

HOW CHICAGO IS DEALING WITH HER DESTITUTE MEN

Reforming the Windy City By Clubbing the Heads Of Its Unemployed.

Police Adopt Billy Club Methods While The Charitably Disposed Smile.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 4.—If you want to reform a laborer who is out of a job, destitute and starved, wait until the first cold days make him think of suicide and then—hit him over the head with a billy club.

This, in brief, is the doctrine of philanthropy put into effect the other day by the Chicago police, with the approval of the city officials.

This kind of reform—billy-club reform—may be tough on the starving men who think the world has turned its face from them, but it gives the second city in the United States a clean face before its critics.

Chicago has just passed through a frenzy of reform. Great meetings were stirred by the words of a paid evangelist, who later led great crowds of women and boys into the levee district on a mission of religion.

Business men met and decided that Chicago was going to be one of the finest places in the world to live in. They pointed out that miles of boulevards and domains of parks were in better condition than for years, and they wanted visitors to know it. Chicago had to be a city of prosperity at any cost.

It isn't hard to believe, either, when you stand at Michigan boulevard and Congress street, at the Auditorium corner, and watch the motor cars whizz by on any evening. If you walk down Michigan boulevard a few steps, into the Congress hotel, the crowds of pally dressed women and convicts in the Poppelman room will fairly radiate prosperity.

Perhaps some inquisitive visitors might want to wander west a few blocks where the men out of jobs, the failures of Chicago congregate. That would hurt Chicago, so Chief Steward found out a way to make his police prevent it.

Two kinds. One is the kind that would set a work if they had a chance; men who would work if they had a chance. These gather around the barrel house of Alderman Michael Kenna, "Hinky-Dink," on South Clark street. The other kind are the men who spend perhaps their last half dollar for a chance at a job in the big labor agencies on Dearborn and State streets.

Hunger comes when that half dollar goes, perhaps, but hope lingers. So they crowd at the doors of the labor agencies waiting for the news that means salvation for them. And it is a long wait.

Chief Steward's way—the billy-club way—is simple. A big police sergeant from the Harrison street station takes a squad of police, who they wait until meal time comes. The sergeant knows then that the work socks will be driven by hunger to wait at the very doors of the labor agents.

No Resistance. Then the squad starts. Their attack is systematic but simple. There is no resistance. The hungry men don't dare mutter, even, for in nine cases out of ten their pockets are empty. A growl from the sergeant, a chorus of commands from the harsh throats of the policemen, clubs fly, heads are battered, and half-shod feet patter down the sidewalks in a path of distress.

This is the "logical" kind of reform that prevents poverty, because it keeps poverty from showing its face. On the vagrancy report which the police now are required to fill out, there is a blank which calls for the previous occupation of the men who are being experimented on with billy-club reform.



Special photographs taken on S. Clark street, showing types of the "Tramps" who are being clubbed daily by Chicago police.

London, Nov. 4.—Now that the uproar, following the execution of Ferrer has subsided, soberer views are having a fairer chance of expression, and in their sight the execution is losing its appearance of causelessness and brutality.

The London Telegraph treats of the matter in greater length and with even more pointed expression.

"Upon the justice of Senor Ferrer's sentence, as upon the wisdom of the summary procedure in connection with his trial, we pass no opinion," it says, "but if anything could strengthen the hands of the Spanish Government and vindicate the stern rigor of its measures, it would be the form taken by the 'protests' in Paris and other Continental cities against the execution at Barcelona."

We dwell upon these scandalous manifestations, not merely because they are bad in themselves, but because they are symptomatic. There is an ominous spirit rising in many parts of Europe, and those like many deluded persons in this country, who encourage in any way the Red Flag movement and the passions on which it depends, will be led much further than they dream.

Nothing more contemptible can be imagined than the present attitude of a man professing to be moderate in home affairs, who has little feeling for the grave difficulties of foreign Government, and whose understanding for the most desperate European, is but a little reprobation for outrage and wreckage perpetrated by revolutionaries, but who become sentimental and almost hysterical if a Government compelled at all costs to put down disorder and suppress sedition, commits one exceptional act of severity.

Upon the question of Senor Ferrer's guilt, we pass no opinion in connection with recent crime and riot in Barcelona. It is quite impossible for any outsider to pronounce. If spreading Secularist education means enlightenment, and it may be some day to mean something else, then the unhappy man shot in Montjuich did much good work, as he undoubtedly labored in his own way with sincere intent. But he was a philosophical Anarchist. He was one of those makers of revolution whose ideas are carried by cruder or more active measures. Let us be far from saying that these considerations justify the execution. But the Spanish Government, which has to cope in Barcelona with a temper of violence, the most desperate European, is known, with the exception of Russian Nihilism at its worst, is entitled to fair play from foreign opinion.

