

COUNTS HIS SONS AS ONE DEAD

Aronowitz's First Born Weds Without the Faith—Followers of the Bible Deem it a Curse to Marry a Jew.

New York, Dec. 28.—Woe! Woe! Heaps ashes on the head of Moritche Aronowitz, the Karite, and his cup fill up with bitter herbs. Pluck the hairs from his gray beard one by one and spit upon his doorstep. Revile him in the fish market and make mouths at him on the street corner. For that his eldest son Rahel did yesterday bring the head of his father to the dust in shame and die marry Anna, daughter of Hyman Hoffman.

For that Rahel, forsaking the faith of his fathers, which had remained steadfast against the false belief of the people falsely calling themselves sons of Abraham through these hundreds of years of the second bondage, did accept the faith of the people, the people falsely calling themselves sons of Abraham through these hundreds of years of the second bondage, did accept the faith of the people, the people falsely calling themselves sons of Abraham through these hundreds of years of the second bondage.

The marriage was made in Golden Star Hall at 31 Columbia street at 6 o'clock last night. Hyman Hoffman, the father of the bride, was there to witness, also the mother of the bride and the grandmother and aunts and uncles—all of kin. There was a wedding feast; there was dancing and the music of fiddles. An orthodox rabbi of the orthodox faith gave the union countenance and read the words from the book of laws which made Rahel Aronowitz and Anna Hoffman man and wife. All was well in Golden Star Hall.

But in the little front room on the fourth floor of the tenement at 73 Avenue C at Moritche Aronowitz, the father, patriarch of the faithful few in America, his hands were folded in his lap and his eyes were shut. His daughter Rosa and his younger son Aaron moved on tiptoe as if they were in the house of the dead. They would not disturb their father in his mourning of one who was dead.

It was the weight of hundreds of years that bore upon the shoulders of the patriarch. It was the barrier of a faith broken that rose between himself and his first-born. The struggle that had been for centuries between rabbis and peoples of the same stock who read differently the riddles of the prophets and the lawgivers was the struggle that tore the heart of Moritche Aronowitz.

Follower of the Bible. For he is a "Follower of the Bible," called Karite by the orthodox Jews. He is a schismatic of 15,000 schismatics—all there are in the world of those whose faith is the Bible, and who hate the followers of the Talmud as betrayers of the faith of Abraham. All of the 15,000 Karites have the double score who live in New York are living in Lithuania and the Rumanian provinces; there are ten families of them here, and over those Moritche Aronowitz is the patriarch. They have no rabbi, they have no synagogue; each head of a house reads the prayers for his family. Aronowitz, being the oldest of the ten heads, is spiritually over the other nine, and to the front room of his flat on Avenue C the others come for congregational worship.

Rahel, the first-born of the house of Aronowitz, saw the light in Panovitch, Russia, where his father was a member of a little community of Karites. He came to America when he was yet an infant with his father and his mother; his brother and sister were born here. All the more because of his birth in the community of the "Followers of the Bible" should Rahel have been strong in the faith of his fathers. All the more should he have remembered the bitter hundred years that had passed since Anan, the teacher of Benjamin Nahawend, his disciple, brought a remnant of the children of Zion back into their proclaimed purity of faith. All the more should he have remembered the bitter hundred years that had passed since Anan, the teacher of Benjamin Nahawend, his disciple, brought a remnant of the children of Zion back into their proclaimed purity of faith.

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Few Dared. Since the year 786 of the Christian calendar, when Anan, the founder of the schism from the orthodox faith, is believed to have died, down to the present there have not been two dozen men, so said Rosa Aronowitz yesterday, who have dared to violate the laws of their sect and to take to wife one from the synagogue of the orthodox. Yet Rahel dared.

Since Moritche Aronowitz and his family came to this country, twenty-six years ago, they have lived lives of exile among people of their own blood. None of the community fellowship of the East Side has been theirs to share. They have borne their sorrows alone and their few joys have not even been the subject of congratulation by the neighbors across the hall. Because they were cut off from all their kind by the laws of their faith and by the detestation of all who attended the synagogues about them Moritche Aronowitz and his children had to find their comforts of love and fellowship within the narrow circle of their own kind.

There was never such love of a father for his children, of children for their father, Rosa said this yesterday. Rahel is a painter—a good painter. He loves nothing of the memory of Russia and of the stock of custom and tradition that came over with him when he was a baby. He wants to be an American. He had his education in an American school, for the Talmud schools of the East Side were not for him. He was reading modern books all the time and talking of things of this new world.

Six Months Ago. The great sorrow for Moritche Aronowitz came about six months ago, when Rahel told his father that he was in love with Anna Hoffman and

Fifth Avenue Man Lined Up Against Broadway Brother



By D. G. Shepherd. New York, Dec. 28.—The man on Fifth avenue never dresses in the same style that is affected by the man on Broadway.

