

# ST IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC HEALTH

## OF LLOYD GEORGE'S FAMOUS SPEECHES.

### These Truths Apply to Canada and Other Portions of the British Empire.

One of the most outstanding of the addresses delivered by the Rt. Hon. Lloyd George during the part of the war, was that known as the "Health Speech" at Manchester, August, 1918, from which the following extracts have been taken:

As soon as the unseen hand casts a shadow of peace on the skies, we must be ready. And to be ready is to be equipped in one counsel. We must be ready by the lessons of the war.

The first lesson it has taught us is the importance of maintaining the solidarity of the nation. The British Empire has rendered a service to humanity, the magnitude of which will be greater and greater as generation succeeds into the past. The next great lesson of the war is that if the State, if Britain is to be equipped to face any emergency of either peace or war, she must take a more constant and intelligent interest in the health of the people. If the Empire is to equal to this task, the men and women who make up the Empire must be equal to the task. How Britain stands in the light of that is the next great thing in the war. We could have accomplished more if this country had been in better condition. War, like sickness, here the weakness of the constitution. What has been done? Let us have a Ministry of National Service, set up in this country, and let us have had the most careful statistics as to the health of the people, certainly before the age of 18 and 42. That is the age of fitness and the age of health. What has been done?

Results Were Appalling. We have the three grades, your own B2 and your C2, and all I can say is this, that the results of examinations are startling—I do not mind using the word appalling. I dare to tell you what it is in parts of Lancashire. The number of B2 and C2 men throughout the country is prodigious, so much so, we have had to inspect the doctors that there was a re-examination, and I do not wish you to be misled by the new figures. And does it mean? When you think of the human material in this country, it is a tragedy, a tragedy, a tragedy. I see the Minister of National Service men, we could have put the fighting ranks if the health of the country had been properly looked after, and I was staggered at the results. It was a tragedy. He had at least one million. If we had had that number this war would have ended triumphantly for our country about 1914, and an enormous number of lives would have been saved.

In fact, everywhere, a virile race has been wasted by neglect and want of thought for it. It is a danger to the State and to the Empire, and unless this lesson is learned the war will be in vain. Our schooling has been dear, but if we are making the mistake of it I believe it will be worth it in the end, and even in the saving of human life.

Secret of National Efficiency. Care for the health of the people is the secret of national efficiency. If the secret of national efficiency, it is to be found in my fellow countrymen, you cannot maintain an A1 empire with a C3 population. And man is the most delicately constructed of all machines. It is hadness not to look after the men, women, and, if I may say so, above the children.

War, like sickness, lays bare the weakness of the constitution. You cannot maintain an A1 nation with a C3 population. Care for the health of the people is the secret of national efficiency. To be thoroughly equipped to face an emergency of either peace or war, the State must take a more constant and more intelligent interest in the health and fitness of the people.

The State had properly looked after the fitness of the people for the last twenty-five years, England would have had one million more fighting men at the front, and the Germans could never have reached Amiens. You cannot bring up a healthy people in unhealthy homes. The most important workshop in the land is the home.

You cannot plow the waste lands in writing paper, you cannot sweep the slums with a paint brush, and you cannot bind the gaping wounds of the people with red tape.

New Electric Light. The British invention is a new electric light said to exceed the best cars are lamp for brilliancy in which electricity forms an arc between tubes of tungsten in a vacuum.

What is untold wealth? "Must the property you keep from getting the income-tax set."

# BRITISH COAL MINERS DROP TOOLS AND THREATEN TO FLOOD MINES

## Emergency Act Invoked to Meet Industrial Crisis—Feared That General Strike May Bring About a National Calamity.

A despatch from London says:—By a Royal proclamation issued on Thursday night Great Britain is declared to be in a "state of emergency" in view of the coal miners' strike.

This is the first time in British history that an industrial crisis has been so qualified.

The declaration of this "state of emergency" empowers the Government to apply certain special measures provided for under the act which was passed by Parliament last October, and which was introduced at the period of another mining difficulty.

The last coal strike was settled before the Emergency Act became a law, and this is its initial application. Labor leaders of all shades of opinion had protested against the bill, but it was put through Parliament, and then practically forgotten. News of its application, in fact, came as a great surprise, even to many politicians.

There are certain indications that the coal strike may develop into a general strike, a warning of which is conveyed by the summoning of a conference by the two other members of the "Labor Triple Alliance"—the railway men and the transport workers.

