POOR DOCUMENT

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ST. JOHN STAR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 21, 1909.

CANADA'S WHEAT.

As a producer of wheat, Canada in 1906 and 1907 ranked tenth among the countries of the world. It may be a surprise to some to know that France, Roumania, Italy and Spain, any one of which could lose itself in Alberta, all produce more grain than the whole of Canada, but in this knowledge there is a striking suggestion of the possibilities of our own land. Canada possesses not only an immense territory suitable for the cultivation of wheat, but its climate and soil are favorable to abundant yields. In fact the average production for all Europe is about fourteen bushels per acre under cultivation, for the United States twelve bushels per acre, and for Canada, according to seasons, from sixteen to nineteen bushels. The Canadian crop for 1908 was estimated, according to government reports, at 126,795,137 bushels, of which 105,613,454 bushels came from the three western provinces, and 18,636,192 bushels from Ontario. The reported acreage under wheat last year in the western provinces was 6,813,090, which shows the remarkable increase of 4,932,760 acres since 1900, and an increase of 1,767,843 acres over 1907. Such a standing as Canada now holds in the list of grain producers is extremely gratifying at this stage of the country's development.

TOO MANY DOGS.

Seven hundred and sixty unlicensed dogs—and the North End still to come. This is the police report. Many licenses have already been taken out, and it is probable that the total number of dogs in St. John is around sixteen or seventeen hundred. Now what in the name of goodness does St. John want with all these brutes? There are occasions on which dogs are of some value either as guardians of property or as pets. But in this city there is certainly little to be feared from marauders; people find their homes well protected by the police, and only in rare instances is the presence of a watch-dog necessary. Nor can it be believed that all the animals known to be running loose are pets. A majority of them are ugly, dirty mongrels, or snarling, snapping brutes whose only aim is to annoy everyone. These dogs infest the streets, ruin the gardens, terrorize young children, and generally make themselves nuisances. The police might with benefit to the city shoot on sight every unlicensed or collarless dog found on the streets.

SERVANTS OF THE STATE.

In successfully opposing the demand of civil service employes, the French government has won the first stage of what promises to be a long continued and bitter struggle. But perhaps before the situation again becomes acute, conditions will have been materially changed and employes of the government will be regarded in a somewhat different light. The feeling in France is that those who enter the government service, bear a relation to the state wholly different from that existing between other wage earners and private employers. Inasmuch as the existence of a nation depends on the faithfulness of those sworn to serve it, the sentiment now is that civil servants should be regarded as of the same class, and liable to the same regulations as those who take service in the army or in the navy. In these days a break in communication, or any obstacle purposely placed in the way of the executive government might lead to disaster more serious than though a mutiny occurred in the army or navy, and in order to avoid such an outcome, civil servants, it is felt, should be placed on the same footing as those employed under the department of war. That is, briefly, if civil servants go on strike, as the postal employes claim they have a right to do, they shall be treated not as trades unionists fighting for what they regard as their due, but as traitors to the state, subject to punishment for treason such as is imposed upon mutinous and disloyal soldiers or seamen. This is the view held by the French government, too radical perhaps for immediate adoption, but certain of advocacy by Premier Clemenceau and his associates after the difficulties now confronting them have been overcome.

The telephone combine continues to pay six per cent. Hear! Hear!

An English nobleman has apologized for speaking of the Countess of Granard (She who was, if you remember, Miss Beatrice Mills, of New York) as a "dumped American heiress fortunate enough to secure a title." Noble noble! Now they are square.

The Dean of Westminster refuses to permit Meredith's body to be placed in the Abbey, and has drawn down upon himself a storm of hostile criticism.

In discovering that the express robbery has some very queer features the Truro police are only learning what most other people found some days ago. Before long one of the men implicated will tell the whole story.

Mr. Shrubb's talented legs seem to be earning for him a very comfortable living. St. Yves, however, has not lost much money by his trip across.

THE WORK OF THEIR HANDS.

