

LUNN'S WEEKLY, TRURO, N. S., FEBRUARY 17, 1912

BUY NOW IN COQUITLAM

FROM COQUITLAM STAR, JAN. 26, 1912.

It can be said without exaggeration that now here in the continent is there greater activity in real estate than there is in Coquitlam to-day. That is an assertion which at first appears ludicrous but when it is considered that throughout the Dominion and the United States as well, real estate is suffering an unprecedented slump, the local property owners have reason to feel that here is the banner region of them all.

In view of the fact that real estate is a dead issue at present in most parts the interest taken by investors in Coquitlam is nothing short of remarkable.

The numerous deals which the star presents herewith is proof positive that this assertion is a fact as any one whose hand is on the pulse of the market must admit.

Remarkable Profits Made.

Among the deals which the Star discloses in this article, one firm made 100 per cent. profit on a deal of over \$15,000 in three months. One man cleared \$900 on a \$3,000 deal in two months. This money was made legitimately by the advance in values owing to the recent announcement of the location of new industries—and every purchaser got the value of his money invested.

Causes of Activity.

The people of Coquitlam know that the town is booming the real estate and that real estate is not booming the town.

The great activity at present is ascribed solely to the fact that the C. P. R. improvements are being rushed seven days in the week, the C. P. R. having more money on hand for construction work than it can dispose of (Vice-President Bury having been quoted to that effect in the Winnipeg Free Press, and reproduced in this issue.)

It is also due to the fact that Coquitlam is not destined to be a one-industry town; there having been a saw and door mill, a malleable iron works, and several other plants located which have been previously announced in the Star. In addition to these, it has been authoritatively stated that thirty small industries have made application to the C. P. R. for spurs along the right-of-way for their plants.

The character of the investors has been a source of great gratification to local men because they have been very largely men of means; capitalists who are able to improve their property and whose judgment in such matters is bound to be respected.

Mr. L. J. Walker is handling the sale of this property in Nova Scotia.

The C. P. R. Pacific Coast Terminal

LOCATED 1 MILE FROM WESTMINSTER JUNCTION: 1 1/2 MILES FROM VANCOUVER

The Canadian Pacific Railway is spending Seven Million Dollars

\$7,000,000

In COQUITLAM erecting Car and Machine Shops, Round houses

5,000 will be Permanently Employed

What will be the outcome regarding Real Estate. Place 5,000 men and their families in any town in the West. Study the Result. What other town in the west has a positive guarantee

20,000 Increase in Population

Do you realize what an exceptional opportunity you have for

A Good Investment IN COQUITLAM

Read the extract from the 'Coquitlam Star,' and for further information and particulars drop a card to me and I will be pleased to call on you, or Phone 14 and arrange for an interview and let me explain this opportunity to you. Easy Terms

L. J. Walker, Truro, N. S.

Preachers and Churches

Are Given a Text!

Advised to Find Respectable Girl Company for Youths Who Leave the Farms to Make Fortunes in Towns and Cities.

A recent issue of the New York Times contains a powerful indictment of what is designated "New York's remorseless conspiracy against youth." Although having special reference to New York, many of its points are applicable to any considerable aggregation of human beings. It purports to be an interview with J. B. Reynolds, assistant district attorney of New York, who knows whereof he speaks. With the native born the city starts to sap youth in the very chamber of birth through darkness and foul air. In the case of the country boy who comes to New York its first attack is usually on morals. Quoting from this timely article: "He gets respectable employment, we will say, without much difficulty. But—his wages only give him money with which to rent a cold and cheerless room in some cheap boarding house, which probably contains no parlor where he can spend his evenings and make friends.

"Humanity is sociable, this country boy with all the rest of it. He goes into the street to seek society because he cannot find it elsewhere half so easily. He is filled with the strong social impulse. The only woman there who speaks to him is the bad woman, the only place where he can meet other boys and men is the saloon.

"He sees plenty of nice girls here, but he cannot get acquaint-

ed with them; yet it is as much an instinct with him to find some female society as it is to find his food.

"But the girls of the saloons will welcome him; he meets girls in the moving picture shows and on the sidewalk. From these three sources he almost inevitably draws his social life.

"I do not condemn the moving picture show; it may, indeed, have been a boon. Before it came there were the street and the saloons alone, where he could pick up girl acquaintances, both infinitely worse than the moving picture show, and when he went to places of cheap entertainment, they were, perforce, the low-priced burlesque shows, which abounded till the film shows drove them out.

"Some churches furnish rational, attractive amusements, but too many of them fail to supply any adequate social life for their young people. I wish more of our churches understood that there is no loneliness more awful than that of the young man unacquainted in a crowded city—it amounts to actual suffering.