The movement which has produced the bomb-throwers in Barcelona deserves no mercy. The riots which broke out in the Catalan capital when the Rif began, were in every way anti-patriotic and revolutionary. The national flag of Spain depends upon stamping out these attempts; they could not be put down with rosewater; and those who began the evil must be blamed for the consequences. "Que bien se vea la provocacion against the retaliation, even if we are inclined to think the latter excessive."

York County Loan Dividend. The first cheques for the preliminary payment of the St. John Savings & Loan Company were cashed yesterday at the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The payments are to be made from this bank for the reason that it has acted for the National Trust Co. in the liquidation of the company.

Contractor LeBlanc. For the Railway Department, Contractor LeBlanc said the work could be done for \$25,000. He had had extensive experience in building sewers in Moncton streets and in other places where the soil is similar to that at the railway shops. Some of the Moncton sewers are fifteen feet deep and caving in of the earth had been prevented by shoring up the sides with timber. He had never found it necessary to excavate to a greater width than the size of the sewer to be laid.

Another claim laid on behalf of the Walberg Co., was that the season of construction was very wet, and it was shown that the rainfall of July, August, September and October, 1907, during which time the work was in progress, aggregated 19.43 inches, or nearly five inches a month.

Mr. A. H. Chipman, C. E., of Toronto and City Engineer Carroll, of Ottawa, also gave evidence in behalf of the Railway Department. They had spent several days in Moncton looking over the ground and making tests and enquiries generally in regard to the difficulties and extent of the work. They expressed the opinion that a fair estimate of the cost of the work done would be about \$56,000.

The Government Engineer, W. B. McKenzie, of Moncton, who was in charge of the work, was present during the hearing, and also gave evidence, in the main that the claim was not excessive for the work done. His attitude on the part of the Government Engineer was evidently a surprise to the counsel acting for the railway.

No decision has as yet been given in the case, though it is believed all the evidence is in.

SOBER VIEWS EXPRESSED OF FERRER'S END

With the Uproar Following Execution of Spanish Revolutionist Subsided Occurrence Loses Much of its Brutality.

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Oberammergau Already Busy With Passion Play



"THE KISS." From official "Passion Play" photograph, published by village of Oberammergau. The characters are Anton Lang, as Christ, and Johann Zwick as Judas.

London, Nov. 4.—Oberammergau is already busy with preparations for the performances of the "Passion Play" which will take place next year. Thirty dates have been fixed between May 16 and September 25, of which nineteen are Sundays. Extra performances are sometimes given on Mondays, when there are more people in the village on the preceding Sundays than can find places in the theatre.

The great problem of the Passion Play committee is to prevent the performances from degenerating into commercialism. The play commemorates the departure of the plague from the village in 1335, and the devoutness of the actors is no less now than it has ever been; but already this autumn agents have canvassed the entire village to buy up sleeping accommodations for next summer, and prices have been offered for single rooms which have almost turned the heads of the peasants.

Houses Registered. No one can witness the Passion Play who has not spent the previous night in the village itself. Every house is registered as possessing a certain amount of sleeping accommodations, and the total number of beds in the village is approximately 4,200. One-third of the beds in each house must be placed at the disposal of the local official lodging bureau. The householders make their own terms for the other beds, with a maximum charge rigidly fixed by the committee.

Three great tourist offices of London, Berlin and Munich have secured contracts for fully 40,000 English and American tourists for the next year.

It is expected that about 200,000 persons will go to the play next year, including fully 40,000 English and Americans.

John Taylor & Co. Limited, Toronto, Canada. 5 Cents a Cake At All Dealers.

72 Days of Dish Washing. You spend two hours every day washing dishes. That's 720 hours a year or 72 days of ten working hours each. This means that half the time is wasted. For with Taylor's Borax Soap you finish your work in one hour instead of two.

Isn't it worth five cents to have 36 days a year to yourself—to have cleaner and sweeter dishes than ever before with less than half the work?

Taylor's Soap. This wonderful soap is unlike any other you have ever known. It digs into the corners of dishes and loosens the dirt almost like magic. It cuts away grease and leaves the surface clean and polished.

Hard water makes hard dish washing, but Taylor's Borax Soap softens the hardest water and makes the work easy. But it does more than soften the water—it softens the hands and leaves them even whiter than before.