Ah, where went those feet whose fugitive prints
Scarcely has the ripple erased from the sands?
And the work of the hands that were folded long since—
How long, oh how long it outlasteth those hands!

The canvas yet blooms with indelible tints;
In its niche the presence in marble yet stands;
The work of the hands that were folded long since,
How long, oh, how long it outlasteth those hands!

There hangs the shield with memorial dints;
There the flower of an hour in the casement expands;
But, folded last eve or folded long since
Here are the deeds of the hands—but the hands?

We yet eat of their stores, we yet drink of their vints;
Lo, the vines that they pruned; lo, their own furrowed lands!
But, folded last eve or folded long since—
The work, oh, how long it outlasteth the hands!

The toy of a child, a garment of chintz—
How well such a trifle time's ruin withstands;
The work of the hands that were folded long since,
Ah, God! how long it outlasteth the hands!

But folded last eve is folded long since,
The fire when once out, how cold are the brands!
Is there aught that was theirs, that can trace them, that hints
Through the work of the hands where to reach for the hands?

"Ah, yes," murmured Miss Screecher, after the first selection at the musicale, "I have had some exciting experiences. Coming over from the other side a terrible storm arose and I had to sing to quiet the immigrants. You should have seen the heavy sea running."

And the big, rude man in the pink necktie rolled another cigarette and gazed out of the window.

"I don't blame the sea for running," he said gruffly.

Reporter (happening around after the tornado had passed)—You occupy the top flat, eh? And the wind carried away the roof as slick as a whistle, but without hurting anybody. Well, it might have been worse, ma'am.

Victim—It was worse, sir; a great deal worse. After the storm had gone by I could hear the phonograph on the floor below still grinding away.

Y. M. C. A.'S OPPORTUNITY IN TRAINING MEN

Prominent Statesman Says Such Influence is Needed if New England is to Retain Her Prominence

PORTLAND, Me., May 21—John Barrett, director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, Washington, D. C., speaking at the Y. M. C. A. convention here last night, said in part:—

"There never was a time in the history of the United States when there was such a demand as now for strong, forceful, wholesome, and dependable men; men of unquestioned character, honesty and reliability. Formerly the great portion of men holding positions of responsibility in public life at Washington and in business in New York City, the commercial centre of the land, came from the New England States. Now, the prominence of New England in this respect is passing, due to the wonderful growth of the west, with its corresponding capacity of producing and supplying the kind of men needed. Lest this western influence should become two predominant, we should do all in our power to awaken interest; in so maintaining the quality of our young men; in so training them in character and worth, and in so meeting the demand that is growing larger each year for dependable youth, that New England will hold her own, in proportion to the population of the country, in shaping its destinies, both material and moral.

A feeling of satisfaction, a lack of ambition and a tendency to be satisfied with less effort than characterized our ancestors is coming over New England and leading to its dethronement from its former exalted place.

"I say this as one who has native love for the former and profound respect for the latter.

"There is no more practical and powerful agency to make young men prepared for the peculiar demand that is now arising all over the country for those who can be depended upon through 'thick and thin' than the Young Men's Christian Association. I am frank to say that I think the time is coming when it will be a more powerful organization for actual good in this country than the church itself.

PRINCESS VICTORIA THE KAISER'S IDOL

Receives From Father the Castle of Rheinsberg.

She Will Set Up Housekeeping on Her Own Account—Is Sweet Seventeen.

In the March of Brandenburg, buried in the midst of a beautiful park, lies the old-fashioned little castle of Rheinsberg, formerly the residence of Frederick the Great. His father, Frederick William I., gave it to him, and there the future warrior spent much of his embittered life when crown prince, reading and practicing the flute.

Lately there has been much coming and going in and about Castle Rheinsberg, and a flaxen-haired girl with skirts above her ankles, but with a large amount of inherited independence and self-assurance, has been a frequent visitor there, giving orders, choosing wall papers and arranging furniture.