"The solitude of him who, though living in New York's crowded center, still has no friends, is, possibly, the worst solitude of all. It is harder, possibly for the young man than it is for the young woman; at least it is more dangerous, for it

is a simple matter for the boy to pass through saloon doors and into other deleterious influences. This is New York's great menace to young men, this loneliness."

"The lonely girl in New York City is a tragically helpless creature. If she goes out without companions she must hurry, walking rapidly between two points. Any indication that her walk is without definite destination lays her open to suspicion on the part of boys and men. She cannot go to the saloon without being appraised as bad. If she goes to moving picture shows alone, or with two or three companions of her own sex, she at once creates the strong suspicion in the minds of men and boys, whose minds are full of city poison, that she has gone there expecting to be spoken to, that she is offering herself, as an easy mark."

The following extract from a letter written by a lonely girl in New York to her mother reveals the poignant misery of such a life and its dangers: "A girl dare not make friends with anybody. You can never tell who you are meeting; and sometimes, when you think they are good and you go out, they want to take you to some house, telling you that they live there and must get something. Then you are asked in and the first thing you know you can't get out. This is New York, mother. I met a girl here who was treated in this way and I dare not go out."

The boarding houses are cheerless, depressing, unattractive, but seldom directly demoralizing. Good table board is, however, hard to get. To quote again: "It would be impossible to estimate the moral energy which this

city loses through bad table board, bad ventilation and lack of sunlight. There is another detail of New York's conspiracy against the young—its damaging effect upon health. The young worker for small wages is almost sure to occupy a dark, ill-ventilated room. This weakens physical resistance to disease and as inevitably it weakens moral resistance to temptation.

"Young workers embarrassed in New York by emergencies, such as illness or accident, can meet them only through the pawnbroker or loan shark, at interest which, if charged in Wall Street, would close the Stock Exchange.

"The industrial system as it stands to-day does not help the fittest to survive. It gives the easiest times to youths of dullest sensibilities, least venturesomeness, least enterprise, least pride, least social ambition; those who suffer most are those of finest sensibilities, keenest discrimination and greatest eagerness to know the world. It does not make good wives and mothers of our shop girls, or good husbands and good fathers of our clerks. The factory girl, busied daily at a modern complicated machine, is held in a tense nervous activity, always under strain. We are unfitting the young men and women of New York, physically and morally, to be true homemakers. The working conditions of our young, particularly of our girls, are as bad as their living conditions.

"But we are taking up the varied problems of our great city. The 20th century has already given promise of being a great century of social reform. One by one we are examining

the unfortunate incidents of our social system. The 19th century was pre-eminently the century of political reform and it accomplished much. Perhaps this one will be still more fruitful in its social benefits."

STOLE A LOCOMOTIVE

Lad of 17 Gets Six Years in Reformatory, for 30 Minutes' Fun.

Ralph Jardine, a lad of 17, got intoxicated on January 3, and stole a locomotive from the South Worcester yards of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

He ran it as far as Webster at a speed varying from 30 to 80 miles an hour.

Reaching Webster, Jardine reversed the locomotive and on the way back to Worcester he ran the engine into a passenger train at Webster Junction, causing slight injuries to 20 persons.

He will have six years in the Massachusetts reformatory at Concord, to meditate, on the inevitable results.

Modern Chinese Printery

A few months ago the Chinese government began to erect a modern printery that will require a total expense of \$2,000,000.

Construction of the building and installation of the printing plant have been entrusted to foreign architects.

Tip Top Tea is good T-e-a Try it.

WEALTHY INDIANS

Oklahoma Tribes Have Over \$26,000,000 to Their Credit.

Probably there is no one in the new State of Oklahoma who has not at some time expressed a wish that he might have been an Indian, so that he might share in the distribution of the immense sum of money lying to the credit of the Indians of Oklahoma, which is distributed at stated intervals to the various tribes.

The report of Secretary of the Interior of the fiscal affairs of the Indians of Oklahoma for the year ending June 30, 1911, is calculated to make the white man a trifle envious of the fortunate red man.

The report shows that on that date, an unexpected balance of \$26,684,796.64 remained in the United States Treasury to the credit of the various tribes in Oklahoma.

The Osage Indians, the wealthiest race of people in the world, on June 30, 1911, had a bank account of \$8,815,113.21, while the Apaches, Kiowas and Comanches came second, with a balance of \$4,137,569.224 in the treasury.

The Creeks were not "busted" by any manner of means, for they were \$3,429,998.31 to the good, while the Choctaws, Cherokees and Seminoles all had in excess of \$2,000,000 that versatile attorneys have so far failed to grab. The principal part of the Indian wealth is derived from mining royalties and from occasional sales of their large surplus lands.

Try one of those razor strops—See "Ad"