The Broadway man is always about a year behind the Fifth-avenue fashion plate, because it is on Fifth-avenue that a certain few men who keep in touch with styles in the world's original, did accept the faith of the people, the people falsely calling themselves sons of Abraham through these hundreds of years of the second bondage.

Just the minute the Broadway man begins to wear his kind of clothes, the man on Fifth-avenue gets something else. The public, all over the United States, follows the man on Broadway in style just as the Broadway man follows the fashion of his Fifth-avenue brother.

This year the difference between Broadway and Fifth-avenue styles is even more marked than usual. The Broadway man runs to a soft hat that pulls down over his face; therefore the Fifth-avenue man is wearing

a black stiff hat, and he sets it far back on his head, exposing his forehead. On Broadway fur collars, or velvet ones, are the vogue; in Fifth-avenue, the tight-fitting, baggy coats, are worn. The collar of the Broadway man's coat always fits snugly; the Fifth-avenue coat collar is loose and soft, in English style, and it hangs clumsily around the linen collar, giving a particularly slovenly and European effect. Broadway is wearing soft, light-fitting gloves; Fifth-avenue therefore chooses loose clumsy chambray skin gloves that do not have buttons. In Broadway, hands are carried in the pockets of loose-fitting, capacious overcoats; in Fifth-avenue the men walk with hands outside and elbows sticking out; there's a crook in the handle of the Broadway cane, so Fifth-avenue wears its cane—Fifth-avenue "stick"—straight, without a crook or any other knob for a handle. Coat sleeves are wide and decorated at the cuffs in Broadway; they are very tight and plain in Fifth-avenue.

Take it all in all, this season the Fifth-avenue man is a queer-looking spectacle, with his clumsy clothes; the worse his clothes fit and the tighter and more uncomfortable they seem the better for him. The Broadway man is natty and dapper. Now the question is: What will the Fifth-avenue man do with next year? Perhaps the shoulders he dislikes now will come in again for him; or the hats that he wears down to his ears will disappear to make way for a jockey cap or an arrangement that looks like a football headpiece. The men who tailor Fifth-avenue are jealous tailors, and it takes the other tailors all over the country not much less than a year to get their ideas and effects. But if a man could secure the Fifth-avenue fashion of this year and wear them in Kansas City, or any other city, it's safe to say that he would make himself the laughing stock of the town. It's better, perhaps to be the year behind.

RACE PROBLEM IN THE SOUTH

Better Sanitary Methods Needed Declares Health Expert to Combat Disregard for Laws Respecting Diseases.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 28.—"It is an unnatural biological condition to have two closely allied species of animal living side by side in the same area," said Dr. Chas. Wardell Stiles, of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, in an address on the "hookworm problem," before the American Society for the Advancement of Science tonight. The white man has brought diseases from Europe which are deadly to the blacks and the negro has brought certain diseases from Africa which are spreading with serious results to the whites, said Dr. Stiles, but he thought that the new movement toward more sanitation in the south would in time overcome the handicap resulting from two alien races, side by side in the same area.

More than 300 division meetings, marked the second day of the convention of scientists and a big attendance listened to addresses on problems of modern scientific and industrial magnitude. The address by Dr. Stiles was one of the most important.

State Forester F. W. Rane urged that entomology and forestry join forces to exterminate the gypsy and brown-tail moth pests. In connection with the big convention 500 delegates from all over the country opened the five days' convention of the American Chemical Society.

That he meant to marry her. The freer was kind with the bride at first so Rosa says—and the father tried to argue, tried to persuade him that he must not soil the honor of his father and of his father's fathers by marrying a woman of the misbelievers. The father even offered to give passage money to any girl of the Karites back in Russia who would wish to come over and marry his son. He said that he would consult with the rabbis of the faith in Panovitch and have them select a good girl who would come over here and marry Rahel. But Rahel persisted.

Moritche Aronowitz tried to believe that in the end his son would remain loyal. He lived day after day in the faith that no flesh of his flesh could stain the name of the household and bring dishonor upon the gray hairs of a father. The last blow came recently when Rahel wanted to his father and told him that he had abandoned the faith of the "Followers of the Bible" and had entered an orthodox synagogue as a true member of the orthodox. Rahel excused himself by saying that he could not marry his Anna unless he became of an American school, for the Talmud schools of the East Side were not for him. He was reading modern books all the time and talking of things of this new world.

Died a Pauper. Toronto, Dec. 28.—Mr. Collingwood, a former diamond merchant here, has died a pauper.

To Stop Tally-Ho Run. Toronto, Dec. 28.—The Lord's Day Alliance is to try and stop Sunday tally ho riding and provide days of rest for civic employees.

HOAXES OF HISTORY SUGGESTED BY COOK

Admiralty Believed to Have Unearthed Systematic Theft of British Wireless Secrets—Draughtsman Arrested.

