

## The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 8, 1910.

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### THE EVENING TIMES THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers.

These papers advocate:  
British Connection  
Honesty in Public Life  
Measures for the Material Progress and Moral Advancement of our Great Dominion.  
No Graft  
No Deals

"The Shamrock, Thistle, Rose entwines The Maple Leaf forever."

#### FAITH IN ST. JOHN

That people elsewhere have more faith in St. John than its own people have was the statement made by a former citizen to this paper yesterday. He lived now in the west, and he told this story:—Coming east from Vancouver on the train, he fell into conversation with a Montreal man and one from another western city, on the subject of real estate. One of them, who has investments in Vancouver, gave an illustration of his experience of the rise in real estate values in that city. There was a general discussion of conditions in various cities, and the St. John man asked him who had invested in Vancouver what city he believed to be the most promising at the present time. To his surprise the other replied:—"St. John, New Brunswick." The former St. John man remarked that he had not expected this answer, and the other replied that he had been in this city some months before, and had seen a small investment, and believed that his five years' real estate would be higher in St. John. Then he made a remark that the oldest part of it was the people of St. John themselves, not as confident as other people with regard to the coming growth of the city. Another St. John man, who recently returned from a western tour, stated that the general impression which he heard when he spoke of the city was that St. John was a good town, but it needed to display more energy.

Is there a basis of truth for these impressions of opinion? St. John people should ask themselves the question.

#### THE TILLEY MEMORIAL

Sir Leonard Tilley was a distinguished citizen of New Brunswick and one of the fathers of confederation. He rose by reason of his great ability to high position, and served his country well during the formative period, when even the most sanguine did not dream of the greatness that in so short a period has come to the Dominion of Canada. He was one of those who had the vision of a great future, and labored for its realization. We are still too near to the period of his active life to get an unbiased estimate of his political career; but men of all parties agree that he was a splendid type of the Canadian citizen, and one whose status may worthily stand in this city, where so much of his life was spent, and where that life came to an end in honored old age.

It is well to commemorate the lives of distinguished citizens, and in the province of New Brunswick too little attention has been given to the matter. St. John has made a good beginning this year, in the erection of memorials, and so excellent a spirit should not be permitted to depart from us.

#### THE HAGUE AWARD

The award of the Hague tribunal in the fisheries dispute between the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, is favorable to the British contentions in the more important points. It is intimated from Washington that another arbitration may be sought at a later date to define the meaning of the term "reasonable," as it is applied in one section of the award, but speaking generally the matter is settled. Each party is upheld in some of its contentions, but the United States admits that Britain wins on the main points. The London Morning Post makes a bitter attack on the British government, alleging that its diplomacy during the period of the dispute prior to arbitration is to be blamed for the fact that the United States gained any advantage, but the Post is looking to political effect in its utterances, and is therefore not to be taken seriously. A vexed question of grave importance has been settled in a peaceful manner, and that is a very important consideration. For a second time Canada has been victorious in a dispute with the United States, settled by arbitration.

#### WHERE EDUCATION FAILS

The following striking statement on the failure of the educational system of the United States is made in the Literary Digest:—"A fifty per cent waste of raw material in any manufacturing plant would be care-

fully looked after by the owner; but this country faces a 50 per cent deficit in its city school children without enquiring into the causes. Last June 200,000 boys and girls about fourteen and a half years old completed successfully the prescribed eight years of school study but they had left behind in their course 200,000 others who failed to reach the goal."

Dr. Luther M. Gulick, who is physical director of the schools of New York, finds four great sources of loss, as follows:

- 1—A lack of adjustment between the length of the compulsory education and the length of the school course.
- 2—Preventable ill-health or removable physical defects.
- 3—Irregular school attendance.
- 4—The courses of study are either too difficult or not adapted to the average pupil.

