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ST. JOHN STAR.

ST. JOHN, N.B. FEBRUARY 17, 1909.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Haen, after shivering on the brink for some weeks, has taken the plunge, and announces that the Provincial Legislature will meet on March 12th. It is hoped that before the date mentioned, some county council will be found to speak in favor of the new Highway Act, the most important item in the legislative programme, though developments during the past few weeks have not been much as to encourage this hope. It is felt also that maybe Mr. Wilson and Mr. Maxwell who are now scarcely on speaking terms, will have either arranged a truce or come to close quarters and settled their little affair. Mr. Wilson, you know, wanted to be a member of the council. In fact, after the election, on finding he was high man, he insisted on this recognition, contending that Mr. Maxwell's previous experience as a member of the legislature was no qualification. But Mr. Maxwell got the job, and while Mr. Wilson's heart was sore, he suffered in silence for a time. Still the wound has not yet healed. In fact it has reopened, and Mr. Wilson is now more determined than ever that he shall be raised to the seats of the mighty. His elevation involves the downfall of Mr. Maxwell, who is not inclined to move, but whose erstwhile temperance friends are dissatisfied with his policy. There are three or four other little matters which demand some attention on the part of Mr. Haen. His friend Mr. George B. Jones, of Apohaqui, has been following the profitable, but somewhat indirect plan of selling lumber to the government, he being at the time a member of the legislature. Mr. Jones says this is all right, that the lumber was good stock and that he will be pleased to sell as much more as the government wishes to buy.

Then there is the case of Mr. Morrissey, who, having defied his comradical leader, still retains his seat in the cabinet. This state of affairs is highly complimentary to Mr. Morrissey, but can scarcely be regarded as denoting the strength of Mr. Haen or displaying any great ability on his part in controlling his followers.

RAILWAYS AND DISEASE.

A few days ago, at Ottawa, a very large majority of the members of parliament listened with interest to a brief debate on the level crossing bill, Mr. Lancaster, who has been promoting the bill to abolish level crossings in Canada, presented statistics showing the number of deaths and accidents during the past few years. The official report from which he obtained his information, states that in the past five and a half years, 270 persons have been killed at those crossings. This awful loss of life is looked upon as a very good reason for action on the part of the government. Of the 270 victims it was shown that at least 250 died partly as a result of their own carelessness, the direct cause being the carelessness of the country in permitting the existence of dangerous conditions.

In the House of Commons on Monday evening, scarcely twenty members listened to Dr. Black speaking in support of his motion that the government aid in the campaign against preventable diseases. In Canada during the past five and a half years, approximately 446,500 persons have died. Of this number 56,000 were victims of consumption, while at least 150,000 afflicted with preventable diseases of various forms could have been saved. That is, while level crossings are responsible for fifty fatal accidents each year, disease carries off annually 27,000 who might, if proper precaution were taken, be kept alive.

One of the principal duties of parliament is to pass legislation prohibiting us from doing those things which we ought not to do. Very seldom is any attention given to laws which insist that the people of Canada shall do those things which they ought to do. Mr. Black's resolution advocating the establishment of a public health bureau is along the latter line, but in spite of the high death rate from preventable diseases, it is apparent that but slight interest is taken in this movement.

WHY TWO COMPANIES.

It is intimated that that uncanny Scotchman, Mr. James Ross, has very quietly succeeded in gaining a controlling interest in the Steel Co. by the systematic buying of stock. This, if true, and it is just what might be looked for from the president of the Coal Company—will simplify the process of settlement. It has been recognized all along that the fight now ending has been a struggle between

the two presidents, and Mr. Plummer, although successful in the courts, will find his antagonist a man of varied resources.

JUST A CONFESSION.

"Though I am no philanthropist," the swindler said, "it's true I'm always on the lookout for 'The good things I can do.'"

AN AWFUL JOINT.

It was 11 p. m. and the conversation had begun to lag. Finally the spirit moved young Stoyale and he said: "Those Kentucky night riders are a bad lot, aren't they?" "Oh, I don't know," rejoined Miss Wearlin, as she tried in vain to strangle a yawn. "They might be worse." "Why, how could they be?" he asked. "They might be night riders," she replied.

