

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1910

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With cool evenings right at hand, the need of Light-weight Overcoats is not to be denied. Why deny it—and why deny yourself the possession of a model of style and elegance? We are selling a new line, embodying the good new points of fashion, fine materials and skilled tailoring, at \$12.00 to \$27.00. Blacks, Tans and Olives as well as Grays and Browns. Suits! Excellent quality for business wear, Fall weight, at \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00, \$22.00. Others as low as \$10.00. Some as high as \$25.00 and \$27.50—and well worth it. Trousers? Fancy Vests? We have them, and the quality is right.

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## ARCHBISHOP BOURNE GOES TO NIAGARA

Westminster Prelate, in Toronto, Speaks in Favor of Separate Schools—Crossed Ocean With Bishop of London

(Toronto Mail and Empire.) His Grace, Archbishop Bourne, of Westminster, London, the chief Catholic prelate of England, is staying at St. Michael's Palace for a day or two in the course of a tour of Canada before he attends the Eucharistic Congress at Montreal. He leaves today for Niagara Falls and from there will go to Winnipeg and the West as far as the coast. Yesterday morning he said his own private mass at 7 o'clock and then preached the sermon at the high mass held at 10:30 at St. Michael's Cathedral. He took as his text, "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you," Matt. vi. 33. The sermon was an argument in favor of denominational schools on the ground that spiritual training was of greater importance than a practical schooling. He said that man should not hold things material to be more important than the future life. Therein lay the necessity of separate schools, as no secular training could be sufficient to guide people through the crises of life. In taking the most important steps it was the religious training of the youth, not the practical experience of later years, to which man should turn for guidance. His Grace expressed the opinion that it would have been a good thing for England had she remained under the rule of the Roman Catholic church. In the afternoon His Grace, accompanied by Vice-General McCann and the members of his party, made a tour of the city, visiting the various places of interest.

He has been accompanied since he left London on Aug. 12, by Monsignor Ditt, vicar-general of the See of London, and Rev. Arthur Jackson, his private secretary. These two clergymen were the joint secretaries of the first Eucharistic Congress at Rome.

**PILES**  
See testimonials in this paper and get your money back if not cured. Dr. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

## Fashion Hints for Times Readers



BREAKFAST JACKET IN SEAMLESS SHOULDER EFFECT

Very graceful in this loose garment, which is really a long strip of fabric twisted over the shoulders and caught in place with ribbons. These ribbons pass under the lace trimming at the back and catch the garment together in sleeve effect below.

## The Evening Chit-Chat By RUTH CAMERON

"M. R. L. lived there," pointed out the lady with whom I was driving. "You didn't know him? Why, he was a real prominent man. When he died he had the greatest funeral I ever saw. The flowers were something magnificent. There must have been three or four hundred dollars' worth. It was a grand funeral. I wouldn't have missed it for anything." With difficulty I repressed a smile. And then a sigh.

Even into the valley of the shadow we carry the ceremony, the ostentation, and the money attitude of the world. I think our fashionable weddings, to which we bid, not those few whom we really love and who love us, and to whom such an occasion really belongs, but all the curious gaudy crowd of our acquaintance, who come as they would to a play or any other spectacle, are bad enough, but to have funerals on the same plane is even worse. I should like to see funeral services completely abolished and a simple commitment service left as the only burial ceremony, but if there are to be funerals, let them be attended only by a man's close friends who come spontaneously and not by obligation. I wonder if they are yours?

When I am dead, I would not have the rude and gaping crowd. Around me gather, and amid lamentations loud, Tell of my virtues, and with vain regret Bemoan my loss, and leaving me, forget But I would have the few of kindly heart, Who when my death comes, so nobly did their part, And oft by thoughtful deeds their love expressed; These would I have, no more, no less. When I am dead.

## Daily Hints for the Cook

**FRUIT PUNCH.** Juice of 6 oranges, and 1 cup in small pieces, juice of 5 lemons (if oranges are not very sour), 12 can of pineapple and 3 bananas cut fine, and 2 quarts of water.

**CREAM OF CUCUMBER SOUP.** Peel 5 cucumbers, slice and put into enough boiling water to cover. Cook until tender, rub through sieve, pour into saucepan and let it stand on back of stove where it will keep hot, but not boil. Have a cream sauce ready, made by melting two tablespoons butter in pan, stirring into it two tablespoons flour. Add one quart milk, salt and pepper, put over cucumber.

**STEAMED CHOCOLATE PUDDING.** One-half cup sugar, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon butter, 12 cup milk, 1 cup flour, 2 heaping teaspoons chocolate, 1 teaspoon cream of tartar, 12 teaspoon soda. Steam one hour.

