

POOR DOCUMENT

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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY JULY 17, 1919

The Evening Times and Star

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DOCTORS AND PROHIBITION

The opinion of one doctor that the use of alcohol as a drug is beneficial is of no more value than the opinion of another doctor that it is harmful. The opinion of any doctor on the general question of prohibition is of no greater value than that of any other intelligent man.

Some members of the New Brunswick Medical Society, like some lawyers and some merchants and some men in every profession or trade, do not believe in prohibition. They are members of a minority which grows ever smaller, and to whose views less and less attention is paid as the people realize more and more fully the benefits of prohibition.

That the New Brunswick prohibitory law is not fully enforced proves nothing against prohibition as a beneficial measure any more than a persistence in window-breaking would prove that a law against window-breaking was bad. Indeed the man who violates the prohibitory law or encourages its violation breaks his windows and asserts the majority has no right to make laws to govern his conduct.

What the people of New Brunswick would like the Medical Society to do would be to have that body lend its aid to the perfection of the prohibitory law and encourage the people to observe it. As a matter of fact, a census would probably show that a majority of the doctors in New Brunswick favor prohibition and that the few who spoke yesterday against it do not represent the views of the most of their colleagues.

The clock will not be turned back. On January 16 of next year the United States will come under a far more rigid prohibitory law than is in force anywhere in Canada. Whenever a vote is taken in this province it will endorse prohibition by an overwhelming majority.

In the meantime any suggestions the Medical Society may make in regard to prescriptions and the purity and price of the spirit prescribed as a drug are worthy of the most respectful attention. But if the doctors have a right to expect their professional views regarding the use of a drug to be considered, the people have an equal right to expect that the doctors as law-abiding citizens will do all in their power to encourage respect for the law and condemn its violation. Being a doctor does not place a man above the obligation of citizenship.

All that is said about "dope" and leniency extract relates entirely to another matter, which must be dealt with just as the whiskey habit was dealt with. Legislation and law enforcement are for the benefit of the many, and there are always a few who regard no law which interferes with their habits or desires. These must as far as possible be saved from themselves, and it is the part of all good citizens to lend a hand. Prohibition is an economic as well as a moral necessity.

THE TAX BILLS.

The tax-rate is higher, but will this year's taxes in St. John be higher for the average citizen than those of last year? To say that the rate has been increased does not tell the whole story. For example there is no poll tax this year. It comes up to \$1,600 have \$400 exempt instead of only \$200, and from \$1,000 to \$1,500 there is exemption for \$200. There is no tax on house furnishings. Hence the tax rate might be increased without increasing the taxes of many persons. We are operating this year under a new form of assessment. The merchant is assessed on only fifty per cent of the value of his stock, but he pays an income tax in accordance with his profits.

It is believed the taxes are more fairly distributed under the new law than the old. Possibly the new law will need some amendment as a result of its practical working out, but that will not be hard to do.

That the city requires more money this year than last is not at all surprising. The cost of everything has been going up, and there can be no hope of a reduction in taxation. Even if it be asserted that money is not always wisely spent, it cannot be fairly contended that the money should not be spent at all, since the demands for better service in every department are constantly being pressed.

On the whole it will probably be found that the new assessment law is a better instrument than the old one, and that this year's levy will not bear severely by comparison upon the taxpayers in general.

HOME FOR INCURABLES.

The Home for Incurables is an institution that persons of wealth may well remember when making bequests for public purposes. The reports published today show that at the present time there are twenty-eight inmates, to whom the Home is a place of comfort and care such as they could not otherwise hope to find. Since its establishment this Home has been a great blessing to large numbers of persons who were without hope of recovery from their afflictions, but had at least the solace that their wants would be amply supplied and their pain alleviated by constant medical attendance and faithful nursing. The

Home during the past year was forced to reduce its balance to a small sum in order to meet all the demands made upon it. Such an institution should be so well endowed as never to know anxiety in regard to necessary funds. Men and women of means in making bequests or distributing gifts would be doing a most worthy service by remembering in a substantial way the Home for Incurables.