The coal strike alone, apart from its grave social consequences, will completely paralyze British trade and industry, but a general strike would be a national calamity at this time. Efforts for a compromise are still on foot, but no progress has so far been

made toward a solution of the problem. The coal problem is extremely difficult of solution, because while everyone admits that the miners have a grievance in facing a heavy reduction in wages, no one can suggest how it may be obviated except by a Government subsidy. This seems to be out of the question.

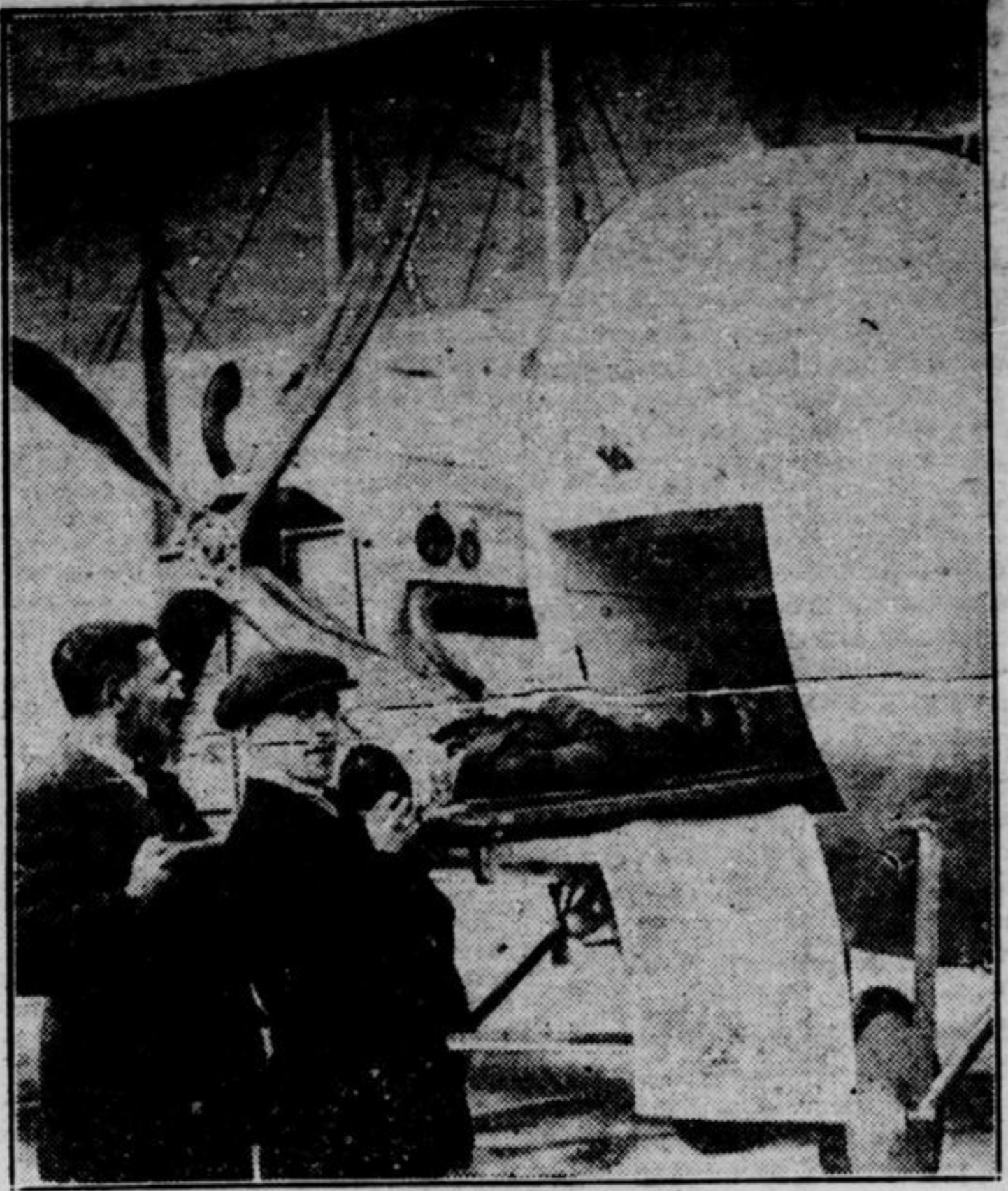
It is also admitted that the diversion of the coal to overseas trade was due mainly at first to the exorbitant prices fixed by the coal owners, who were determined to maintain their immense profits in addition to meeting the increased wages.

