

VOL. 4, NO. 18

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1903.

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FOUR GRAND CONCERTS, VICTORIA RINK,

Afternoon and Oct. 1st and 2nd, Evening.

Under the distinguished patronage of Col. Rolt White, D. O. C., and officers commanding the New Brunswick regiments.

FOURTY-SIX OF THE KING'S FINEST MUSICIANS, composing the most famous band in the world, also

**MISS KATHLEEN HOWARD, the Contralto**

who will later tour with Patti

JOHN MACKENZIE ROGAN, Bandmaster.

Evening Prices: 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50

Afternoon 50c., 75c. and \$1.00

Plan of seats for all the concerts. Plan will open at Gray's bookstore the morning of Thursday, 5th inst.

Under the management of F. G. SPENCER.

CHILDREN FOR CANADA.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The State Children's Association is anxious to promote the immigration of children to Canada.

The secretary points out that there are 22,000 children in workhouses in England and that the cost of sending a child to Canada is £24, while the cost of keeping a child in England is £20 per annum.

The Westminster Gazette referring to the paying of Canadian loans says that it is very satisfactory these times, so unpropitious for large borrowing operations, that one of our colonies is in a position to redeem a debt falling due.

Telephone 1545 St. John, N. B., Sept. 30, 1903.

## Dark Grey Raglan Overcoats.

YOUTHS', Sizes 32 to 35, \$6.50  
BOYS', 4.50  
CHILDREN'S, 3.85

The correct thing for cold weather.

**J. N. HARVEY,** MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

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## WAR BETWEEN GERMANY & U. S.

Sensational Chicago Professor Looks Into Future

Says Germany Feels She Must Fight The States to Save Her Own Trade.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—"In plain English, the attitude of the German towards us, the United States, is: 'We like you awfully, but we've got to fight you just the same.' This does not mean trade hampering with tariff regulations. It means, sooner or later, shooting a kill."

Prof. Albin W. Small, on arriving at the University of Chicago after a summer's tour through Europe, uttered these words and gave as the reason for his belief in Germany's intention of provoking war with the United States, Germany's desire for trade expansion in North America and the East.

Dr. Small has for several years studied the movements in the German empire. He was formerly a student at the universities of Berlin and Leipzig. On his recent mission Dr. Small had abundant opportunity to talk with the German business men, scholars and government officials.

"The Germans are making extraordinary efforts to please the Americans and if we want those efforts to continue, we have not a minute to waste till we have a navy a little stronger than theirs," he said. "There is a tremendous undercurrent of belief in Germany that American prosperity means the ruin of Europe," continued Prof. Small. "It was revealed to me in casual conversations with many different types all over the country."

Dr. Small is one of the two vice-presidents of the congress of arts and science at the St. Louis exposition. In company of Prof. Simon Newcomb, of Washington, the president, and Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, of Harvard, the other vice-presidents, President Small secured acceptance from 120 of the most prominent European scholars who will attend the congress.

## A GAME LOSER.

Benny Yanger Defeated by Eddie Hanlon, But He Put Up a Great Fight.

## MECHANIC'S PAVILION, St. Francis.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Eddie Hanlon, of this city, last night received a decision over Benny Yanger, of Chicago, after 20 rounds of furious fighting. Incidentally the spectators were treated to an exhibition of gameness on the part of Yanger such as is seldom witnessed in the prize ring. It was a hard fought battle, in which Hanlon for the first time abandoned his crouch.

In the beginning of the sixth round he stood up and fought without his crouch. Prior to that and up to the ninth, Yanger had managed to keep him down. He reached Hanlon time and again without a return.

In the ninth was the first round that could be called a Hanlon round. From this time on to the 16th he held his own. In the 16th round Hanlon tried desperately to land a knockout punch. In the 17th, 18th and 19th, Yanger seemed to have recovered partially. The last minute of the 20th round Yanger was again floored with a right and left hook on the jaw and he looked as if the call of time saved him from a knockout. Yanger fought with gameness and proved much the cleverer of the two, notwithstanding that Hanlon showed much improvement.

Hanlon was always after his man. The decision of the referee was well received, although Yanger's manager thought he should have had a decision, as he claimed his portage had the better of it in the greater number of rounds.