London, Dec. 28.—The wholesale theft of wireless plans, models and sketches, which in the hands of an expert would reveal all the workings and innermost secrets of the wireless service of the British navy, is charged against Richard Knowlton, who was placed on trial at Portsmouth today. Knowlton is a draughtsman attached to the torpedo schoolship Vernon. In his room were found no less than 80 plans of wireless improvements and certain books of the most confidential character which were issued to officers only.

The authorities attach the greatest importance to the arrest of the accused man, as they contend that if the documents abstracted from the Vernon had reached foreign governments, all the labor of recent years given to the perfection of a wireless system for the British navy, would have been rendered practically fruitless.

Declines Offer. In addition to the several interesting developments in Brokaw's testimony, it became known today that Mrs. Frank J. Gould, Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. White, of Syracuse, and other friends of Mrs. Brokaw had offered to appear as witnesses in her behalf, but counsel for Mrs. Brokaw said he considered his client's case sufficiently strong and declined the offer. These friends were nearly all members of a house party to which Brokaw had strongly objected and it is said they are willing to testify in order to give their version of the affair.

Lockout Spreading to Massachusetts. Boston, Mass., Dec. 28.—Vermont was carried into Massachusetts today when a joint committee made up of one man each of the state unions affected, visited the International Union headquarters at Quincy in an endeavor to arrive at some agreement which will bring the trouble to an end.

After an extended conference with James Duncan, International secretary-treasurer of the general union and first vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and the International executive committee of the general union, the following statement was given out by the Vermont trade unionists previous to their departure for home:

"Our conference with the officers of the International Union at Quincy has resulted in a drafting of a proposition which will be submitted to the local unions in Vermont, and, if approved by them, to the granite manufacturers association, too, which we hope will result in peace. The terms of that proposition cannot be made public at present. It first must be submitted to the unions of Vermont."

BROKAW HAS BAD DAY ON STAND

Defendant in Notorious Divorce Proceedings Involves Himself in Contradictory Statements.

New York, Dec. 28.—W. G. Brokaw had a bad day of it on the stand at Mineola, L. I., today. Previously he had testified on his attitude of fairness toward his wife, who is suing for separation with alimony of \$60,000 a year, but today, under skillful cross-examination by her lawyer, he was forced to admit that he had accused her in a letter to his mother-in-law, of loving another man, of drinking too much port wine and of smoking cigarettes. He also admitted that the secretary, Byford, assisted him in breaking down the door of his wife's bedroom.

Brokaw was in an irritable mood and forgetful of details. The pretty plaintiff, however, was in as light humor as her husband's was dark. Almost buried in white furs, she sat plain a few feet of the witness and smiled often. The court room was crowded.

Saloons Galore. Within four months police were arresting eight to ten drunken men and women every day. Hot weather came on. Beer wagons clattered up and down the streets before the sun was up. Every man or every man's neighbor had a saloon in his kitchen.

When were distributing it to wives of neighbors, while their husbands were at work. But the police couldn't see any money passed. And another remarkable thing was seen: Just after the people voted the town wet again, this time by 1500 majority, the problem grew from one of law to one of morals. Then the voters, as well as the police, were roused.

Women on the streets increased in number. They kept liquor in their rooms. Young girls cared for in missions increased. They blamed liquor for their downfall. And there was no legal way to stop it.

The recent fight between the drys and the wets was a bitter one. Mayor S. Rose, of Milwaukee, the city that would dry up without breweries, lectured for the saloon men. So did Atty. Clarence E. Darrow, of Chicago. But more powerful than their arguments were the rights that they pointed out on the streets.

The balance shifted and the town went wet. So the saloons, with their locked doors and their grimy windows will open again in May. So did Atty. But this question, now asked in a score of states of this union, has got to be answered before long.

If a town decides to prohibit, shall it not be given a fair chance by the outside to carry out its purpose?

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WORCESTER IS METEORIC MORE

A Saloon at Every Corner Better for Massachusetts Town Than a Bar in Every Kitchen Declares Chief of Police.

By W. G. Shepherd. Worcester, Mass., Dec. 28.—"Better a saloon on every corner than a bar in every kitchen."

In these words Chief of Police David R. Matthews explained to me tersely and clearly why Worcester, a city of 128,000 people and the biggest dry town in America, had voted itself back into the wet column by a decided majority.

The kitchen saloon did it. The Express companies helped. But above all the discouraging failure again illustrates what so many American municipalities already know, that you can't prohibit in any town unless your state and national laws help you. So long as intoxicants can be shipped anywhere in the country, John Barleycorn will sneak into the drier community and there he is sure to do his worst.

Mayor James Logan and Chief Matthews could and did enforce the laws closing saloons. But they found they could do nothing to stop the beer and whiskey men of other cities and states who fed fat their pocketbooks on the human thirst that dwelt in Worcester.