Now by reason of the United States competition and the increasing restriction of the French demand because of her coal receipts from Germany, the situation demands a sacrifice, and whether the miners nor the owners are willing to face it.

No strike can ameliorate such a situation, but it can certainly make it worse.

The coal miners, in determining the existing wage contracts, gave notice to all mine employees, including the engine-men and pumpmen, who were the chief beneficiaries under the wage scale, and this notice which the coal owners contend was only a formality, these workers are now threatening to accept, thus allowing the mines to be flooded and ruining the industry for an indefinite time.

Success or failure for the strike, is expected to depend upon the results of meetings of the railway and transport workers called for early next week.



A FLYING AMBULANCE. This latest British aeroplane ambulance is capable of carrying four patients. The picture shows a patient being admitted to the cabin.

### The Silesian Tangle.

As the average man reads the results of the balloting in Upper Silesia and noted that the Germans polled about 60 per cent. of the vote, said average man settled back with the idea that one troublesome post-war matter had been cleared up. Wherein the average man seems to have been mistaken. Upper Silesia is not to be divided her "place in the sun" of the world's news. Instead of settling the matter, it seems that the plebiscite throws the whole situation into a tangle that must finally be passed back to the League of Nations for adjustment. Far from being the end of the quarrel, the French and the Poles would make it the beginning of another long-drawn-out dispute. Geographers, ethnologists, economists and industrial experts are all to have a word. Germany gets the clear majority; but Poland claims to have carried a majority of the communes. Towns and industrial centres go Teuton; but the Pole carries the farming areas and the mining towns. A boundary line that would separate Polish and German areas would look like a trail left in the dust by a snake with a broken back. Nevertheless, an effort is certain to give Poland a part, at least, of the eastern area of Upper Silesia.

### Weekly Market Report

**Toronto.**  
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.88 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.85 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$1.81 1/4; No. 4 wheat, \$1.72 1/4.  
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, not quoted; No. 3 CW, 38%; extra No. 1 feed, 38%; No. 1 feed, 36%; No. 2 feed, 33%.  
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 80%; No. 4 CW, 68 1/2%; rejected, 56 1/2%; feed, 56 1/2%.  
All above in store Fort William.  
Ontario wheat—F.o.b. shipping points, according to freights outside, No. 2 Spring, \$1.75 to \$1.80; No. 2 Winter, \$1.85 to \$1.90; No. 2 goose wheat, \$1.70 to \$1.75.  
American corn—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, track, Toronto, 90c, nominal.  
Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 43 to 45c, according to freights outside.  
Barley—Malt, 80 to 85c, according to freights outside.  
Ontario flour—Winter, prompt shipment, straight run bulk, seaboard, \$8.50.  
Peas—No. 2, \$1.55 to \$1.65, outside.  
Manitoba flour—Track, Toronto: First patents, \$10.50; second patents, \$10.  
Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.05 to \$1.10.  
Mifflin—Carlots delivered, Toronto freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$36; shorts, per ton, \$34; white middlings, \$41; feed flour, \$2.30.  
Cheese—New, large, 33 1/4 to 34c; twins 34 to 34 1/2c; triplets 34 1/2 to 35c; old large, 34 to 35c; do, twins, 34 1/2 to 35 1/2c.  
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 48 to 49c; creamery, No. 1, 58 to 61c; fresh, 60 to 63c.  
Margarine—29 to 31c.  
Eggs—New laid, 33 to 34c; new laid, in cartons, 36 to 37c.  
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$3.50 to \$3.75; primes, \$2.75 to \$3.25; Japan, 8c; Lima, Madagascar, 10 1/2c; California Lima, 12 1/2c.  
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$3 to \$3.10; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.75 to \$2.90. Maple sugar, lbs., 19 to 22c.  
Honey—60-80 lb. tins, 23 to 25c per lb.; 5-2 1/2 lb. tins, 23 to 25c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, at \$7.50 per 15-section case.  
**Montreal.**  
Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 63 to 64c; do, No. 3, 60 to 61c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$10.50. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3.35 to \$3.40. Bran, \$36.25. Shorts, \$36.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$24 to \$25.  
Cheese, finest creamery, 29 1-3 to 30c. Butter, choice creamery, 55 to 55 1/2c. Eggs, fresh, 35c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1 to \$1.05.  
Butcher steers, good, \$8.50 to \$10; med., \$8 to \$8.50; com., \$7 to \$8. Butcher heifers, choice, \$8.50 to \$9; med., \$7.75 to \$8.50; com., \$6 to \$7.50. Butcher cows, choice, \$7.50 to \$8; med., \$5 to \$7; canners, \$2.50 to \$3; cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Butcher bulls, good, \$7.50 to \$8.25; med., \$6 to \$7; \$5.50 to \$6.50. Good veal, \$9 to \$9.50; med., \$7 to \$8.50; grass, \$5.  
Hogs, off-car weights, select, \$16; heavies, \$14; cubs, \$12.