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## CAPT. DAY TELLS OF DAVID WESTON TRAGEDY.

Purely Accidental He Says---Fire Hose All Right and Hay Not Close To the Furnace.

The inquest into the death of Stephen Rowan, Fred Downey and Elia Morrell, which occurred in the David Weston catastrophe, opened at Glenwood, commonly known as Belyea's Wharf, at 10.30 this morning. Dr. Gilchrist, jr., presiding. Among those present were: John L. Carleton, K. C., for the crown, Dr. L. A. Currie, K. C., Hanington & Hanington for the Star line, Robert Orchard, superintendent of the Star line, several witnesses and representatives of the St. John press.

Those on the jury are: W. L. Belyea, Harry Whelpley, Geo. Pickett, Albert McKiel, foreman, and Herman Belyea.

The inquest is being conducted in accordance with the act of 1900, which provides that in the event of bodies not being found, or of bodies being buried for some good reason without being viewed, an inquest may be held under the fiat of the attorney general.

The first witness called was Capt. G. E. Day, captain of the David Weston. He said the steamer left Fredericton on time on the 19th of September.

Below Carter's Point, when the purser reported the steamer to be on fire. It was then 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon. Witness was in the pilot house, Mate Whelpley was with him. After the report of fire was made, he hastened to the port gangway, where the fire was. He saw at a glance that it was useless to attempt to put it out, it had gained headway. The paint and wood work of the ship was on fire.

There was a hose ready and in good working condition, but he could not say whether it was used or not. In his judgment it could not be successfully used as the fire had gained great headway.

He returned to the pilot house and ordered the ship to be beached, it being the only means, in his judgment, of saving the lives of those on board. The steamer was beached at Craig's Point, inside of half a mile from the shore.

The ship was running at the rate of 12 knots an hour. When the ship was nearing the shore he had a boat lowered. A passenger tried to lower a second boat, but did not succeed in doing so. After the steamer struck, the work was begun of getting the passengers to the boat down the steamer's steps. There were between forty and fifty on board. Those who went down the steps into the boats.

He was not at the other end of the boat when the passengers were being taken off, but Mate Whelpley was in the pilot house.

Added David Weston, "The boat was running at the rate of 12 knots an hour. When the ship was nearing the shore he had a boat lowered. A passenger tried to lower a second boat, but did not succeed in doing so. After the steamer struck, the work was begun of getting the passengers to the boat down the steamer's steps. There were between forty and fifty on board. Those who went down the steps into the boats.

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o'clock, when he noticed a blister on the back of the neck. The burns on the body seemed to be slight. The body was found close to where it was thrown down. Witness said he did everything he could to save life and property.

Witness said that it was not customary to keep a list of the passengers. He could not say whether more lives than three were lost or not. He had no knowledge of any more. He knew that some were injured.

When the steamer struck and the boat was being lowered, the purser went down below to assist the passengers. Witness helped passengers over the saloon deck to the main deck, when they were taken on board the small boat. There were the required number of life preservers. He was not sure whether the steamer's hose was used, but noticed when he went below that it was ready for use.

Witness said that he had had a master's certificate about 15 years. Everything possible was done to save life. He went off the steamer into the small boat. Nobody who went off the steamer was injured. He saw Fred Downey in the wheel, and made an attempt to go to him, but the heat was so intense that he was turned back. The men did not get into the boat and leave the women behind. There was not much excitement.

In answer to a juror, witness said he did not know why Downey was so late in getting off the boat. The place where the steamer was beached is flat and muddy without any rocks on the bottom. The shore is gravelly, and he considered it a safe place to beach the boat. It was about 21-2 minutes after the fire before the boat was beached.

Witness did not know how Downey got into the paddle box, but he saw no reason why he should not have got ashore safely. He himself was not turned and he was the last, as far as he knew, in the boat. There was no chance to save any baggage. He tried to go into the baggage room, but the flames cut him off.

He did not know how the fire originated. It was a pure case of accident. There was some pressed hay on board, that he knew he did not know. It had been a usual thing to carry hay on the river for the last thirty years. He could not say that it was a dangerous practice. It was spoken of as being a dangerous kind of freight. It was not customary to store hay near the furnace. There was a companionway of about three feet. The hay was not piled unnecessarily close to the boiler. The space could not come out of the furnace into the hay, because they went out of the smokestack. There was no proper smoking room on the boat. He had no knowledge of anyone smoking near the hay.

