

Bread-Line Memorial To Foster Misleading

The Man Who Wrote "Old Folks at Home" and "My Old Kentucky Home" Did Not Die in Such Straits as Legend Pictures.

(Robert A. Simon in the New York Evening Post.)

The memory of Stephen Collins Foster, writer of "The Old Folks at Home," "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Old Black Joe" is to be perpetuated, according to plans now in the making, by an endowment fund, the income from which is to support a bread-line. The decision to honor him in this unique fashion seems to have been prompted by the legend that Foster, in his last days, subsisted on such charity as was available on the Bowery in 1864. Yet, praiseworthy as the proposed institution is, the story that will be built up about the name of Stephen Collins Foster is not altogether fair to a man whose history already suffers from sentimental distortions.

Despite the alluring story in the picture of Foster dying practically in the street, a dependent on a saloon-keeper's bounty, while all America sang his refrain about comfortable firesides, the portrait is untrue. The Foster legend came into being within fifteen years after the composer's death. He had drifted from his family and was struggling in New York, scanning together a few dollars here and there for songs which made publishers rich. He lived in a little room in Elizabeth street, in the Five Points district, setting down his deathless lyrics on scraps of brown wrapping paper. He was a friendly, temperate wanderer, who was pointed out by plying bartenders as "Steve Foster, a fellow who has written songs." In short, the few tragic facts about Foster's end that are definitely known have been elaborated by hysterical romancers until Foster has passed into American chronicles as (in this respect) another Poe.

Had a Good Income.

It is only recently with the publication of Harold Vincent Milligan's thoughtful biography of the unfortunate writer, that the truth about Foster has been approximated. The popular notion that Foster's work was neglected and unappreciated falls before the fact that his signature on a piece of sheet music was sufficient to insure heavy sales for the composition. "The Old Folks at Home," which was not sold outright, but placed on a royalty contract, is said to have netted him \$15,000 or more, although one writer quotes Foster as having said that he made only \$2,000 on the song. Foster was notoriously imprudent, and the fact that he sold out most of his property for a small sum which his most celebrated effort brought him. In his later years he made over his output to various publishers at about \$25 a song under contracts which netted him \$100 annually. But at this time his best work had been done, and the only surviving tune of his last period is "Old Black Joe." Foster's adventures as a songsmith-rhetorician as it sounds, the description is unfortunately accurate—were not parallel to those of present-day workers in popular music. E. P. Christy, the famous minstrel, who introduced many of Foster's songs, seems to have indulged a vanity common to public performers: he liked to sign his name to works composed by more gifted men. For \$15 or \$25 Foster would permit the minstrel to assume the authorship of his ballads, although Foster's name would appear on later published editions.

He was always striving to turn out songs which would link up with current topics, and most of his topical efforts were failures. Of a score of Civil War songs only "We Are Coming, Father Abraham," made any impression on the public. The famous negro ditties, for all the loving tradition that surrounds them, are no legitimate. Blackface actors were in vogue, and Foster followed the styles. A biographical sketch by Morrison Foster, the composer's brother, gives the genesis of "The Old Folks at Home."

Naming "The Swanee River." The writer had made a rough draught of the piece now known as "The Old Folks at Home," but he was dissatisfied with the opening lines. He visited his brother's office on the banks of the Monongahela and asked him for the name of some American river which had two syllables. Morrison Foster produced an atlas and suggested Yazoo, "Way down upon the Yazoo River" failed to please Stephen, and he substituted the Pedee River. Finally he hit upon the Swanee, a little Florida stream emptying into the Gulf of Mexico. By this synthetic and scientific process of elimination one of the most famous lines in American musical history was written.

A catalogue of Foster's songs, compiled by W. R. Whitteley and O. G. Sonneck, indicates how many of Foster's efforts failed to survive the success which greeted them at first. Who knows "Comrades, Fill No Glass for Me," "Ellen Bayne," "The Holiday Schottisch," "Little Ella's an Angel," not to mention such modern sounding titles as "No One to Love," "A Thousand Miles From Home," and "Way Down in Ca-ro-r?" Publishers always were glad to accept Foster's offerings, although they took advantage of his naivete in business matters. At his death there was a great scramble to publish "Foster's last song." There were at least three entries, one of which was headed with a publisher's blurb, reproduced in Messrs. Whitteley and Sonneck's book. It follows, verbatim and literally:

"Three days after he handed this his last composition, for which he promised to write a biographical sketch of the subject of this song, death summoned him to his last account. 'We therefore were (sic) obliged to fill on this space with the present sad remarks.'"