# GERMANY AGAIN DEFIES THE ALLIES IN MOST IMPUDENT OF NOTES

## After Refusing Point-Blank to Meet Allied Demand to Pay One Billion Marks Gold by March 23, Germany Also Refuses to Obey the Disarmament Orders on April First.

A despatch from Paris says:—Germany has again defied the allies. This time it is with regard to disarmament. Having refused point-blank to meet the allied demand to pay 1,000,000,000 marks gold by March 23, Germany replies refusing to put into effect the disarmament measures ordered to be completed by April 1.

As Berlin proposed to arbitrate the question of the amount of her payments to date to prove she owed no balance of 12,000,000,000 on the 20,000,000,000 marks due May 1, she now asks that the allies arbitrate the disarmament matter. That is, on all except one point—Germany refuses point-blank to disarm her fortresses on the Polish border "because of the danger from the east."

Germany, in her note, which is dated March 26, replies that she handed over all arms really due, and that the allies' calculations were wrong by 1,000,000 rifles. For disarmament of the eastern fortresses the note says:

"The pieces of artillery conserved by Germany for the defence of the citadels are absolutely necessary and their surrender is impossible, in view of present events in the East. The same applies to the light equipment of these fortifications."

As for regulation of factories entitled to manufacture arms, Berlin presents a most remarkable plea. Article 63 of the treaty says: "The manufacture of arms, munitions or any war material shall only be carried out in factories or works the location of which shall be communicated to and approved by the Government of the principal allied and associated powers and the number of which they retain the right to restrict."

Germany supplied the names of the factories she chose. The allies approved them, and declared that, therefore, arms could not be manufactured in other factories, of which it gave a list, including the Krupp works. Germany's new note declares the treaty gives the allies no right to forbid the manufacture of arms in all these factories, and that the allies have power to act only with regard to the factories named by the German Government as official arms manufacturing factories.

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# The "Terrible" Turk.

Those who know anything of the Turk at home in his bustling dominions are well aware of the fact that he has a way of posing before the visitor and before a distant foreign government, not merely as the sick man of Europe, but as the great gentleman of Europe and of Asia, too. Few equal and none surpass the flawless gentility he can assume; he is the devil's own child at donning the ivory of light and masquerading as an angel. He knows that those who have narrowly watched him call him the "terrible" Turk, and with reason. Anxious to lift from himself this hard, true name, he uses all his skill in camouflage, all the deferential dexterity of personal address, all the veneer of manner that hides the real intent and the black heart to "bamboozle" the westerner.

From the way in which western diplomacy is now playing into his hands, it would seem that all the scenes of murder and bloody massacre, chiefly at the expense of the Armenians, is utterly lost by those who have been hoodwinked by the Turk and are enamored of murderers. Those who side with the Turk are compounding a felony against civilization. They are supporting all that the opinion of respectable mankind opposes. They give countenance to monstrous infamies and bloody villainy without a parallel. What on earth has the Turkish Government done that it should be permitted to live and that it should actually be received with professions of favor, and even friendship, by those whose eyes should have been wide open to the real Turk long ago?

We are speaking of the Turk not as an individual, but as a governing factor. It seems true that Turkish soldiers in the field were often found to be chivalrous foemen and that some Turks of the old regime have been kind, honorable, charitable neighbors to the distressed. But the Young Turk movement, whose chief protagonists have been Enver Pasha and the murdered Talaat, has disintegrated the hope of the world for better things, and has finally shown how empty are the professions of reform when detached from conduct. Much has gone for naught if it leaves the ruling Turk the same free agent in the Levant that he was before 1914.

### Some Really Expensive Sugar.

What would you say to sugar that cost from \$75 to \$75 a pound? Well, there are sugars for which such prices are asked, and which people buy. The most expensive of them is called dical and costs \$75 a pound. By comparison the other sugars seem almost cheap. Mannose, for example, costs only \$14 a pound. Mannose is made from the scraps that are left over in making vegetable ivory buttons. Another sugar, mannite, is made from manna, the nutritive gum with which the children of Israel were fed in the wilderness. Manna forms in little flake-like scales, which the wind blows into the air and carries to the ground some distance away. It has the delicate taste of a sweet wafer. Still another of the sugars, called xylitol, is made from corn-cobs and is priced at \$129 a pound.