**SCOTCH SHORTBREAD.** One-half pound flour, 13 pound unsalted butter, 2 ounces powdered sugar. Sift flour into bowl, rub in the butter smoothly, and add sugar. Knead well with the hand until soft enough to hold together. Form into a ball, press with the palm of the hand until half an inch thick and level the top, with rolling rolling pin. Butter a sheet of note paper and lay on a sheet tin. Decorate the edges with the fingers. Bake in a slow oven until firm and pale brown.

## FIGURES THAT TELL STORIES

### FOREST WEALTH—USE AND DESTRUCTION

SENATOR EDWARDS, president of the Canadian Forestry Association, is on record as saying that if there had been no destruction of the forest, except by the lumberman's axe, Eastern Canada would be practically unbroken timber tract today. This is another way of saying that our forest wealth is not put through the mill and used, but is, for the most part, destroyed by fire. This destruction still goes on, but not with such deplorable rapidity as in former years. The waste which has taken place up to the present is illustrated in the pictures—seven times as much destroyed by fire to know what the United States authority who prepared the figures on which these are based estimates that with a smaller area and a considerably greater cut, the United States has burned as much square mile as Canada. Contrasted with this is the fact that, in such countries as France, Germany, and Switzerland, destruction by fire has been practically overcome, and the annual cut is no greater than the annual increment by forest growth. Also, as the forest is cultivated like other lands, the yield in these countries is much greater than in the untended woods of this continent. The annual growth per square mile for Switzerland is given as more than two and a half times that of Canada, and more than four times that of the United States. The Swiss forests are small, and, being carefully cultivated, yield a greater growth than those of any other country. Russia, Sweden, and Finland, with less careful management, have growths comparable with our own, and, in each of these countries as in Canada, the total cut does not equal the total increment by growth of the forest.

## TWO HUNDRED HEAR HENRI BOURASSA

Nationalist Leader Addresses Canadian Club on Racial Problem in Canada—Loyalty of the French Canadians

Nearly 200 members of the Canadian Club last night listened to an eloquent address by Henri Bourassa on the Racial Problem in Canada. The speaker was received with generous applause. At the close the audience sang in three hearty cheers for the speaker. The president of the club, M. E. Agar, was in the chair.

Mr. Bourassa said he was glad to find himself at last in St. John in response to an invitation which had been often repeated. He had, he said, the advantage of having a bad reputation but then it was so easy to live up to a bad reputation and so hard to live up to a good one. Turning to the topic of the evening, he pointed out the forces which had made Canada a peculiar country. The population was British politically but the people were composed of different races. He did not need to remind them that the opening of Canada was by the French and that the territory was for over a century in dispute between two great nations. Victories and defeats were the fate of the respective armies but the British won the final struggle. The result of these long waged wars, not only in America but in Asia, was the treaty of Paris, under which France abandoned all her claims in North America upon the condition that England accepted the French-Canadian claim. This was as well as he did, but it was worth while to go into the matter a little deeper to inquire into the character of the new British subjects in Quebec.

Many superior students of Canadian history imagined that the French-Canadians were the same people as were to be found in old France. This was a great mistake. They differed widely. All the settlers who came to Acadia or New France were from the northwestern part of France, Normandy and Picardy. These provinces had their own provincial institutions and local self-government. This was long before the days of the centralized political system which now holds in France. No immigration had been under more careful supervision. These people were not sent out, but came out of their own accord, to the church and the state used all means in their power to see that none but fit men and women were allowed to come. This was the reason why this handful of peasants were able to surmount all the difficulties they met with. These men wanted the control of their local affairs. They accepted the allegiance more readily than they would have done to a simply transplanted Frenchman. Fortunately for the English, this question of the French element would gradually assimilate with the English. This question of the maintenance of the dual language was a vexed one. It was quite true that the English language was very largely used. This was no reason, however, why the French could not maintain their language in Canada as well.

**A Vexed Question** Some expressed regret that the French language was not eradicated. Others, more imbued with the spirit of British nationalism, thought that it ought to be allowed to remain. There were some who held that the French element would gradually assimilate with the English. This question of the maintenance of the dual language was a vexed one. It was quite true that the English language was very largely used. This was no reason, however, why the French could not maintain their language in Canada as well.

**A Striking Incident** This country was often said to be a British country, but it was questionable if the majority of the inhabitants are or will be for a long time. The speaker said that he did not seek to deny the right of Englishmen to differ from him as he believed the British Empire was broad enough for all races to keep their traditions, provided they all unite in keeping up the sacred fire of liberty. The French element understood the French-Canadian, and sympathetic with them.