BERRATIC SCIENCE.

"Mushrooms always grow in damp places, and so they look like umbrellas," wrote a small boy in the science examination. Other examples of the "howlers" are compiled by a writer in the Scientific American.

"Air is the most necessary of all the elements. If there were no such thing as air I would not be writing this essay now, also there would be no pneumatic tires, which would be a sad loss. Electricity and lightning are of the same nature, the only difference being in length, while electricity is only a few inches.

"Air usually has no weight, but found to weigh about fifteen pounds to a square inch.

"The axis of the earth is an imaginary line on which the earth is supposed to take its daily routine.

"The difference between air and water is that air can be made wetter, but water cannot.

"Gravity is chiefly noticeable in the Autumn when the apples are falling from the trees.

"Things which are equal to each other are equal to anything else.

"A parallel straight line is one which if produced to meet itself does not meet.

"The blood is purified in the lungs by inspired air."

AT A PARTY.

He—My dear, I have a splitting headache. Do you manage to get rid of these people?

She—Certainly not; but you can show yourself at the piano.

BRITAIN'S COMPETITORS IN THE SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

The total tonnage of new ships, merchant and naval, exceeding 100 tons, launched from all yards throughout the world during the past year is, according to the carefully-prepared return of Lloyd's Register, 2,142,975 tons—the measurement of 1332 vessels. This is a lower total than for many years, and shows a reduction in tonnage for 1908, equal to 31 per cent., upon the figures for 1907; and of 1,139,890 tons, equal to 51.2 per cent., upon those of 1906. Almost one-half—namely, 1,003,555 tons, the measurement of 559 vessels—represents the British proportion and it must be admitted that it is satisfactory, although a decreasing quantity. Taking aggregate shipbuilding in the world's aggregate production; in 1907, we find that in years of activity—as, for instance, in 1901—the British proportion was 58 per cent. of the world's aggregate production; in 1902, it had advanced to 61 per cent.; in 1903, when trade was advancing to its maximum activity, the percentage went up to 65 per cent.; in 1904, the year of maximum output, it was 62.34 per cent. Then began the depression in trade. In 1907, with a slight reduction from the high-water mark, the British quota dropped to about 58 per cent.; and for the past year there is a lower merchant total than for ten years, we have an output in Britain equal only to 50 per cent. of the world's aggregate. The explanation, of course, lies to be found in the desire of foreign countries to meet their own requirements. As the demand for new tonnage in these foreign countries has not fallen off to the same relative extent as in this country, there are grounds for belief that in competition, foreign builders and workmen are either able to offer easier terms to their clients or are willing to work for a less degree of profit—some shipbuilders might consider that it would be more accurate to say "ready to incur a less degree of loss."

As confirming what we have said regarding the less diminution in foreign orders to British builders, there is the fact that several countries have increased their output. Amongst these the most notable is France, which has built a greater tonnage than during the preceding four years; Austria-Hungary, which partly because of the purchase of few ships from Britain, has built more vessels than in any of the preceding sixteen years. In the case of the more important countries the decreases are not so serious as in the case in Britain. Here the tonnage of merchant shipping launched was 42 per cent. less than in the preceding year and practically 50 per cent. less than in the year of maximum output—1906. In the case of Germany, on the

\$15,000,000 IN ADVERTISING.

Death of Andrew Pears Calls Attention to Success of Publicity Campaign.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The death of Andrew Pears, great-grandson of the Andrew who 120 years ago founded the soap business which carried his name to the remotest corners of the earth, recalls some interesting facts in connection with the evolution of the science of advertising.

The original Andrew was a Cornishman keeping a small shop in London, who began making soap in a small way but advertising it in the newspapers to an extent never before dreamed of. There being no trademark law, Pears hit upon the device of writing his name with a good quill on the wrapper of every piece of soap. None other was genuine. This made his name familiar, but it soon made it impossible for him to write the guarantee with his own hand.