With this soap you save all the bother of scrubbing and most of the scouring. You simply have no idea of the work this soap can save—it is the greatest surprise you have ever known. The china ware looks as fresh and inviting as new. Yet you work only half as hard with this astonishing soap. No soap could be purer than this, for during the boiling process we run thousands of gallons of clean water through the soap. Thus every impurity is carried away and the soap is absolutely clean.

Borax also sterilizes and sweetens. It kills every germ and leaves no possibility of contagion. It destroys all odors and leaves a clean scent that is simply delightful.

AUCTION SALES

Valuable Brick Residence at Auction

I am instructed to sell at Public Auction at Chubb's Corner, at 12 o'clock on Saturday, Nov. 6, that splendid residence, No. 60 Mecklenburg street, containing nine rooms, and bath. Heat- ed by hot water. Five toilets. 40x12 feet, more or less. Can be seen any afternoon from now to the 5th inst. This property is in fine order and would make a splendid home. For further particulars, apply to F. L. POTTS, Auctioneer.

Nov. 2, 1909.

TLC J. L. Coughlan AUCTIONEER. 70 Princess St. ST. JOHN, N. B. Clifton House Building.

FOR SALE

For Sale—The house at present occupied by the subscriber, situated on College Avenue, a few minutes' walk from churches, post-office and Mount Allison University. It is a two-story carriage house, ice house, and about four acres of land. House contains five rooms, up-to-date plumbing, and electric light. All buildings in perfect condition. For further particulars apply to FRID KIVAN, Sackville, N. B.

WANTED

WANTED—Four energetic young men of good appearance to put a good thing before the public. Salary and exclusive territory. Address A. E. Cio Standard.

WANTED

WANTED—Plain Sewing and dress making. Call at 35 Union St. Ring twice.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY

REAL TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS in any quantity from 1-20 each. DOMINION STENOGRAPHY CO. 78 Prince William street.

SHOW CARDS

All the new things in show cards and window signs. HAMPDEN'S WINDOW SIGNS. Phone 1829-31, Spring Street.

Sewing Machines

EDISON RECORDS. Edison's two and four minute records. Call early for change. Sewing Machines repaired to give satisfaction at 105 PRINCE STREET, opposite White Store.

Professional

Dr. A. PIERCE CROCKET. Late Clinic Assistant Royal Hospital, London, England. Practice limited to EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT. 50 King Square, St. John, N. B. Phone Main 1164.

Hazen & Raymond, Barristers-at-Law

108 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

John B. M. Baxter, K. C. BARRISTER, ETC. 11 Princess Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

POWELL & HARRISON, Barristers-at-Law

Royal Bank Building, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Crocket & Guthrie, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.

Offices, Kitehead Bldg., opp. Post Office, FREDERICTON, N. B.

H. F. McLeod, Barrister, Solicitor, ETC.

Office in the Royal Bank Building, Opposite Post Office, Queen St. FREDERICTON, N. B.

CITY CORNET BAND Around the World FAIR

Commencing Tuesday Evening, Nov. 2, 1st Prize, Trip ticket around the world, \$200. 2nd prize, Trip ticket to European Continent, \$200. 3rd prize, Trip ticket to England, Ireland and Scotland, \$100. 97 prize trips to different cities of the United States and Canada, aggregating a total of \$1,255.00. Tickets for sale at the hall and from members of the band. JAMES CONNOLLY, Pres. R. McARDATHY, Treas. H. M. McQUADE, Secy. MISSION HALL, WATERLOO STREET.

SCOTCH SOFT COAL

To arrive shortly, another cargo of the celebrated Scotch Splint Soft Coal. Leave your order at once, as good soft coals are scarce. JAMES S. MCGIVERN, Agent, 5 Mill Street. Tel. 42.

President's Society

Meeting Last Evening Will Start Fund For Potch Night—Resolutions

honorable society. The Jewish admiring and will be a feature of future celebration. Dr. A. W. MacRae, who passed the following resolutions on the record of their regard upon of their esteemed brother Alexander W. MacRae. Mr. ever took an active share in and counsels of the 20-when opportunities offered among our ranks and a warm interest in its. The society cannot but be the worthy position our late friend held in his community.

Officers Elected. Following officers were elected during year:—J. R. McIntosh, Pres.—A. G. Leavitt, Vice-Pres.—R. B. Paterson, Secy.—L. A. Maclean, Treas.—John Wilson, Auditor.—John White, C. F. Inches, C. W. Bell and F. F. Bur-

Service in Calvin Church. A special service will be held in the afternoon of the preceding St. Andrew's day, at 8 o'clock, on St. Andrew's day, would take the form of a night service.