THE JUVENILE COURT.

It is not so very long since medical inspection in schools was regarded as unnecessary, just as some members of the municipal council now regard a juvenile court. Only a few years ago some members of the same council regarded a Children's Home as unnecessary, and wondered where the children would come from to fill its rooms. We advance but slowly because representative men do not study these problems or acquaint themselves with conditions. No doubt there are those who regard Dr. Mabel Hainington as a theorist and dreamer because she wants much more than mere medical inspection of schools. She pleads for free dental treatment of poor pupils, orthopedic examination, open air schools for children threatened with tuberculosis, classes for children of defective speech, and proper provision for mental defectives. And why not? Of what value is our civilization if it fails to give all the children a fair start in life? Of what value would be the architectural and other outward glories of any city if it merely bred human defectives? The life is more than meat and the body than raiment. We need more, not less, social legislation. A Buffalo, N. Y., paper says:

"Clinics for diseases of the mind are being established by the health department. Two are already in existence—one for adults and the other at the Children's Hospital, for children. Others will follow. This new enterprise was taken up at the behest of the superintendent of the city department of hospitals and dispensaries. The state hospital commission has endorsed the plan and promises the co-operation of the Buffalo state hospital."

This is one illustration of what progressive cities are doing in regard to mental defectives, and it is but one of many. To insure as far as possible the proper treatment of all who suffer from mental disabilities, especially the children, is not merely a moral obligation but an economic necessity. There is the like obligation and necessity in relation to the physical health, the education and the home care of children; and juvenile courts and probation officers are recognized in all enlightened communities as a necessary part of the machinery to overcome undesirable conditions affecting child-life.

HOUSING PROJECTS.

An illustration of what is being done in some cities by private and individual enterprise to provide better homes is found in a statement issued by a real estate firm in Buffalo, N. Y. It has an area called Aurora Park under development, and its plan is thus set forth:—"We stand ready to furnish all necessary money except for a reasonable payment down to build a home in Aurora Park. Improvements are being installed with the thought toward permanency—for instance, macadamized roadways, concrete sidewalks, improved parkway, electric lighted street and beautiful parking between the roadways, artistically laid out with flowering shrubs. The main boulevard is 120 feet wide. All houses must be built at least thirty feet from street line, making a total distance of 180 feet in front of all homes. All houses must be built at least five feet from side lot line, thus assuring at least ten feet between each two buildings. There are other necessary restrictions, but all tend toward making Aurora Park an ideal place for homes, where beautiful shade trees not only adorn the home but afford shade comfort. A vegetable garden is one of the comforts of rural life and ample provision is made in the spacious plots."

Of course a home in such an area would be too expensive for the average wage-earner, but they are not the only persons who should be interested in getting homes of their own. This Buffalo firm evidently finds its plan of helping home builders to finance their undertaking profitable, or it would not be in the business. In the city of Moncton a great many houses are being built by private enterprise. Why is St. John so conservative in this respect? Do the citizens really have no desire to invest in homes?

You Can Line Your Own Stove With

FOLEY'S PREPARED FIRECLAY

To be had of W. H. Thorpe & Co. Ltd., Market St.; T. McAvity & Son Ltd., King St.; J. E. Wilson, Ltd., Sydney St.; Emerson & Fisher, Ltd., G. Main St.; Geo. W. Norrell, Haymarket Sq.; J. M. Logan, Haymarket Sq.; C. H. Biltch, 220 Main St.; Quinn & Co., 412 Main St.

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LIBERAL CONVENTIONS

All those men and women who desire to co-operate with the Liberal Party of Canada, are invited to attend Conventions in the Federal Constituencies in New Brunswick, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to attend the NATIONAL LIBERAL CONVENTION at OTTAWA, August 5, 6 and 7, the purpose of which is:

- (1) To Draft a Liberal Platform.
- (2) To Prepare for Organization.
- (3) To Select a Liberal Leader to succeed Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The places and dates of above Conventions are: Kent county, Public Hall, Rexton, N. B., July 14; Charlotte county at St. Stephen, N. B., Wednesday, July 16, 2.30 p. m.; Royal (Kings and Queens), Thursday afternoon, July 17, 2 o'clock (Daylight Time), Court House, Hampton; Northumberland county, Newcastle Town Hall, Tuesday afternoon, 2 o'clock (old time).