Early in the history of the house it was resolved to make advertisements as attractive as possible. This principle was developed until the firm began to call in the services of the most renowned painters. One of the greatest successes in this direction was the purchasing of Sir John Millar's picture of his little fair-haired nephew in a green velvet suit blowing soap bubbles. For this \$15,000 was paid. Equally well known became the picture of the baby in the bath trying to pick up a piece of soap. It was originally entitled "A Knight of the Bath," and failed to catch on. By a happy inspiration it was renamed "The Won't Be Happy Till He Gets It," and its popularity became phenomenal; even Harry Furness's Punch caricature of the firm's testimonial—the figure of a ragged old dirty man sitting down to make the affidavit, "Two years ago I used your soap; since then I've used no other"—was put to a strikingly successful publicity.

"Good mornings," etc., the phrase by which the Pears product is most universally known, was invented by Thomas Burnett Barrett. Friends tried to draw up lists of the phrases most in common use. "Good mornings" topped most lists, and that fact suggested to Barrett that he could not do better than link it immortally with what he was advertising. Gladstone contributed to popularizing the phrase by once exclaiming, when he wished to illustrate large numbers: "They are like Pears soap or as the autumn leaves in Yallobrook."

Since starting his business the Pears have spent over \$15,000,000 in advertising, which may account for the big dividends the business is said to be paying.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 16.—Clarence Hamilton, of Boston, won the three mile skating championship race in the national professional series of skating contests tonight. Time, 8:58 2-5.

other hand, the reduction is equal to only 24.12 and 34.12 per cent. respectively. Their total, however, is still considerably less than one-fourth that of the United Kingdom, a fact which carries some consolation. The United States output is 26 per cent. less than in 1907, which was the year of maximum activity, but the total is only one-third that of the United Kingdom. Japan shows a decrease of 10 per cent., but here the total is under 60,000 tons, as compared with 225,000 tons for the United Kingdom. Norway, which comes next in point of tonnage, has a total of little more than one-twentieth that of the United Kingdom, and the lowest for the past five years ranging between 405,000 tons and 764,000 tons, the latter the largest on record. In 1907 the addition to the British fleet was 426,800 tons. It follows that the ratio of existing British tonnage to foreign-owned tonnage has suffered in the past year a very serious diminution. We leave the reader to conceive for himself the effect which this must have on the national wealth derived from the important work of transportation—Engineering.

There is another phase of this important question which is of considerable importance. In addition to the tonnage built in the respective foreign countries of the United Kingdom, a fact which carries some consolation. The United States output is 26 per cent. less than in 1907, which was the year of maximum activity, but the total is only one-third that of the United Kingdom. Japan shows a decrease of 10 per cent., but here the total is under 60,000 tons, as compared with 225,000 tons for the United Kingdom. Norway, which comes next in point of tonnage, has a total of little more than one-twentieth that of the United Kingdom, and the lowest for the past five years ranging between 405,000 tons and 764,000 tons, the latter the largest on record. In 1907 the addition to the British fleet was 426,800 tons. It follows that the ratio of existing British tonnage to foreign-owned tonnage has suffered in the past year a very serious diminution. We leave the reader to conceive for himself the effect which this must have on the national wealth derived from the important work of transportation—Engineering.

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SCIENCE MARTYRS.

Another Experimentor With X-Rays Loses His Fingers—Dropper's Nerves Cut.

(Lloyd's News).

The wonderful X-rays have exacted heavy toll from those who early experimented with them. The latest victim is Mr. W. H. Cox, a well-known manufacturer of X-ray apparatus, of Grey's Inn-road.

Four years ago Mr. Cox lost one of the fingers of his left hand; on Tuesday nearly the whole of his right hand was taken away, the thumb and little finger being practically all that was left. Another operation is imperative, for Mr. Cox's chin is attacked.

The disease which has caused so much suffering to the pioneers in X-ray research is known as "X-ray dermatitis," and appears as a series of warty excrescences which cause exquisite agony, and for which the only palliative is amputation.

In the early days it was not known that exposure of the flesh to X-rays was dangerous, and operators took no measures to protect themselves. Nowadays they are elaborately safeguarded. Lead being practically impervious to the X-rays, the expert mentalists use aprons containing glass with a lead alloy, gloves made of rubber mixed with lead, and similar masks for the face and shoulders.