Dr. Gulick argues that children should begin school when they are six or seven, and graduate at fourteen or fifteen, and there should be compulsory attendance during that period. Since there is considerable loss through ill-health or physical defects, there should be medical inspection and a follow-up system to see that defects are removed. The striking statement is made that children with bad teeth are on an average six months behind in school with good teeth. Again, medical inspection can prevent the spread of infectious diseases. A plea is made for proper ventilation of schools and for insistence upon the rule that buildings and pupils must be clean. The example of London and some smaller cities is cited, where every child of school age is located and every absentee scholar followed up.

"The question raised by Dr. Gulick is as important in Canada as in the United States. In St. John, for example, a large percentage of children do not get the benefit of the full school course up to the high school, and there is much loss due to defects that could be remedied by proper inspection and care. Too often, in the police court, mere youths appear who can scarcely read and write. These and the like are not given a fair start in life. Society falls in its duty toward them."

#### THE PROBLEM OF CRIME

The Prison Reform League of the United States, in a recent publication, declares that violent crime, especially by youthful offenders, is increasing. It pleads for more enlightened methods of dealing with criminals. A reviewer of the publication says that the new school of criminology refuses to confine its attention to the mere fact that a crime has been committed, and insists on penetrating to the causes of the crime. Thus, it says, crime and the treatment of criminals are held up to inspection as an inseparable part of a world-wide economic problem. Prof. Bushnell is quoted as calculating that the United States spends annually \$6,000,000 for the suppression of crime, and yet finds itself more and more incapable for the task.

This is a very serious statement and lends force to the plea for a better system of treating criminals. How would it do to try strict law enforcement for a period, and let it be known that just petition would not fall because of farical proceedings in the courts? Humane treatment is desirable, but lax enforcement of law encourages persons of criminal tendencies to commit crime, and the United States has been notorious in that respect. The problem is not one that can be solved by a general distribution of sweets.

The farmers of New Brunswick should have a better system of roads to enable them more readily to market their products. They should insist upon having it.

A Montreal exchange complains of the brutal treatment of horses by heartless drivers, who vent their anger upon overloaded animals, or beat them through mere wantonness. There is too much of such treatment of horses in all cities. Our Montreal contemporary well says:—"This question should be taken up by our board of control and instructions issued to the police that every man found abusing his horse or horses should be arrested and given the maximum punishment. It would be well if our citizens would co-operate in this work and report to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals every case they saw of brutality to horses. If this were done for a few months drivers would become more careful and a large part of the cruelty would be a thing of the past. Consideration for dumb animals is something which should appeal to us of us. It is not too trivial a matter for the biggest business man to consider. Man has no more faithful servant than the horse and the least we can do is to treat him humanely and kindly."

#### WHY WORMS TURN BACK

Neal Ball, the only player in the major baseball leagues who ever made a triple play unassisted, is convinced that worms understand baseball. Accordingly, when he talks baseball to a woman, he adopts a facetious tone. "A woman once said to me," he tells the story, "I love baseball, Mr. Ball. I love especially to watch the man at the bat. It is so cute, too, the way he keeps hitting the ground gently with the bat's end. Why does he do that, though?" "Well, you see, madam," I said, "the worms have an annoying habit of coming up to see who's batting, and that naturally puts a man out a bit; so he just taps them on the head lightly, and down they go."

#### THE LOWLY LIFE

A little flower so lowly grew,  
So lowly was it left,  
That heaven looked like an eye of blue  
Down in its rocky cleft.

What could the little flower do  
In such a darksome place,  
But try to reach that eye of blue  
And climb to kiss heaven's face?

And there's no life so lone and low  
But strength may still be given  
From narrowest lot on earth to grow  
The straighter up to heaven.

—Gerald Massey.

#### IN LIGHTER VEIN

THIRTY SHE LIES.

Meeker—"Just one year ago today I led my wife to the altar."  
Bleeker—"You did, eh?"  
Meeker—"Yes, and then there my leadership ended."—Judy.

#### LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE

Mr. Spriggins (gently)—My dear, a Washington man was shot at by a burglar, and his life was saved by a button which the burglar struck.  
Mrs. Spriggins—Well, what of it?  
Mr. Spriggins (meekly)—Nothing, only the button must have been on—New York Weekly.

#### EXERCISE FOR YOUNG LADIES

Throwing a fellow over.  
Tossing one's head in the air.  
Jumping at a chance.  
Pushing one's self forward.  
Getting in the swing.  
Fishing for an invitation.  
Shooting arch glances at a man.  
Twisting him round the little finger.  
Casting about for an excuse.  
Running up millinery bills.  
—Boston Transcript.

#### TRUE SENSE OF PROPORTION

With keen appreciation of Boston as the "hub of the universe," and from his home in one of the suburbs, a seventy-year-old boy recently wrote to an aunt in the Middle West.

"Mother is teaching me. I am writing the history of the world. The first one (volume) is about New England, and the second one is to be about Greece."—Harper's Magazine.

#### WHAT HE WANTED

Earnest But Proxy Street-Corner Orator—"I want land reform; I want housing reform; I want educational reform; I want—"

Bored Voice—"Chloroform."—Manchester Guardian.

#### PRESENTS OF MIND

"Hello!" exclaimed a London cost-manager on meeting an acquaintance. "What damages did you get for being in that motor 'bus accident?"

"Heavy ones, my boy," was the reply, accompanied by a grin. "I got £20 for myself and £20 for the misus."

"The misus?" Was she hurt, too?"

"Yes, but she had the sense of mind to fetch her one over the 'ead' fore we was rescued."—Buffalo Commercial.

#### LOOKED ON AS GREAT

VICTORY FOR LABOR

The Long Struggle in New York Resulted in Abolition of Sweat Shops

The cloakmakers' strike, one of the greatest industrial disturbances in the history of American labor has ended, and 70,000 garment workers, who have been idle for nine weeks will return to work. The losses of them and those dependent on them—50,000 souls in all were on the point of eviction and hundreds had already been forced on the streets. The industrial loss to employers and employees has run high into the millions. In loss of wages alone the total has been estimated at more than \$10,000,000, while the loss to manufacturers, jobbers and retailers of the country over has been computed at ten times that amount.

In spite of the stupendous readjustment involved, the strike has been in the main notable for its peacefulness. There were numerous cases of petty disorder, but no serious outbreaks. The manufacturers brought forth from Justice Goff, of the supreme court, an injunction in which he ruled that any strike called to demand the closed shop involved a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

Julius Henry Cohen, counsel for the manufacturers' association, describes the agreement signed by him and representatives for their people.

"No principle has been surrendered by the manufacturers, yet the union may truly claim that they have won a great victory. The union and the manufacturers believe in the union and in the principle that all who desire its benefits should share in its burdens."

#### Sweat Shop Gone

One essential of this victory, and one important not only to strikers but to the output of the industry, is the abolition of all contract work at home. Hereafter garments made in New York will be manufactured under sanitary conditions. There will be no more sweat shops. It was familiarity with the conditions under which many garment workers worked that drew the hearty support of Samuel Gompers, who urged the strikers to fight for their beliefs until the last penny and the last crust had gone. The work on which all previous efforts at mutual conciliation have split has been the closed shop. That rock has now been avoided by the adoption of the "preferential union shop" idea, for which Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, is given full consideration. In the article of agreement the idea is thus described. Each member of the manufacturers is to maintain a union shop where union standards as to working conditions, hours of labor and rates of wages prevail and where, when hiring help, union men are preferred; it being recognized that, since there is difference of degrees of skill, employers shall have the freedom of selection as between one union man and another, and shall not be confined to any list, nor bound to follow any prescribed order whatever.