For the old castle has been allotted to Princess Victoria Louise, the Kaiser's only daughter, as her official residence when, by virtue of her coming confirmation, she has become fully "grown up."

KNOWN AS "PRINCESSCHEN."

"Princesschen," as the princess is known by every man, woman and child in Germany, has developed into a dignified young girl and came out—informally—at the first court ball in Berlin last winter. She has always seemed so soft and fragile by the side of her six big brothers that people have never realized that she was no longer a child, and it is understood that this want of respect by her family sadly exercises the mind of Princess Victoria Louise. But now that she is to receive her own "schlosse" the crown prince will no longer be able to pinch her to make her laugh at the gala opera, as on more than one occasion he has been observed to do.

The princess has been given an entirely free hand to furnish her apartments at Rheinberg as she will. She has an outspoken taste for bright colors and loves her rooms to be gay and cheerful and filled with fresh flowers. She will occupy a suite of five rooms. Her bedroom is upholstered all in white, with white enamelled furniture which includes a desk convertible at will into a sewing table. The dressing room is panelled in light maple and the bathroom is of colored marble. The princess' boudoir and the two adjoining reception rooms are furnished in pink, which is her favorite color.

In the spacious park two tennis courts, a croquet lawn and a skating rink (to be flooded in winter) have been laid out. The princess is not very fond of games, but has taken up skating ardently this winter and is an excellent and fearless horsewoman. In the summer holidays, which she generally spends with the empress and the youngest prince, Prince Joachim, at one or the other of the imperial villa residences she and her brother take the Kaiserin out for rides almost daily.

CONSTANT COMPANION OF EMPRESS.

Seeing that she is the only girl among so many boys in the family it is but natural that Victoria Louise should be the idol of her parents. She is the constant companion of the empress on all public and private occasions and, that the mother may keep in closest touch with her daughter, a private staircase leads directly out of the Kaiserin's apartments in the royal palace at Berlin to the suite of the princess on the floor above.

Victoria Louise is the apple of her father's eye. She is popularly supposed to be able to wheedle almost anything out of her indulgent papa. When inspecting a convent school in East Prussia some years ago the Kaiser made a laughing confession of his subjection to the little family tyrant. He said to the girls who were showing him over the kitchen: "Well, young ladies, have you all got your fathers under your thumbs as my Luischen has me?"

But, for all his fondness, the Kaiser with his strict ideas on the education of children, does not spoil his "Luischen" unduly. The Emperor is noted for his notions of economy, which he has successfully introduced into the officers' messes in the German army, and there is a characteristic anecdote told about him and Princess Victoria Louise's dress bill.

KAISER AND THE BUTTONS.

There are two great social events annally in Berlin for which all classes of the popuulation made extensive preparation to appear as smart as possible. These are the spring and autumn parades of the troops of the Berlin garrison, when the entire court and most of the diplomatic body are present and very often one or two distinguished foreign guests.

Princess Victoria Louise's dressmaker brought her for the autumn parade a couple of years ago a very smart sailor frock with which the princess, who wanted to look as nice as possible was enchanted. The buttons, however, did not quite please her fancy, so she asked the modiste what she could suggest as an improvement. The dressmaker had the simplest solution—some very pretty buttons which she was sure her royal highness would like.

"What is the price?" asked the little princess.

"A mark (25 cents) apiece," replied the dressmaker.

"Oh," said Victoria Louise, "I shall have to ask father about that."

When the dressmaker returned in the afternoon to hear the result of the appeal to the Kaiser, the princess said: "No. Father won't have it. I asked him and he said a mark each for buttons was much too dear, and that one mustn't be so extravagant." And so "princesschen" had to take the costume as it was.

POSSESSES A SWEET VOICE.

The Kaiser takes a deep interest in his little daughter's studies. When Beerbohm Tree, the English actor, visited Berlin two years ago the Kaiser took Victoria Louise to the opening performance of Richard II., because, as he informed Tree, his daughter was studying the play at that time. He has on the walls of his bedroom several water color studies of still life which the princess painted for him as birthday and Christmas presents on different occasions.