Foster, says Mr. Milligan, gave way to drunkenness in his last years, but he was never dissolute. For all his shabbiness he was a simple, wondering soul—anything save the Bowery hanger-on that the legend has made him.

LL. D. FOR MEIGHEN

London, July 7.—Premier Meighen has accepted the offer of Edinburgh University to confer upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws and he will visit that city on July 18. He will also receive the freedom of the city. Tonight he was among those who attended the court ball at Buckingham Palace. On July 15 he will be given the freedom of London and on July 21 he will sail for Canada.

BUSINESS LEADERS CONFIDENT WORST DEPRESSION OVER

Inspiring Nation to Hasten New Era by Attack on Immediate Problems.

(New York Commercial, June 30) Outstanding in the present business situation, as the quiet summer season begins, is a dominant note of confidence, such as has not been heard during the last two years. Bankers in widely separated districts are announcing that the general banking condition throughout the land exhibits a promising strength and that, by and large, credit conditions are sound and firm. Manufacturers and merchants in many lines are repeating the same note, setting forth in statements before committees and to the public their convictions that the post-war readjustments in costs have been accomplished and that a stable basis has been reached upon which it is safe plan ahead. This widely indulged new tone is an encouraging sign that the reconstruction crisis is now a matter of past history.

Confidence that business is headed out of depression is gathering weight among the nation's business leaders and the characteristic vigor of some of the enterprise is now being heard frequently. Such appears in strong statements from representative business men, in more encouraging reports from different parts of the country and in widespread and varied endeavors to infuse this new optimism into the rank and file. There is a growing assurance today that a new era of general prosperity and effective American leadership is in the dawning and much effort is being made to inspire the country to hasten this era by confident attack on the part of all upon immediate difficulties and by a strengthening of business confidence.

President Harding's notification to business leaders from all parts of the country that the Government intends to give a free hand to honest enterprise to meet and solve the difficulties now confronting it and his direct summons to them to get themselves and the country into a "full speed ahead" attitude of mind has stimulated a wide and active mobilization of the best energies of the land for the task of reconstructing the country's economic position. The purpose of restoring general wellbeing and of firmly repressing America of the advantage of her new leadership. The President's summons put a new punch into individual leadership, which, gathering momentum, bears promise of a few weeks hence.

"Defeatism," whether in war or in business endeavor, which in struggle with problems at home or for the world's economic crisis, is a wholly un-American philosophy repugnant to the spirit of many parts of the country have begun teaching. These men are uniting to urge a characteristic American vigor of decision, pointing out that Great Britain, France and Germany, laboring with great burdens, are still struggling to daring enterprise both at home and throughout the world. They are calling upon the people of the country to attack all along the economic line of fire and they are pooling a valuable and convincing body of information to show how sound is the strength upon which American business bases and how certainly the country is equal with more highly to all emergencies of its leadership.

President Harding's declaration of the new administration's attitude toward business and his summons to business men to meet present national and international emergencies was given direct to business leaders from all parts of the country at a dinner arranged for this important expression by the New York Commercial. There was a prompt and strong response on the part of the business leaders and there has grown since Mr. Harding's exposition of the Government's policy a noticeable firming of business confidence and a new and courageous optimism are reaching The Commercial today from all parts of the country, abundance of encouraging information justifying confidence and decision throughout the country, and it also receiving much well considered, helpful opinion.

The president outlined a fine, constructive program upon which further prosperity can be built, is the opinion of Charles H. Saben, president of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. "It is the signal that a war torn world and a depressed country has been scanning the horizon for," was the comment of Simon Guignen, president of the American Smelting & Refining Co., whose business interests reach many states in the union. "The President's address was very encouraging," said the president of the Pennsylvania System, Samuel Rea, and the president of the American Woolen Co., William M. Wood, added the knowledge that the administration is practical in its ambitions and in its efforts to achieve that it recognizes the importance and the rights of business should bring to it the general confidence which I honestly believe it deserves." "I have noticed since that dinner a tendency on the part of great business leaders to express more optimistic feeling toward the future than at any time before," said Frank C. Munson, president of the Munson Steamship Line.

These are but a few expressions of renewed confidence from among the many received from leaders in all parts of the country. They but illustrate the birth of a new spirit for accomplishment and for an aggressive clearing from the field of weak and destructive "defeatism."