A message to the steamship office at Indianapolis was sent by the nearest telephone. Witness gave orders to send for a physician and made provision to have the injured cared for.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock, when Capt. Day will continue his evidence.

## METHODISTS DISAPPROVE.

Withdraw Their Favor From Maritime Young People's Convention—They Have a Grievance.

The Maritime Young People's Convention held their opening meeting last night in the Queen Square church before a large audience. D. A. Morrison occupied the chair, and Rev. H. H. Roach delivered the address of welcome.

The first speaker of the evening was the Rev. Clarence McKinnon, of Sydney, C. B. The text of his remarks was "Good Citizenship," and Mr. McKinnon held the undivided attention of the large audience. "The glory of a country is its manhood," he said. "The man who is given to himself is a wicked influence, but it is only by strenuous and earnest prayer to God that this can be accomplished."

Rev. Dr. McLeod was the next speaker. "Bad citizenship had suggested itself to him while listening to the remarks of the previous speaker. The worst kind he said is the bad citizenship of good men. The men who won't take any interest in public affairs because it will interfere with their business; the men who think they can separate secular and religious things, these men are hypocrites, declared Dr. McLeod. The church is God's instrument for getting at men to teach them the ways of good citizenship.

Today the meetings consist of denominational rallies and are being held in the various churches throughout the city. The Baptists, Free Baptists and Christians are holding joint meetings in the Brussels street church. The Methodists at Queen Square and the Presbyterians at St. John's, King street east.

The morning session at St. John's church was well attended. Addresses were delivered by Revs. A. S. Morton, Clarence McKinnon and the pastor, T. J. Petheringham.

The Methodists feel somewhat aggrieved over the fact that the other denominations took the matter of the programme into their own hands and left them ignorant as to what it was. The consequence was that they had no programme for the morning and after a somewhat informal discussion of the situation they passed a resolution in regard to the organisation of a maritime convention to instruct the Methodist members of the convention that as the necessary preliminary steps had not yet been taken for the organization of such a convention, the Methodist delegates present cannot favor the organization referred to.

At the meeting of the B. Y. P. U. in Brussels street church this morning considerable business was transacted. The president, Rev. H. H. Roach, occupied the chair. The first report was that of the secretary-treasurer. This showed the union embraced 50 societies and had over 2,000 members. They had raised \$1,000 during the year for various purposes and after all expenses had been paid the sum of \$28 remained to their credit.

The president appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, also one to report on the future policy of the union. Rev. H. H. Roach then gave his address on the fundamental elements of union work and life and the meeting closed with a powerful exhortation by Rev. Walter Colley, secretary of the B. Y. P. U. in Chicago.

## BRITISH AMBASSADOR DEAD

Sir Michael Herbert Ambassador to United States, Dies of Rapid Consumption.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Sir Michael Herbert, the British ambassador to the United States, died today at Davos Platz, Switzerland.

A despatch from Paris on September 18th said that Lady Herbert, wife of the British ambassador at Washington, was devotedly nursing her delicate husband back to health at Davos Platz. With the hope of restoring her husband Lady Herbert was lingering at Davos Platz, though the report was that she was in the middle of the year. Lady Herbert was formerly Miss Lilla Wilson, daughter of Richard T. Wilson, the New York banker, and is related to the Vanderbilts, Ogden, Goebel and Astor families.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The death of Sir Michael Herbert was announced at today's session of the Alaskan boundary commission by Chief Justice Alverstone. It was supposedly due to rapid consumption from which the ambassador is known to have suffered from the time of his appointment to Washington.

Counsel on both sides paid tributes to the dead ambassador.

## WHAT IS SERVILE WORK.

The Sunday Desecration Cases Hang on That.

Three Violators in Court Today—They Will Fight Old Law on Technicalities.

At the police court this morning the cases of Sunday desecration preferred against Louis Green, John Sperdaks and Geo. A. Allen, clerk with M. V. Paddock, were brought up. A. W. Macrae appeared for the defendants.