Arrests Fall Off. In the last wet month, arrests for all cases were 640, and for drunkenness 450. The first dry month the arrests had fallen to 380 and for drunkenness to 145. The majority for dry saloons had been only 209 that election but dry sentiment was growing all the time.

Another month came, and the alcoholic war at the city hospital was empty. The dead saloons, with dusty bars and grimy windows, stood mute reminders of the days of unrestrained drinking, of unhappy homes, of delirium tremens, of straitjackets.

Then a change dawned. There were enough arrests for drunkenness to make the police take notice. Chief Matthews put a brigade of men watching express and freight offices.

Astonishing! The first dry month 243 cases of beers, 20 kegs of it and 243 quarts of whiskey were shipped in. Some of it was dropped off at the homes of Worcester's very best people. But most of it went into the workman's kitchen.

"We're up against 250 kitchen saloons," Chief Matthews reported to Mayor Logan. The following month liquor shipments jumped again. There were 1152 cases of bottled beer, 115 kegs and 281 gallons of whiskey shipped in.

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AUCTION SALES.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

Property on corner City Road and Haymarket Square, consisting of Store and Three Flats. Enquire F. L. POTTS, Auctioneer, Etc., Phone—373, P. O. Box 298.

T.L.C. T. L. Coughlan AUCTIONEER. 70 Princess St. ST. JOHN, N. B. Clifton House Building.

Liquor License Act 1896

THE LIQUOR LICENSE COMMISSIONERS for the district of the City of Saint John will meet in the office of the Inspector, Jardine's Building, Prince William street, on Thursday the 13th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering all applications for licenses to sell liquor in the City of St. John, under the aforesaid act, during the ensuing year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1910, and also for the purpose of hearing any objections that may be taken to any such applications.

J. B. EAGLES, J. W. LINTON, FLORENCE MCCARTHY. Dated at the City of Saint John, N. E., this 28th day of December, 1909. By order of the Commissioners, JOHN B. JONES, Secretary.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN SERVICE West of Montreal

Train No. 1 After December 31st will run between Winnipeg and Calgary only.

Train No. 2 will leave Vancouver December 31st, and arrive in Calgary and Winnipeg only until about March 1st.

W. B. HOWARD, D. P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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1c. per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of 4.

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WANTED—By competent young man a position with general office work or collecting. Apply O. B. Co. Standard.

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When ordering your Sunday SHOW CARDS W. O. STAPLES, CARD WRITER and WINDOW DECORATOR, 102 Prince William Street.

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed by the Common Council of the City of Saint John to committees of the said Council for conducting the sale of the Fisheries for the ensuing year, pursuant to law, hereby give notice that the Fisheries Lots along the East Side of the Bay, River and Harbor, and also the Fisheries heretofore enjoyed and possessed by the inhabitants on the East Side of the Harbor, with those in and adjoining Navy Island, and also the Fisheries Lots on the Western side of the Bay, will be sold at Public Auction on TUESDAY, the FOURTH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Saint John, for the said sale, during the ensuing year, to end on the 31st day of December, 1910.

Dated the 15th day of December, 1909. JAMES H. FRINK, JOSEPH A. LIKELY, EDWARD W. BRIDGES, FRANK L. POTTS, JOHN B. W. BAXTER, JAMES F. BELVEA, A. O. HAVELOCK WILSON.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the Provisions of Chapter One Hundred and Forty One of the Consolidated Statutes of New Brunswick, 1902, "Respecting Assignments and Preferences by Insolvent Persons," that Joseph E. Dunbar, of the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, has this day with the consent of a majority of his creditors, computed according to said Act, made a general assignment of the benefit of his creditors under the provisions of said Act, to the undersigned, George H. V. Belyea, of the City of Saint John, aforesaid, Barrister.

AND ALSO, that a meeting of the creditors of the said Joseph E. Dunbar will be held in my office, number 45 Canterbury Street, in the City of Saint John, on Tuesday, the 29th day of December, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the appointment of Inspectors and giving of notices with reference to the disposal of the estate and for the transfer of the business of said Joseph E. Dunbar, as may be proposed before the said meeting.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE, that all creditors are required to file their claims duly proven with the undersigned Assignee, within three months from the date hereof, unless further time be allowed by the Judge of the Supreme or County Court, and that all claims not filed within the time limited, or such further time, if any, as may be allowed by any such Judge, shall be wholly barred of any right to share in the proceeds of the estate, and that said Assignee shall be at liberty to distribute the proceeds of the estate to the creditors of said Joseph E. Dunbar, as aforesaid, did not exist without prejudice to the liabilities of the Debtor therefor.

Dated the 16th day of December, A. D. 1909. GEORGE H. V. BELVEA, Assignee.

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