Some little time ago the Emperor was formally invited to the empress' music room one evening after dinner, and there the princess gave him a charming little surprise concert at which she sang a selection of "Lieder" by Schumann and Schubert in a very pleasing voice, which, although slight, is said to possess a remarkable pure quality.

On her trip to Corfu last winter to the Achilleion, the estate which the Kaiser has bought on the island, Princess Victoria Louise began to take lessons in landscape painting and made several studies of Mediterranean scenery which she presented to the Kaiser.

The princess is really no longer "princesschen," for on Sept. 13 she will be 17. But the affectionate title will doubtless attach to her name long after ter some royal suitor has come along and carried her off to be his bride.

HOW NATURE DECEIVES US

Our senses deceive us curiously at times. A flash of lightning lights up the ground for one-millionth of a second, yet it seems to last ever so much longer.

What happens is that the impression remains in the eye or the retina for about one-eighth of a second, or 124,000 times as long as the flash lasts. If on a dark night a train speeding along at 60 miles an hour is lit up by a lightning flash, it appears stationary, yet in the eighth of a second during which we seem to see it the tram travels 11 feet.

But we really only see it during one-millionth of a second, and in that time it travels only one-hundredth of an inch.

When a man's leg is cut off, if the stump beirritated, he feels the pain in his toes. This curious deception is the same as any one can practice on himself by striking his elbow on the table, when he feels the pain in his fingers. Of course, in both cases, the pain is felt in the brain.

We do not actually perceive different distances with the eye, but judge them from various indications. When our judgment is at fault we are deceived. If you see a person in a fog, for instance, he seems to be much bigger than usual. The same thing happens when you see men or cattle on the top of a hill against the horizon in the twilight. In both cases you judge them to be farther away than they really are, and consequently they appear uncommonly large.

Jack Ross, who has been accountant in the Bank of Nova Scotia here for about two years, has been transferred during the week to Halifax and is succeeded by W. C. Hacker of Chatham. The departure of Mr. Ross is much regretted by all for he had won general esteem. He took a prominent part in hockey, base ball and other athletics and also assisted in the Methodist choir, and carries with him the best wishes of a host of friends.—Courier.

Use it or not, as your doctor says

You could not please us better than to ask your doctor about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis. Thousands of families always keep it in the house. The approval of their physician and the experience of many years have given them great confidence in this cough medicine. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

TRIAL OF SKINNY MADDEN, REMARKABLE LABOR LEADER, FOR ALLEGED GRAFTING

CHICAGO, Ill., May 20.—Another Sam Parks case.

This is what Chicago labor men are calling the present trial of Martin B. Madden, better known as "Skinny" Madden, the natty and immaculately dressed head of the building trades council, former president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and political boss and acknowledged czar of Chicago union men.

Madden is accused of extorting $1,000 from a contracting company by calling off a strike.

Two other men, M. J. Boyle, business agent of the electrical workers, and F. A. Pouchet, chairman of the board of business agents, are being tried with Madden, but he is the big central figure.

Two features, one the attitude of the prosecution, the other the personality of Madden, raise the trial above the level of ordinary labor legal difficulties.

The attitude of the prosecution, as evidenced by the questions asked by State's Attorney Wayman of each prospective juryman, is that not unionism is on trial, but one man and one offense.

"Do you understand that this is a fight for unions, not against them?" he asked. And "Would you be prejudiced against the prosecution because the defendants are union men."

Wayman gave out a list of words that each veniremen had to define or leave the stand. They are jaw breakers. Some of them are:

Corroboration, hypothesis, accessory, averred, circumstantial, presumption, conformity, conjecture,(discretion, extortion presumption caricature, subtle, tortuously.

But the chief interest is in the chief defendant, natty "Skinny" Madden.