There are two kinds of idle men here. One is the kind that would set a work if they had a chance; men who would work if they had a chance. These gather around the barrel house of Alderman Michael Kenna, "Hinky-Dink," on South Clark street.

EVIDENCE ALL IN IN WALBERG CASE

Details of the Work at Moncton Undertaken by the Walberg Company, the Cost of Which is Regarded As Excessive.

Moncton, N. B., Nov. 4.—City Engineer, Eddington, Contractor Theophilus M. LeBlanc, of Moncton, and others, who were recently in Ottawa giving evidence before the Registrar in regard to the claim of E. A. Walberg & Co. have returned home. No report of the evidence has been given out, but it is understood that it was quite voluminous and largely technical.

No tenders were invited for the work, but after the construction of the shops had been commenced in 1907 the sewer was found to be a necessity for the drainage of the grounds, and the engineer in charge gave verbal instructions to Walberg, who had contracts for the erection of the buildings, to put in the sewer. The arrangement for the work was, to a certain depth, the rate to be paid was the same as that for building excavations, beyond that to be done by day's work on the basis of a commission of 15 per cent. to the Walberg Company on the wages paid. The sewer is about a third of a mile in length, laid in concrete, and in some places excavation was necessary to a depth of eighteen feet, though at other points it is not more than four or five feet deep. It is claimed that where the sewer was of extreme depth, it was necessary to excavate on the surface a width of twenty to twenty-five feet, in order to prevent caving in of the earth. On this point Henry Holger and Percival St. George, civil engineers of Montreal, gave expert testimony in Walberg's favor. They justified the width of the excavation to prevent caving in, and said the cost under all the circumstances was not excessive.

For the Railway Department, Contractor LeBlanc said the work could be done for \$25,000. He had had extensive experience in building sewers in Moncton streets and in other places where the soil is similar to that at the railway shops. Some of the Moncton sewers are fifteen feet deep and caving in of the earth had been prevented by shoring up the sides with timber. He had never found it necessary to excavate to a greater width than the size of the sewer to be laid.

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DEATHS

At 34 St. Patrick street, a Thomas, wife of the late Thomas, aged 75 years. From her last residence Friday, 230 p.m.

WINTER Meetings and Picturings in all the BEST STYLES

are now being shown by Campbell & Son at Tallers, 261, 263 & 265 St. John Street.

From Time to Time We Feel

called upon to draw your attention, Mr. A.vertiser, to the value of St. John's newest morning daily, as a connecting link between Your Store and Our Public. Note that phrase Our Public. The Standard goes Three Hundred and Twelve mornings out of a year to the breakfast tables, no offices and warerooms, but breakfast tables, of a patronage that is almost entirely unsolicited, that has at the least never been exempted into subscription by offers so brilliant as to make the worth of the paper itself, a secondary consideration. The result is summed up in the one word—QUALITY. People who pay willingly and without rebates for our newspaper make good customers for you.

IN THE HOTELS

Royal N. B. Mills, A. H. Brittain, Montreal; W. C. Matthews, Toronto; S. Matthews, Montreal; W. M. H. Lord, Boston; H. Wuyte, Halifax; Dr. and Mrs. H. Bower, Montreal; A. S. Race, Chicago; G. M. Howard, Sherbrooke; H. C. Thornton, London, Eng.; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Touse, Port Elgin, N. B.; W. B. Hill, St. John; J. E. Edmund White, Bathurst, N. B.; J. E. Mackay, R. H. Gill, Montreal; A. M. Elliott, H. M. Blight, E. R. Clark, Toronto.

Victoria Hotel John Kennedy, Salisbury, N. B.; W. H. Vaughan, H. P. Rowley, Montreal; L. M. Hastings, J. A. Pearson and wife, Toronto; W. H. Hubbard, Fredericton; F. Berryman, Victoria; Mrs. F. S. Hutchinson, Master Jack Hutchinson, St. Stephen; R. A. Warren and wife, Boston; W. H. Morgan and wife, New York; W. C. Casey, Moncton; John M. Ryan, Moncton; W. A. Nash, Chicago; A. B. Comeau, Moncton; Andrew Morgan, Kinecardin, Scot.; C. H. Lynn, St. George.

Personal. W. W. Hubbard, of Fredericton, was at the Victoria yesterday. Messrs. F. S. Hutchinson and Master Jack, of St. Stephen, are at the Victoria.