It will be remembered that last year Dr. Hall Edwards, of Birmingham, X-rayed, and during the South African war he acted as radiographer to the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital at Deal-Fonten. It is an interesting fact that the first X-ray apparatus sent out by Mr. Cox was used by Dr. Hall Edwards.

EXPERIMENT COVER YEARS.

Another martyr in the cause of science is Dr. Henry Head, physician at the London Hospital, who five years ago submitted himself to an operation the object of which was to gain further knowledge of the functions of several important nerves. He now has the satisfaction of knowing that his self-sacrifice has resulted in surgical knowledge on the point being greatly added to.

In April, 1905, a small piece of the radial nerve in Dr. Head's left arm was taken away, and the ends were joined with silk sutures.

Loss of sensation in various areas of the arm and hand was gradually returned, but at the present time the hand still preys upon two parts in different states of sensibility.

During the five years a series of experiments was performed by eminent nerve specialists. These experiments are said to have been completely successful, and Dr. Head is as well as ever he was. Important discoveries have been made toward solving of that intricate problem of the means by which the tiny telegraph wires of the body carry vital messages to the brain.

In order that the tests should be carried out under the best conditions, Dr. Head has occupied a set of rooms on the top floor of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he has lived a quiet, equable life, with nerves perfectly at rest.

The Test Of Fourteen Years Successful Healing stands behind.

CUTILAVE.

No better preparation has ever been offered for

Chopped Hands, Face and Lips,

or any roughness of the skin. It cures quickly, is

pleasant to use, is not greasy or sticky, and costs

25c. A BOTTLE

E. CLINTON BROWN,

Druggist,

Cor. Union and Waterloo Sts.

Broken Lenses!

The replacing of lenses should be entrusted to a thorough optician. To get your eyes correctly adjusted call at D. BOYANER'S. The only exclusive optical store in the city, 33 Dock St.

BRIEF DESPATCHES.

CAIRDELE, Ga., Feb. 16.—Chief of Police W. H. Forrest was instantly killed tonight by Bert Cain, a prominent young business man. Cain at once surrendered to the sheriff, and was lodged in the county jail.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Motion pictures will henceforth be censored before being shown to the public of this city. Announcement of this fact was made tonight by Milton Gosliker, action secretary of the Motion Picture Exhibitors Association of New York.

**FERGUSON & PAGE,**  
Jewelry, Etc.  
41 King St.

Men's 1st Quality Perfect RUBBER BOOTS At Bargain Prices



Men's 1st quality RUBBER BOOTS, Men's 1st quality RUBBER BOOTS, Storm King, felt lined, all sizes, \$4.50.

Store closes at 7 p. m.

**Francis & Vaughan**

19 KING STREET

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE - - - TORONTO

Capital \$10,000,000 Res. \$6,000,000

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES

Are a most convenient way in which to carry money when travelling abroad. They are issued in denominations of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$200.

and the exact amount payable in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Norway, Russia, Sweden and Switzerland is stated on the face of each cheque, while in other countries they are payable at current rates. The cheques and all information regarding them may be obtained at every office of the Bank.

St. John Branch—Cor. King and Gormain Streets.

F. B. FRANCIS, Manager.

The STAR

has the largest city circulation.

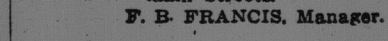
STAR WANT ADS.

reach more people in St. John.

Place your Want Ads in The STAR.

One cent a day for each word.

Your guarantee against fraudulent imitations is this label:



Don't be deceived by other labels.

DEATHS

FRANCIS.—Suddenly, at St. Eugene Hospital, Cranbrook, B. C., Thursday, February 11th, David F. Francis, son of James H. Francis of Armstrong Corner, Queen's Co., N. B., in his 32nd year, leaving father, mother, seven brothers and seven sisters to mourn their sad loss.

Remains expected to arrive Friday. Notice of funeral hereafter.

—(Maine papers please copy.)

THURSDAY EVENING, 18th Inst., at 8 o'clock.

Y. M. C. A. Building.

MR. A. E. ARMSTRONG, of Toronto

MR. RODGERS, Montreal,

Will speak in the interests of the National Missionary Congress, under the direction of the Laymen's Missionary movement.