Madden dresses like a bank cashier, and talks like a dock walloper. That is he talks that way usually. When he has to address a committee of employers, or any public gathering, his language is studied, elegant, correct.

With brilliant colored vests, spats, diamonds, and college boy trousers, Madden can talk to the least educated of his men in their own language, and leave them swearing by him.

His word is law with his men. They trust him and believe in him. When he says "Do this," they do it. When he says "Go out," they go. Not a word back.

"Ol' Skinny knows what he's about," his men say.

Madden pulled a strike on the biggest department store in Chicago a few years ago, and in two days they had come to his terms.

And yet he has few strikes, this shrewd young leader in stylish clothes.

MARTIN B. MADDEN.

The building trades, which he heads, have had less trouble than any other branch of Chicago union men.

But when he hits he hits hard. His strikes count. The employer who crosses him wants to be prepared for a real fight. He can count on it that it's coming to him. Madden gets good wages for his men and keeps them satisfied.

The arrest of "Skinny" Madden came as a shock to Chicago labor men. His indictment was another. His trial has stirred deeper than anything since the Shea trial, which followed the teamsters' strike.

PART OF OLD BRIDGE WILL BE UTILIZED

OTTAWA, Ont., May 20.—Plans for the new Quebec bridge, prepared during the past year by Engineers Vautelet, Modjeska and Fitzmaurice, are now nearly completed and will be laid before the government shortly. It is understood that the engineers have found it will be possible to use the present piers and approaches, which were unharmed by the collapse, and which cost a million and a half, thus reducing the cost of the new structure by that amount. The length of the centre span, which in the former structure was 1,800 feet, will be reduced to 1,600 feet, and height above water will be 150 feet. The new bridge will be built of nickel steel, which has much greater strength than carbon steel, used in the first bridge. Engineers have prepared plans for a bridge of much greater carrying capacity than was the case with the original structure. The contract will probably be let this summer, and the estimated cost is between six and seven millions.

Spring Exodus

The exodus of members of parliament is already almost complete. The members of the government will remain here about two weeks attending to arrears of departmental work and other matters of public business. Hon. Mr. Fielding then goes to London, to be followed later on by Hon. Mr. Brodeur, Sir Frederick Borden and Hon. Mr. Graham. The latter will investigate operation of government railways in Germany and elsewhere on the continent. Opposition leader is leaving next week on a fishing trip in Ottawa Valley with Mr. Perley, M. P. He will sail for England on June 11th, and will spend a considerable part of the summer holidaying in Southern France.

The P. and B. steamer Boston arrived from Turks Island and Jamacia at nine o'clock last night. The Boston brought a large cargo including 2,000 bunches of bananas, the first shipment to come here under the new arrangements. Of this lot 900 bunches are for St. John. It is understood that it was at first intended to have the fruit landed at St. John, but as it has to be discharged from the ship by hand this could not be done, as the tide there would either be too high or too low to handle it successfully.—Echo.

LORD RONALDSHAY'S ABJECT APOLOGY

For Remarks About American Countess.

Self Defence This Murderer's Plea—Father Summons Son, Then Suicides—Fugitive Captured.

LONDON, May 20—Lord Ronaldshay, at a public meeting tonight made an abject apology for an attack which he had made at a recent political meeting upon the Countess of Granard, formerly Miss Beatrice Mills of New York. He had alluded to the Countess as "a dumped American heiress who had been fortunate enough to secure a title." In his address tonight, Lord Ronaldshay said that he wished to apologize for what he admitted, on thinking it over, was "a singularly ill chosen joke."

RUTLAND, Mass., May 20—One of the five fugitives who escaped last Saturday night from the prison camp and hospital here was captured today at Albany, N. Y., according to a telegram received here tonight by George C. Erskine, superintendent of the camp. The arrested man is Henry V. Tyler, a colored youth. None of the other prisoners who escaped has been captured.