CONDOR CHASES PLANE.

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SIR GEORGE H. PERLEY.



Canadian High Commissioner in London, who presided at the Dominion Day dinner, the largest and most successful ever held there, it was attended by many distinguished persons, including Premier Meighen, the Duke of Cornwall, the Japanese Ambassador, Sir Arthur Currie and the Hon. Hugh Guthrie.

SHIPPING

ALMANAC FOR ST. JOHN, JULY 5. A.M. P.M.
High Tide... 2:20 Low Tide... 9:06
Sun Rises... 5:18 Sun Sets... 9:09
(Time used is daylight saving.)

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived Yesterday.

Str. Caledonia, 1020, from Nevatia.

BRITISH PORTS.

Avonmouth, July 6—Arr. str. Cornishman, Montreal.

Dublin, July 6—Str. Lord London.

Glasgow, July 6—Str. str. Pretorian, Montreal.

Liverpool, July 6—Str. str. Empress of France, Quebec; arr. str. Algeria, New York.

Plymouth, July 7—Arr. str. Centennial State, New York.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Cherbourg, July 6—Str. str. Olympic, New York.

Bremen, July 1—Arr. str. Princess Matilda, New York.

Antwerp, July 4—Arr. str. Wisely, Montreal.

New York, July 7—Arr. str. Roussillon, Havre.

MARINE NOTES.

The steamer Caledonia arrived here last night from Nevatia, Cuba, with a full cargo of raw sugar for the Atlantic Sugar Refinery. Sugar & Wigmore are the local agents.

Follock Rip Light Vessel.

The Boston Globe says:—"After having her old boiler removed and a new one installed, the Follock Rip light vessel has been replaced on its station at the easterly entrance. The vessel, which has been taking her place, has been withdrawn. No change has been made in the characteristics of light or fog signals. The regular lightship has been off the station several months. Upward of \$5,000 was expended on the vessel."

MORNING NEWS

OVER THE WIRE

The Munson liner Munabro sighted a strange vessel which approached to within a few hundred yards of Cape May on June 30, and disappeared without making known her identity. The Munabro is a 10,000-ton liner, owned by C. T. White & Son, Ltd., of Sussex. The Munson line has been trying unsuccessfully for two days to establish radio communication with the passenger steamer Calcutta, which was last seen on Sunday from Buenos Aires.

A warehouse belonging to W. S. Logie & Co., Ltd., at Chatham, was badly damaged by fire yesterday afternoon and its valuable contents of foodstuffs, feed etc., were seriously injured by fire and water.

As the result of a conference of the board of directors of the New York Public Library, a public meeting will be called for the purpose of dealing with the unemployment situation in that city. It is estimated that there are from 600 to 700 unemployed with the prospect of about 1,000 being added in the next few months.

Miss Florida Savage, aged twenty-five years, and her sister, Miss Isola Savage, both of St. Philippe, Quebec, had an encounter yesterday with a half crazed brute, who, after a brief struggle, was taken to the police station and is now in jail awaiting a preliminary hearing.

SAVES A WOMAN ON THE BRINK OF NIAGARA

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 8.—A movement has been started to obtain Carnegie medals and prizes for Douglas Mottie and Fred Smith, both of this city, who officials of the Niagara State Reservation credit with rescuing Mrs. Joseph Bates from the river near the brink of the American Falls.

Mottie waded into the stream and brought the woman to shore and then disappeared in the crowd. Smith aided in the rescue. Mrs. Bates' rescue, reservations records show, is the most remarkable to date. No one has ever been known to travel so far in the river at the point above the falls and to have been saved. The spot where she was rescued is approximately 100 feet above the brink and 20 feet from shore. She floated down stream 100 feet.

Public Getting Tired Of Industrial Unrest

GERMANY MAY SEEK LOAN IN UNITED STATES

Wall Street Hears Berlin will Ask Money on Seized Property Used as Collateral—Official Advice Lacking.

(New York Times.)

Reports were current in the financial district yesterday that the German government would make application within a short time for a loan in this country. The reports were not confirmed, and bankers who probably would be interested in such an undertaking said that they had not heard of it.

These reports were to the effect that the German government would propose that all of the property seized during the early part of the war by the Allen Property Custodian be turned over to the committee of American and German trustees for the life of the loan, and that this property, estimated at approximately \$800,000,000 in value—and comprising assets of every sort—be used as the collateral behind a proposed loan rather than by private bankers, and sold, in the usual way, through syndicates to investors.