The men of the Churches are invited.

SPECIAL—Captain Dreyfus got a new trial so does Carter, asking you to come in and see the bargains for five days only, in the line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing, Boots and Shoes, that will satisfy you, at 50c and price. Remember the place, opposite Eastbrook's Tea Factory, 43 Mill St. Everything is guaranteed or money refunded. J. CARTER'S, 48 Mill St. Phone 1804

SAMPLE SALE!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A COMPLETE LINE OF Travellers' Samples of Fancy Goods, Clocks, Toilet Cases, Gold and Silver Mounted Goods, Albums, Photo Frames, at less than wholesale price. Come today and get choice. Also, a number of pieces slightly damaged, at your own price.

McLEAN'S Department Store

142 MILL STREET

'Phone 1936-41.

Glover Farm Dairy

124 Queen Street

High grade Milk and Cream. Bottled for family trade.

Tel. 1506. H. M. FLOYD.

Dr. John G. Leonard.

Dentist

15 Charlotte Street,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

EDDY'S WOODENARE

is made with electrically-welded wire hoops to allow expansion and contraction.

Always ask for EDDY'S Pails and Tubs.

Schofield Paper Co. Ltd.

Selling Agents, St. John, N. B.

SPLENDID LECTURE INTENSE INTEREST

BY DR. GEO. MELVIN IN TONIGHT'S RACES

Takes "The Credulity of Science" as His Theme

Logan and Bush in Fine Condition for the Events

Interest is at a high pitch in the opening races of the series between Fred Logan and O. B. Bush, which will take place at the Victoria rink this evening. The 220 yards and mile will be the events, and some fast time is sure to be made.

Both Bush and Logan were at the rink yesterday and enjoyed a spin on the steel blades. The former was down in the afternoon and evening, while Logan had a work out in the afternoon. The men skated to good advantage.

The first race this evening will be the 220 yards dash. Logan and Bush will skate from opposite sides. The contest will be started about 8.30.

This race will be followed by events for senior boys and junior boys. The 500 yard race is one mile. A large number have already entered and many others are expected to be on hand.

Last evening the following skaters had entered: Charles Campbell, R. Belyea, Harvey McLeod, Lester Campbell, Leonard Coleman, George Wiley and Ernest Ingraham.

The junior boys' race will be a half mile event. The skaters expected to enter: Walter Cowman, Henry Garnett, Gordon Nuttall, Harold Collins, James Elliott and Arthur Dean. Several others are expected to enter today.

Both the boys' races are sure to be fast and exciting, as there are several flyers among the starters.

Following the boys' races Bush and Logan will skate 1 1/2 miles from opposite sides.

A large number should be in attendance this evening to witness the events. The ability of both skaters is known and much interest centres in the appearance of Bush here.

On Friday evening the men will skate the quarter and half mile.

W. C. T. U. REMEMBERS

FRANCES WILLARD

Interesting Papers Read Here

—Mrs. Dearborn to Attend

Taft Inaugural

At the weekly meeting of the W. C. T. U. held in their rooms, Gormain street, yesterday afternoon, an interesting memorial service was held for the late Frances Willard, the founder of the union. The anniversary of Miss Willard's birth occurs today, but it was deemed expedient to hold a service to her memory at the meeting of the local branch yesterday.

Mrs. Dearborn, the president, occupied the chair.

A number of most interesting papers on the life of Frances Willard were read by the members, among them being papers by Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Ellis and Mrs. Woodman. The former dealt mainly with the last few years of the founder's life.

In her paper Mrs. Ellis gave a clear account of the early life of Frances Willard, while Mrs. Woodman's paper was particularly expressive.

Despite the storm a large number were in attendance and all expressed themselves as well pleased with the papers read.

The local union is looking forward with pleasure to the Canadian convention which will be held in this city. October 3 has been decided upon as the date for the opening meeting. It is probable that about fifty representatives will attend from all parts of the Dominion. The last convention held here was 14 years ago. At that time Frances Willard was in attendance.

Mrs. C. H. Dearborn, the president of the local union, will leave for Washington tomorrow. She will be present at the inauguration of President-elect Taft on March 4.