Other dates will be announced when decided upon. Railways will arrange one and three-fifths fare for return tickets to Ottawa. All Railway Offices are being advised to that effect. W. E. POSTER, New Brunswick Representative on National Liberal Committee.

Males Preponderate

Stratford Daily Herald—Canadian girls need not feel discouraged by the fact that so many of the soldier boys found wives "over there." According to the Canadian Year Book for 1918 the male population of Canada is over 400,000 more than the female, or for every 1,000 females there are over 1,125 males. The disparity is especially marked in the Western Provinces. The last census showed that the number of females per 1,000 males for each province was: British Columbia, 469; Manitoba, 622; Alberta, 679; Saskatchewan, 688; Ontario, 942; New Brunswick, 956; Nova Scotia, 961; Quebec, 980 and Prince Edward Island, 991.

HORLICK'S

Malted Milk for Invalids. A nourishing and digestible diet. Contains rich milk and malted grain extract. A powder soluble in water. Canada Food Board License No. 14-35.

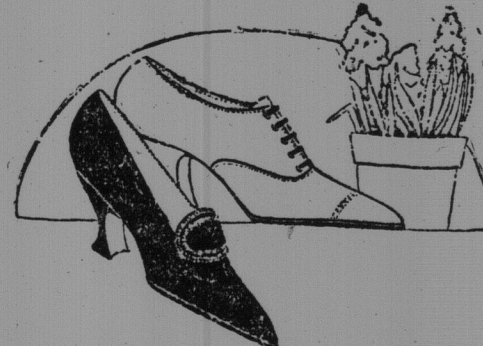


For Picnics

—and other occasions when something tasty and satisfying is required without filling the want like "MEADOW-SWEET" CREAM CHEESE. Agents: ANGEVINE & McLAUCHLIN, St. John and Truro.

Beautiful New Mid-Summer Novelties in Ladies' Fine Footwear

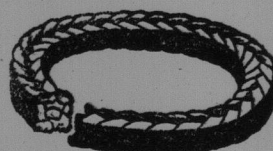
The last touch in Fit, Design and Workmanship. AA to E Widths and Combination Widths, viz.—B, Ball, A, Instep, AA, Heel and Ankle; C, Ball, B, Instep and A Heel and Ankle; D, Ball, C Instep, B, Heel and Ankle. These fittings account for the enormous popularity of our footwear.



Black Dull Calf and Brown Calf Goodyear Welt Low Shoes, AA to D Combination Widths, Small Instep, Heel and Ankle, \$9.75 and \$10.00 per pair. Vici Kid, Dull Top, Medium Toe, Goodyear Welt, Bluecher Oxford, Medium Straight Military Heel, B to E, \$9.60 per pair. Black Vici and Brown Vici Kid, Turn Oxford, Leather Louis Heels, \$9.75, \$10.00 and \$11.00. Black Ouzie Calf Turn Pumps with Cut Steel Trimming, Covered Louis Heels, A, B and C, \$12.50 per pair. We can show you the most complete assortment of Patent, Vici Kid, Calf and Dark Tan Oxfords from \$3.90 to \$8.00. Our Sale of WHITE FOOTWEAR is attracting hundreds of eager buyers.

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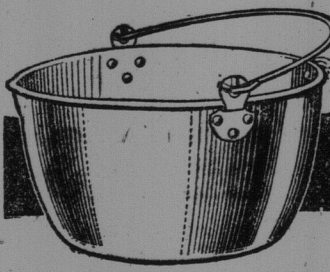
Thoroughly lubricated with Flake Plumbago and will not harden.

Sizes 1/4 to 3/4 inch in stock.