Officer Finlay was sworn and testified that on Sunday the 6th inst., he was assigned to the beat in the vicinity of said stores and that about eight p. m. he saw two men enter Paddock's drug store, buy two cigars, pay for them and one man tender money and receive change. There were other clerks being at the soda water fountain. The doors were open, lights were lit, blinds up and everything going on the same as on an ordinary week day.

The counsel for the defense thought that the case should be dismissed under evidence. The charge was openly desecrating the Lord's Day by servile labor. Openly desecrating the Sabbath is not forbidden, it is servile labor that is classified, not all labor is classified.

The counsel also defined the distinction between the old Jewish Sabbath and other days.

The act, said Mr. Macrae, is an old one, dating back to the seventeenth century, practically the same law is found in the New Brunswick Statutes of 1826.

He advanced the plea that for forty-two years one of the defendants in this case, Mr. Green, and his father had carried on business in St. John and not until late days had the authorities seen anything wrong in their actions in doing business as they had.

His honor, Magistrate Ritchie, remarked that he was of the opinion that if those men before him would keep open and sell on Sunday any merchant in town has the same privilege. The poor widow with her little grocery store around the corner has as much right under the present law as the biggest commercial concern in the city.

Mr. Macrae cited that in the olden times the distinction between work and servile work was drawn by a clerical party. It was aimed at the protection of the lowest class of labor. Actually, at that time there were slaves in St. John. The whole matter he claimed rested on the interpretation of the word, "servile."

The magistrate agreed with Mr. Macrae that the whole thing turns on the word "servile." "I had the old idea," said he, "that as long as a law is on our books it should be respected, but I think the soda water clause should be stricken out. This open selling of different articles on Sunday creates a feeling of looseness amongst our people, not on account of the selling of the stuff, but because of the violation of the law. Such bodies of youngsters as the Tanyard Gang, the Opera House crowd and others, are taught thus to disregard all laws. However I do not believe in extreme measures."

Counsel Macrae contended that it was not servile work that was forbidden, that there was a distinction. Servile labor, does not cover all work, nor does it cover all labor. One must not speak of those engaged in mercantile pursuits as belonging to the laboring class, there is nothing to show that apprentices in the olden days or the new were regarded in the same light as the young men in business. One stood in the light of labor, the other that of professional or commercial life. He thought it was the business of the Dominion parliament to frame laws regarding the Sunday labor question.

He contended, first, that the sale of goods is not servile labor; second, that the sale of goods is not desecration of the Sabbath.

Officer McNamara went on the stand swearing that he saw the store of Louis Green, King street, open on Sunday, that he saw Mr. Green sell cigars and receive money for the same on the 6th inst. This was in the middle of the day. The shop was wide open and business going on like any other day.

Mr. Macrae—Do you report all others who are supposed to violate the Sabbath?

McNamee—No.

Mr. Macrae—Do you report the street cars?

McNamee—No. I didn't know that I had to.

The case is being further heard this afternoon.

## WOULD FORCE BRITAIN TO WAR

To Accede to Demands For Interference Would Give All Enemies Their Desired Chance.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Sir Edward Mallett, former British ambassador to Germany writes to the Times this morning reprehending the attempt of the bishops to force the hands of the government in Macedonian affairs and says that Great Britain could only accede to the bishops' demands by, in plain English, "going to war" if the government made such a move as the bishops demand, writes Sir Edward Mallett, it would be left by the other powers in splendid isolation, and faced with the alternative of an ignominious retreat or war. The former would do infinite harm to the Macedonians, while the latter would mean letting loose the dogs of insurrection and would give the dogs of war and would give the coveted opportunity to Great Britain's innumerable enemies throughout the world.

## Ladies' Furs

Black Sows, \$15.00 to \$18.20  
Black Martin, 9.00 to 20.00  
Stone Martin, 16.50 to 25.00

A splendid assortment of low priced Neckwear from \$1.00 up.

Our line of Ladies' Black Cloth Fur Trimmed Capes, starts at \$8.50.

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An elegant display of all the latest styles in Paris, London and New York pattern Hats. Prices moderate. Inspection invited.

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Hardware, Paints, Glass and Putty.