world, is to be rebuilt. The suggestions advanced include one of wonderful architectural beauty, which would be considered worthy of the world's finest site, to consist of several stories instead of the present one-story structure. The bank was established in 1794 in its present building.



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#### THE DESERT.

I crossed the desert in a car that Mr. Pullman made; it rolled with-out a jolt or jar, in bright green plush arrayed. And when I wanted to sleep at night, and rest my drowsy head, there came a porter, most polite, who tucked me into bed. And to the dining car I went three times a day, at least; beneath large trays the waiters bent and brought a gorgeous feast. The train was full of dames and men who grumbled all the time; they'd never come out there again—the desert was a crime. It hurt their eyes to view the sand, and watch the hills of stone; and hurt their ears to hear the wind, and they put up a groan. And I recalled the pioneers who blazed the path that way, and sterner whacked their mules and steers through burning sand all day. They only halted in case of heartbreak or thirst. I wished those mighty men of old could see their stride across that waste secure, to plant some fellow who had died of heartbreak or thirst. I wished those mighty men of old could see their stride across that waste secure, to plant some fellow who had died of heartbreak or thirst. I wished those mighty men of old could see their stride across that waste secure, to plant some fellow who had died of heartbreak or thirst.

#### MORE HIGH COSTS.

The cost of discontent is great, and we're all discontented; and some fine mornings, soon or late, our groans will have to be repented. We've kicked so much, we've kicked so long, it's got to be a habit, and every habit, this when every ill we treasure; we've grown imperious to bliss. We can't distinguish pleasure. We look ahead to better days, but if they come we can't shake off our carping ways, our grouches, our grays. And when we land at heaven's door, led there by priestly tutor, we'll call St. Peter down and roar, and say the crowds are better. We let the trilling annoy, in knocks their satisfaction; and so we've spoiled ourselves for joy, for sane and cheerful action. The work of the angels are framing dismal phrases. It's hard to find a normal gent who smiles and sings and twitters, who breathes no word of discontent, nor talks to taking bitter.

#### CANADA—EAST AND WEST

Domestic Happenings of Other Days

#### VERANDRYE.

Few of the explorers who penetrated the vast wildernesses of North America in the pioneer days accomplished more valuable work than did Gauthier de Varenne, Sieur de la Verandrye, but few have received less recognition. He began his career as a young French officer in 1697 while in 1704 he was a dashing figure in the ranks of the new world. He took part, too, in a military expedition into Newfoundland about 1706. Then he was in the battle of Malplaquet, where he was the governor of Three Rivers.

It was while in this position that he heard from Indians who came to sell their furs of the great west. They came from great distances and penetrated far into the northland in quest of the animals. What he heard inspired in him a great ambition to see the lands they visited in their annual hunting trips. He followed the braves to the head of Lake Superior, where he heard from the redskins of a great river flowing westward in the interior. The reports were constant and persistent, so he determined to go. He was not alone, however. He persuaded the governor to send him on a tour of the land to find the great river. On May 19, 1731, he set out with certain papers with some merchants in the colony by which he secured an outfit for the trip. With Father Manager, a Jesuit Priest, he left Fort Michellimacine on August 20 of that year to cross the St. Charles River; to a branch now known as the Assiniboine. The governor took him by a white man. His goal was Lake Outingou. In the second year of his trip he crossed the Lake of the Woods; on its shores he built Fort St. Charles. He descended from the Lake of the Woods by the river Winnipeg which he called Maurepas, until he reached the mouth of the Outingou he had sought. He pressed on in his trip, naming the Assiniboine river the St. Charles River; to a branch now known as the Assiniboine. The governor took him by a white man. His goal was Lake Outingou. In the second year of his trip he crossed the Lake of the Woods; on its shores he built Fort St. Charles. He descended from the Lake of the Woods by the river Winnipeg which he called Maurepas, until he reached the mouth of the Outingou he had sought. He pressed on in his trip, naming the Assiniboine river the St. Charles River; to a branch now known as the Assiniboine. The governor took him by a white man. His goal was Lake Outingou. In the second year of his trip he crossed the Lake of the Woods; on its shores he built Fort St. Charles. 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