It also was reported that the German government had made a canvass of its nationals now in Germany who owned property in the United States, and that in many cases consent had been given that the property, when released, would be used as collateral. It was the reported intention of the German government to establish a dollar credit in the United States through such a loan, using it for purchasing raw materials and foodstuffs and for the purpose of having a credit there on which repatriation payments might be made without further demand.

The problem of floating a German loan in this country already had received the unofficial consideration of bankers. They held the opinion that it would not be a difficult financial feat to float such a loan, but that it probably would have to be a dollar loan, and cannot keep its plant going. To continue in business he must have a profit, and there can be no profit unless he can sell his output for enough to cover cost of manufacture, and also give him adequate return on the investment. Another point is that most business is carried on in borrowed funds—bank credit. This credit is not created by the banks, but is obtained from the deposits received by them from the public. These deposits are nothing more or less than the result of the production by the public over and above what they require for their own consumption. If production falls, so must deposits, and without deposits the credit necessary for production must diminish, with the result of further industrial and financial distress, in which the whole community will be involved.

What is the situation, then, in the light of Washington, calls it insurance, business life insurance, and claims that this will be the next big move in business affairs. The difficulty about co-operation is that the parties immediately concerned hesitate to put all their cards on the table. One of the outstanding examples, of course, is that of the California Fruit Growers' Association, which has been in successful operation for many years. They, however, failed several times to form a workable voluntary association and were forced into the present organization by compelling circumstances.

The case between the factory inspector and the three engineers charged with not having licenses, which was to be taken up yesterday afternoon in the police court, was postponed, the date of trial to be fixed by the counsels for the case.

YELLOW FEVER TAKES BIG TOLL IN PERU, S. AMERICA

(Associated Press, by Mail.)

Lima, Peru, June 14.—Nearly 1,000 deaths occurred from yellow fever during the last month in the department of Lambayeque and La Libertad, in northern Peru, according to state-ments published here attributed to Doctor Henry Hanson, an American physician, who is in charge of the sanitation campaign directed against the fever by the Peruvian government and the Rockefeller Foundation.

The Rockefeller Foundation contributed \$20,000 to fight the epidemic which is now reported to be decreasing as a result of the campaign and the approach of the winter season. It was estimated there were about 10,000 cases in the affected area. The features of the campaign have been the war against the mosquito, and the closing of water containers and stagnant pools in which mosquitoes breed.

Doctor Hanson's staff is composed of three supervising inspectors, five Peruvian physicians and 100 inspectors. It is believed the affected districts will be entirely rid of the fever by the end of the year.

HAMILTON WANTS SUNDAY BATHING

Aldermen Not in Sympathy With Attempt to Stop It.

Hamilton, Ont., July 8.—The Lord's Day Alliance is planning to stop Sunday bathing in Hamilton, but it is not meeting with much support from the authorities.

"Too ridiculous," said A. J. Wright, of the Parks Board, when asked his opinion of the latest scheme. The Lord's Day Alliance is strongly opposed to dips on hot days in the cooling waters of Hamilton Bay and Lake Ontario, and the Alliance members are active against allowing this. City council members and members of the Parks Board, who control the bathing privileges of this city, do not intend to interfere in the matter, and so far as they are concerned, the pleasure will continue.

Men's Box Kip, Blucher Laced Boots, high top, light weight. Medium Round Toes, Sizes 6 to 11; \$4.00 Per Pair

Boys' Sizes, 1 to 5; \$2.85 Per Pair

These boots are well finished, good fitting, not too heavy for general wear and will give splendid satisfaction.

Open Friday evenings and all day Saturdays until 10 p. m.

FRANCIS & VAUGHAN
19 King Street.

THE CANADIAN SALT CO. LIMITED

(By A. B. Barker, manager Toronto Clearing House.)

In connection with the necessary reduction of cost of production—in which wages is the chief factor, the only feature discussed is the monetary. This is natural, as money is the measure of value, and many do not realize that unfortunately this measure is not a fixed quantity, but is subject to extreme fluctuations. Unless these are allowed for, valid arguments cannot be based on the money wage. A sufficient argument for a fight can be based on it, of course, but facts are necessary when one side or other wants trouble. When one has been through a strike or two as an interested onlooker, and reviews the arguments advanced by both sides during the controversy, one realizes that these arguments are not intended to affect in any way the opinions of the other side. They are meant to sway public opinion, which in the end decides the settlement. In the ordinary strike, the attitude of the public is something like the old judge, elected to the bench in one of the newer sections in the western states. He heard the case and summing up in his address to the jury, directed them to find a verdict for the plaintiff, if they believed his witness and counsel, and for the defendant, if they believed his; but that if they were of his mind, and believed neither side, they must decide the verdict for themselves.