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## TURKEY MAY SOON JOIN THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE

Interesting Developments are Promised in Politics of European Nations

London, Aug. 23.—The sea of international politics has been calm for months. Such changes as have been seen have been towards a placidity most ideal. Only within the past few days have evidences begun to appear of the work of strong undercurrents which promise developments of the first magnitude.

The conflicting elements are naturally centred in the Central European powers on one side and Great Britain, Russia and France on the other, and the object in view has been to decide into which scale Turkey shall be thrown. The manoeuvres and negotiations have so far advanced that it is asserted in well-informed quarters, which would be loath to admit it, that Turkey will join the Triple Alliance within a short time. This would imply an important change of sentiment on the part of the Young Turks.

German influence was predominant at Constantinople during the last years of Abdul Hamid's reign, but the new government eventually expressed its British sympathies, which it was supposed still survived. It was natural, perhaps that the Porte should regard with some misgivings the entente reached by Great Britain and Russia, for the Turk still considers the Muscovite his natural enemy. It was, however, Russia renewed her good understanding with Turkey on the basis of friendship to the new Turkish constitution and the maintenance of the status quo throughout the whole Balkan peninsula.

It is well known in diplomatic circles that a strong effort was made during the latest Cretan crisis to induce Turkey to leave that the protecting powers, Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy, were wilfully careless of Turkish prestige and interest in that most turbulent island, a matter in regard to which Turkish susceptibilities are peculiarly sensitive. Then within a few days Grand Vizier Halil Bey had a long visit at Maribad with Baron Von Aehrenthal, the Austrian foreign minister, and David Bey, the finance minister, was cordially received by the authorities at Berlin and Vienna. David Bey announced rather triumphantly that he wanted a loan of six million pounds, presumably to pay for battleships which Turkey was buying from Germany, but refused to give any guarantee. He said the pledge of the new government was quite security enough. The Ottoman Bank refused to advance the money unless it was secured by the national debt.

David Bey then got the cash on his own terms from the Credit Mobilier, but without in any way considering the French Government. The Credit Mobilier within the last year has been largely reinforced by German capital, and is entirely independent of the French Government. Turkey has also been encouraged to believe that with Austro-German guarantees, her continued existence, and other assistance, she can speedily gain back command of the sea in the Eastern Mediterranean, which latterly has been held by Greece. Add to this Turkey's desire for a long period of quiet reconstruction, and it becomes apparent that the temptation to make a virtual alliance with the Central European powers, is strong. Such a move, however, would have other effects which are not reassuring. Russia would deeply resent it, and probably regard it as a fresh piece of treachery by Austria. Nevertheless, the Czar is in no position at present to give any active expression to his opposition.

Italy also will regard such a development as a new and bitter grievance against Austria, her nominal but long hated ally. Whether this feeling would be sufficiently strong to drive Italy into an Anglo-Russian-French combination is a matter of speculation. Such a Turkish union with Germany and Austria would cause deep exasperation on the part of France, for its future efforts in India and Egypt are unimpaired to contemplate, but with the present Government in power a finger will be raised to prevent it.

A fire programme of the firemen's tournament at the Charlotte county fair in St. Stephen on September 27 and 28, has just been secured. On the 27th there will be the tournament and baseball games for the championship of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. On the 28th horse races, and on the 30th final game of ball and horse races.

**SERG. ARCHIBALD**  
IN THIRD PLACE  
Ottawa, Aug. 24.—There was only one match shot in the D. R. A. meet yesterday, and that was the President's which was shot in the morning. A heavy rain and hail storm in the afternoon drove the marksmen off the range. The President's match at 200 yards, at a target which dropped after forty-five seconds, was won by Pte. Clifford of Toronto; Serg. Archibald of St. John, was third. It was announced that the British Cadet team which is visiting Ottawa, would give a cup to be competed for by the Canadian Cadets as a memorial of their visit. It was also announced that Col. Rodgers, of Ottawa, would give a cup for the British Cadets.

**The Firemen at Truro**  
Truro, N. S., Aug. 23.—The town's 150th birthday and firemen's tournament has at last become a reality and the streets tonight are thronged with the fire ladders in their blue uniforms. The first contingent to arrive were Sydney and New Abington. They came in on the night train from Cape Breton. On arrival they formed up and, headed by their Highland Piper Band, they marched to their hotels.

This afternoon the Charlottetown and New Brunswick boys arrived and the Artillery Band, of St. John, accompanied them. Arches have been erected at different points in the town, but the one that is the most attractive is the one at the junction of Young and Prince streets. It is made up entirely of ladders, flags and fire trophies.

Mayor Snowball of Chatham, has just launched a motor boat with a speed of fifteen miles an hour.