PORTLAND, Me., May 21—Edward A. Newman, the general manager of the Portland R. R. Company, and one of the heavy stockholders, died at his home this evening at the age of 60 years. Mr. Newman was one of the best known electric road officials in the country and for over twenty years had been the general manager of the company, although he had been connected with the company for thirty-three years. He has been in feeble health for several months, although he has attended to business every day. Death was due to heart trouble. He is survived by a widow and daughter and by two sisters, Mrs. Mary D. Scott and Mrs. Augustus K. Small, both of this city.

NEW YORK, May 20—Testimony tending to support the self-defense plea of William (Bill) Jones, known as President Garfield's would-be avenger, who is now on trial for second degree murder in connection with the killing of John A. McPherson, a farm hand employed by Jones at the latter's home near this city, October 11 last, was offered today.

The defense will conclude and the case probably will be given to the jury tomorrow.

NEW YORK, May 20—"Come at once to the Grand Union Hotel. I'm up here and must see you on urgent business."

This was the message Charles E. Sexton, an insurance broker, gave to his son over the telephone late today. Carrington Sexton, the son, an architect, hurried to the hotel and entering a room his father had engaged, found him unconscious and dying as the result of wounds from six bullets which he had sent crashing through his mouth. Death ensued a few hours later.

The insurance broker was 53 years old. Business worry was the probable cause of his act.

John E. McAuley, Lower Millstream, is being well rewarded by his faith in the sheep industry and his faith in his native province. At the St. John exhibition last autumn, Mr. McAuley bought two thoroughbred Cheviots and paid the big price of $76 for the two animals. This spring he has already sold seven lambs at ten dollars each and has calls for more of the same stock at the same price. Mr. McAuley took the best he could buy in the province and his expectation that there would be a good demand for high class stock has been realized. He has laid the foundation for a good breed of sheep and the start should be followed by the introduction of other well bred animals into the county. Mr. McAuley has taken back his capital in one year and that looks like a pretty good investment.—Sussex Record.

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NIGHT OF MEETINGS CITY COURTS
COURT ST. JOHN, No. 470—Orange Hall, Germain street, 1st Friday in month.
COURT UNION JACK, No. 549—Orange Hall, Germain Street, 4th Wednesday.
COURT NORTH END, No. 667—Union Hall, Main street, last Tuesday each month.
COURT YUKON, No. 733—Orange Hall, Simonds street, Third Wednesday.
COURT HIAWATHA, No. 753—Temperance Hall, Market Building, 1st Wednesday.
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CHICAGO, May 21—Alfred Deoro, of New York, defeated Thomas Hueston, of St. Louis, in the first block of their three nights play in three cushion billiards championship of America here last night.

The victor will receive the Lambert Diamond trophy and a purse of $1,000.

CAUTION!
Refuse any bread sold as BUTTERNUT BREAD
CHAS. ROBINSON'S BUTTER NUT BREAD ST. JOHN N.B.
without this label

DEATHS

HAZLEWOOD—At St. John West, on the 21st inst., Florence Louise, beloved and youngest daughter of Dr. J. T. and Annie G. Hazlewood.

WALSH—At the residence of her son at Milford, Wednesday evening, May 19, Margaret A., widow of Thomas Walsh, leaving three sons and four daughters.

Funeral Sunday afternoon from the residence of her son David at Milford.

THE ELECTRIC CHAIR FOR FIVE CHINAMEN

Guilty of Murder in Bloody Tong War When Four Were Killed—Others Get New Trial

BOSTON, Mass., May 20—A decision by the full bench of the Supreme Court rendered late today overruled the exceptions taken in the case of the five Chinamen convicted of murder last July, following the Tong war in Chinatown in which four members of the On Leong Tong were killed by members of the Hep Sing Tong. Ten Chinamen were brought to trial for the crimes, one died during the trial, one case was not pressed, and three were granted new trials.

The crimes for which the men were tried marked a bloody Tong fight in the Chinese quarter, when four Chinamen were killed outright and a dozen more injured.

The decision of the full bench means the electric chair for the five Chinamen.