At the present time there are reports of serious differences, and we may look for a mass of propaganda from both sides. It will be well, if instead of appealing to the public for support, the public are beginning to tire of the never-ending squabbles and charges of faith on both sides, and the time will soon come when it will decide what is a reasonable settlement and club parties into acceptance, on the theory that the work must go on.

One thing is certain, if our foreign and domestic trade is to continue, goods must be produced at a price which the public is willing and able to pay. If the price is too high the public will not buy, and as no manufacturer can continue to produce goods which will not sell, he cannot keep his plant going. To continue in business he must have a profit, and there can be no profit unless he can sell his output for enough to cover cost of manufacture, and also give him adequate return on the investment. Another point is that most business is carried on in borrowed funds—bank credit. This credit is not created by the banks, but is obtained from the deposits received by them from the public. These deposits are nothing more or less than the result of the production by the public over and above what they require for their own consumption. If production falls, so must deposits, and without deposits the credit necessary for production must diminish, with the result of further industrial and financial distress, in which the whole community will be involved.

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Getting Down to Pre-War Prices

Men's Box Kip, Blucher Laced Boots, high top, light weight. Medium Round Toes, Sizes 6 to 11; \$4.00 Per Pair

Boys' Sizes, 1 to 5; \$2.85 Per Pair

These boots are well finished, good fitting, not too heavy for general wear and will give splendid satisfaction.

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THE CANADIAN SALT CO. LIMITED

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Realizing that the public needs the very goods I have here at my Sixth Anniversary Sale; realizing that they will respond even under difficulties to prices that mean big saving, I have gone even deeper than I first planned in order to distribute the values offered as widely as possible.

The prices listed here are sufficiently attractive to more than pay you to come to my store at the corner of Union and Sydney Streets, no matter where you live.

No need of carrying anything heavier than your purse AS I WILL DELIVER FREE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

My 6th Anniversary Sale Fastly Draws to a Close

Ladies' Tweed Summer Coats. Reg. \$18.00. Sale Price \$9.50

Ladies' Voile Waists; just a few dozen left to clear for 98c and \$1.25

Ladies' Silk Waists \$1.25 up

Ladies' Tie-back Sweaters, in all shades. Reg. \$7.50. Sale Price \$2.49

LADIES' WHITEWEAR SALE

Ladies' White Cotton Nightgowns and Undersuits. Sale Price 98c

Ladies' Summer Vests Sale Price 25c

Ladies' Pink Bloomers Sale Price 35c

Ladies' Fine Cotton Drawers Sale Price 49c

Ladies' Corsets; all sizes Sale Price 98c

DEEPER CUTS IN HOSE

Ladies' Fine Cotton Hose, in all colors. Sale Price 25c pr

Ladies' Fine Lisle Hose, in all colors. Sale Price 39c pr

Ladies' Silk Hose in brown, white, and navy. Sale Price 49c pr

Children's Ribbed Hose in all colors and all sizes. Sale Price 19c and 25c pr

Ladies' Short Aprons 35c up

Ladies' Allover Aprons Sale Price 79c pr

Ladies' House-dresses Sale Price 98c up

Children's Dresses On Sale from 35c up

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Men's Tweed Pants On Sale for \$1.98 pr

Men's Working Shirts in all colors. Reg. \$1.50. On Sale for 98c

Men's Dress Shirts. Reg. from \$2.25 to \$3.00. On Sale for \$1.49

Men's Fine Cotton or Woolen Sox. On Sale from 25c up

Men's Overalls On Sale for \$1.49

Boys' Pants On Sale for 98c pr

Boys' Blouses On Sale from 75c up

Boys' Summer Drawers On Sale for 35c pr

Bathing Suits for Boys On Sale for 49c and 75c

Bathing Suits for Men and Women On Sale for \$1.25

Factory Cotton On Sale for 12c yd

Chambrays or Gingham On Sale for 18c yd

Seasonable Footwear, such as Sneakers, Sandles, etc., at Prices Way Below Cost.

Goods Delivered to All Parts of the City

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