The settlement of the strike averts a crisis on the crowded East Side with thousands out of work and unable to pay rent, the courts were literally swamped with eviction proceedings and mothers and children being rendered shelterless.

Money has been so tight on the East Side that many landlords are letting their rooms by the week on the theory that it takes less time to winnow the paying from the penniless tenants.

#### DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain cure for all kinds of skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, etc. It is made of the finest ingredients and is guaranteed to give relief in every case.

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Census Man—"Now your age, madam. How old are you?"  
Mrs. Giddy—"It's none of your business, and I'll never tell you in this world."  
Census Man—"All right, madam; I'll put you down as forty-three."  
Mrs. Giddy—"Why, you horrid thing! I'm only thirty-eight!"—Harper's Weekly.

Thursday, September 8, 1910  
Store open till 9 o'clock

**An Exhibition of GOOD SHOES Is Here**

A new line of Men's Fine Boots, prices \$3.45 to \$6.50, opened yesterday.

Exclusive patterns, widths to fit, prices that please.

Come and be benefited.

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Foot Furnisher  
519-521 Main St.

**GOOD SCHOOL SHOES**

Beware of trash!  
Many stores are crying school shoes at prices wonderfully small. What of it, if the shoes are poor—coarse leather, spongy soles, carelessly made? Economy doesn't lie along that route.

Pay as much as you can for school shoes; get Goodyear welt, if possible. It is stronger, easier, holds its shape better and is cheaper, though it costs more.

**STRONGER**, because the welt gives flexibility, and because the stitches are side-ways, not up and down; no hard ridge inside and no tacks in the shoe.

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Goodyear Welt Shoes for Boys and Girls, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50, all sizes.

Other good School Shoes at \$1.50 and \$1.75.

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This is a neckless year. Every indication points to a large sale of Fancy Necklaces this coming fall.

We have made special efforts to meet this demand, and have on hand some beautiful specimens of craftsmanship in this particular, as in all other lines of jewelry.

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**ODD CLOTHING MATERIAL**  
Fabrics Made From Stone, Spun Glass and Paper

(From Tit-Bits)

The Russians are manufacturing a fabric from the fibre of a filamentous stone from the Siberian mines, which is said to be of so durable a nature that it is practically indestructible. The material is soft to touch and pliable to the extreme, and when soiled has only to be placed in a fire to be made absolutely clean.

Iron cloth is largely used today by tailors everywhere for the purpose of making collars of costs set properly. This cloth is manufactured from steel wool and has the appearance of having been woven from horse hair.

Wool not the product of sheep is being utilized abroad for the making of men's clothing. This is known as "limestone" wool, and is made in an electric furnace. Powdered limestone mixed with certain chemicals is thrown into the furnace and after passing through a furious air blast it is tossed out as fluffy as wool. When made into lengths of cloth, a pair of trousers or a coat made of this material cannot, it is claimed, be burned or damaged by grease, and is as flexible as cloth made of sheep's wool.

An English manufacturer has succeeded in making a fabric from old ropes. He obtained a quantity of old rope and cordage, unravelled it and wove it by a secret process into a kind of cloth. The resultant material he dyed a dark brown. The stuff was worn by the manufacturer himself, and it is said that he has a large trade in this line in the British colonies.

A novelty in dress for women is spun glass cloth, which may, it is said, be had in white, green, lilac pink and yellow shades. The inventor of this fabric was an Austrian and his invention was said to have resulted in the production of a material as bright and flexible as silk. The first lady to wear a gown of this material was one of the royal rank. It was of a very delicate shade of pink lavender shot with pink and its peculiar sheen reminded her admirers of the sparkle of diamond dust.

Paper clothes were worn by the Japanese.

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of distinctive beauty and value is to be had in greater variety than right here. Our fine jewelry contains many articles to attract you—watches, chains, fobs, rings, bracelets, stick pins, and all the novelties imaginable in gold and silver. And our prices are cut close for exhibition week.

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