The costliness of these sugars is the result of the excessive care that must be exercised in making them, for the presence in them of any impurity or of any other kind of sugar unfits them for the important uses to which they are put.

Every bacteriological laboratory has them. One is particularly useful in detecting typhoid; the organisms that cause the disease are so fond of it that they poise upon it at once and there multiply so fast that their presence is easily detected. Others are invaluable in detecting cholera germs.

Only a small quantity of the sugars is used at one time. An ounce of some of them would last even a busy bacteriologist a year.

### When Uncle Ben Went Without.

The nearest housekeeper in Madison Village was Aunt Martha Giddings—in fact, she was "pizen" neat. She had no mercy whatever on her husband, Uncle Ben. The poor old gentleman was not disorderly himself, but Aunt Martha had broodest him into thinking he was and had forced him meekly to accept all her own standards of cleanliness and order. How well trained she had him the following incident shows:

One afternoon Uncle Ben tiptoed into the kitchen and crossing to the sink, stood there looking over his spectacles at the shining faucet and the carefully scrubbed slate. Then he turned to Aunt Martha, who was darning socks by the window.

"Guess ye've just washed up the sink, ain't yer?" he asked.

"Yes, I have," she replied. "Why?"

"Well," said Uncle Ben with a gentle sigh, "I did think I'd wish a drink of water, but I guess I can't get along without it."

The British are losing no time in taking up trade with Russia. With the agreement no more than signed, the Great British steamers carrying British produce to Russia have appeared at Riga. Other British merchant vessels have been signalled at sea and some are putting in at Revel. It is expected that trade between England and Russia will now develop as rapidly as arrangements for payment for the goods can be made.



General Debonete, French General-in-Chief, who is conducting the military operations in the occupied German territory.

### Mme. Curie to Visit United States

A despatch from Washington says:—President and Mrs. Harding will receive Mme. Curie in the White House on May 20 and present her with a gramme of radium, valued at \$100,000, in behalf of the women of the United States, who have contributed to a fund for this purpose in recognition of her scientific services, particularly in the discovery of radium.

Mme. Curie will come to the United States especially for the presentation.

Mrs. Ralph Smith, M.P.P., British Columbia, is the first woman Cabinet Minister in the British Empire.

John Burroughs, the world-renowned naturalist, died recently while travelling home from California where he had spent the winter. His burial took place on his eighty-fourth birthday at his boyhood home, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

# EX-EMPEROR CHARLES AT HEAD OF ARMY MARCHING TOWARD BUDAPEST

## Sudden Rally to Cause of Hapsburgs Causes Anxiety in Europe—Hungarian Government Contemplating Flight—Roumania, Jugo-Slavia and Czechoslovakia Will Oppose Restoration of Charles to Throne.

A despatch from Paris says:—Central Europe is again aflame. Charles, proclaimed the "Apostolic King of Hungary, Emperor of Austro-Hungary, and King of Jerusalem," is marching at the head of half the Hungarian army towards Budapest, where the Government, headed by Admiral Horthy, is reported to be preparing for immediate flight.

A state of war has been declared between Hungary and Jugo-Slavia and Czechoslovakia, while Prince Glucka, the Roumanian Minister to Paris, said that "before the Hapsburgs are permitted to remount the throne Roumania will fight."

Jugo-Slavia on Thursday afternoon mobilized three army corps and occupied Peco in the frontier region awarded to Hungary under the Trianon treaty. They seized the important railway and industrial town of Szegedin, several miles within the Hungarian territory. The Czechoslovakian Minister, Osuki, in Paris, declared that the "situation is the gravest. If Charles takes Budapest it will be direct defiance flung into the teeth of our ultimatum—and means war."

Martial law has been proclaimed practically throughout Central Europe and the Balkans. Censorship has been imposed upon all telegraph and telephone lines. All foreign newspapers have been forbidden to enter Hungary. Railways in Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Czechoslovakia and Roumania have been taken over by the military.

All frontiers have been closed and no travellers are permitted to enter or leave Hungary. Passenger trains in Hungary have ceased. Charles has demanded the payment of the civil list due since October last, amounting to 150,000,000 kronen, and a liberal annual grant from the time he was dethroned formally by the national assembly.



### REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes