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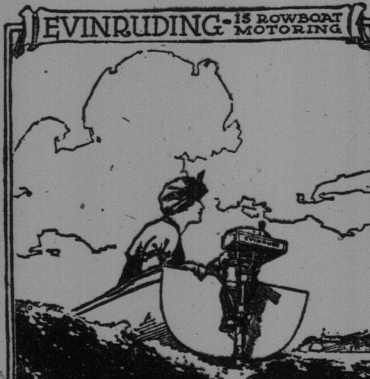
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Portable—easy to attach to any rowboat or canoe—simple to operate. Speed 7 to 9 miles an hour. Evinrude Motor—Built in Fibreglass Type—Automatic Reverser—more speed and power.

Sold by A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Ltd., St. John, N.B. Over 50,000 sold—used by Gov't.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1918

Notice to Employers of Labor

WHEREAS on the 17th day of April A.D., 1919, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Council did by Order-in-Council bring within the scope of Part I of the "WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1918," from and after August 1st, 1919, the following industries, viz.:

"Persons employed in the woods in logging, cutting of timber, pulp-wood, fire-wood, railroad ties or sleepers, river driving, rafting, booming, or the transportation of logs, timber, pulp-wood, fire-wood or railroad ties or sleepers."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons engaged in any of the above mentioned industries are required to file a statement of their estimated payroll from August 1st, 1919, to December 31st, 1919, inclusive, with the said board, on or before the 1st day of August, 1919. AND FURTHER NOTICE that any employer neglecting or refusing to furnish such estimate or information is liable to a penalty not exceeding \$20.00 per day for each day of such default, and is further liable for damages, as provided by Part two of said Act, in respect of any injury to any workman in his employ during the period of such default. NOTE—Forms for furnishing such information will be supplied on application.

Also please take note of the following regulation passed by the board, and coming into force on the 1st day of August, 1919:

FIRST AID KIT

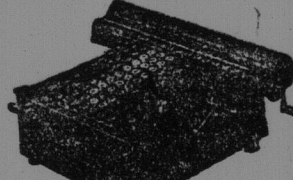
In an industry where ten or more persons are employed, it shall be the duty of the employer to provide a suitable FIRST AID KIT approved of by the board and in charge of a suitable person.

Certified, passed May 1st, 1919.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD,

P. O. Box, 1318, St. John, N. B. J. A. Sinclair, Chairman. 8-1.

Not only Ads, but Subtracts, Divides and Multiplies as easily as other machines Add.



The greatest saver of time, money, mistakes and energy on all kinds of figure work in any office or factory.

Specific Problems Met in YOUR Business

Suppose when INVOICING, you had this problem:

13,423 yds. at 5 1/8 per yard—\$687.93

Could you find the result—and know it was correct—in 5 or 6 seconds?

Suppose, when FIGURING DISCOUNTS, you had this problem:

\$687.97 less 5% and 2% . . . \$640.50

Less \$751 lbs. at 41 per 100 lbs. 15.20

\$625.30

Could you find all amounts—and be sure you were correct—in 10 or 12 seconds?

Suppose, when FIGURING INTEREST, you met these problems:

\$5000.00 for 121 days 4 3/4 % . . . \$79.88

\$5000.00 for 211 days 4 3/4 % . . . 139.20

Could you get the results of both items in 5 or 6 seconds?

Suppose, in PAYROLL WORK, you had items like these:

Less Balance

141 "cuts" @ 18 1/2¢—\$10.00 1.15 \$17.88

152 "cuts" @ 18 1/2¢—20.32 4.29 16.23

124 "cuts" @ 18 1/2¢—18.00 2.27 15.73

Could you find all these results in 20 to 25 seconds and be so sure of accuracy that you would not have to CHECK BACK?

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A GREAT many firms tell us that not only is it next to impossible to get clerical help, but many of those they do get are untrained and therefore inaccurate in their work. Fortunately this situation can be greatly relieved by the use of the Monroe Calculating Machine. One girl and a Monroe can do the work formerly requiring two or three men. She doesn't need to be an expert. With a few minutes' instruction and practice, she can place your figure load on the

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