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ST. JOHN STAR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 24, 1903.

STEALING, AND OTHER CRIMES.

Half a dozen thousand years ago, before Moses was born, there were eleven Commandments. One of them was dropped when the Israelites received the law from Mount Sinai. This one might well be brought into effect at the present day by order of the Christian Church. It could be found useful in St. John. It was, "Thou shalt not get drunk," and a clause might be added to it, "Thou shalt not beat thy wife." Such a commandment if put in the table with the other ten might induce magistrates and others to inflict some fitting punishment on people who now will deserve it. One of the ten commandments is, "Thou shalt not steal." A man who steals is committing a very serious crime. A sailor came to St. John a few days ago, got drunk and stole two or three overcoats. He had no use for the coats. He did not want them and he did not know what to do with them, but he was drunk and took them simply because the whiskey made him do so. The chances are that if sober he would never have thought of such a thing. This man was given four years in Dorchester. He will cost the country something over \$1000. That is what the taxpayers hand out because of the action of a glass of had whiskey. Two days ago in the police court a man appeared on the charge of assaulting his wife with a stick and with a fist. He had done this before and according to the woman's story he had done it more than once. Also according to her story he was not always drunk when committing these assaults. On previous occasions he had been let go. On Wednesday he was again let go. After his first arrest he was warned that if he punched his wife again he would be punished. He did punch her again and he was not punished. There is no guarantee that he will not use his stick or the fist from today or tomorrow or any other day and get her once more. But if he had taken a glass of whiskey and borrowed an overcoat which he did not want his wife would have been free of him. It would be no wonder to make him drunk and have him steal. There would be four or five years freedom from brutal assaults. There are a lot of men like this in St. John. Quite a number of women are beaten every week and a good many children go cold and hungry because brutal fathers are not afraid to act badly. Stealing an overcoat is a serious crime because it is a violation of one of the Commandments, but a man who would steal a whole clothing store is infinitely better than the creature who would strike a woman.

MR. HAZEN'S DISCOVERY.

Various newspapers supporting the Hazen Government have recently discovered for their own edification that in the report of the expert auditor appointed to examine the provincial accounts there are reflections upon the late government. This discovery it has been alleged was accidentally made by Mr. Hazen. As a matter of fact the auditor's report was received in Quebec. The first section shows the balance sheet, and immediately upon the receipt of this Hon. Mr. Robinson placed it before the public through the press of the province. This was a short time before the election. The second section of the report reached Mr. Robinson just at the time his resignation was handed to the Lieut.-Governor. It was sent by Mr. Robinson to Hon. Mr. Tweedie with the request that it be transmitted to Premier Hazen. This was done and Mr. Hazen on perusing the report found what he has since claimed to be reflections on the Robinson Government. In no way was the late Government criticised by the auditor. The report, it is true, contained recommendations that more up-to-date methods of bookkeeping should be employed. Such charges as were suggested were entirely in accord with the views previously expressed by Messrs. Tweedie, Pugsley and Robinson, while in office. Hon. Mr. Tweedie when Provincial Secretary frequently pointed out that new methods should be introduced, but he also explained that the change could not very well be made while the office of Auditor General was held by Mr. Beck, who was then old and fixed in his ways. Mr. Loudon, the present Auditor General, had, previous to the receipt of the report, made changes in the system of bookkeeping and the reforms suggested by the Toronto auditor were contemplated by both Mr. Robinson and Mr. Loudon. These facts will be brought out during the coming session of the legislature. In attempting to discover another complaint against the late government Mr. Hazen and his party have evidently been trying to divert attention from their own broken promises to abolish the office of Solicitor General and to introduce other reforms. The Hazen Government will be called upon to administer the affairs of the province on the merits of the party itself and not on criticisms and charges falsely made against the late government.

CARNEGIE PENSIONS.

A few days ago Mr. Andrew Carnegie announced that he had added five million dollars to the original amount set apart by him for the establishment of the system of pensions for teachers. The first gift was ten millions and the trustees of the fund were instructed that professors and teachers in denominational institutions or state aided colleges could not qualify. The additional five millions is given in order that state colleges may be included in the list. Those supported by the various denominations are not yet provided for. This will make very little difference to the Maritime Provinces for some considerable time. A few years ago the trustees of the Carnegie fund who were allowed considerable latitude decided to make an exception in the cases of Dr. Harrison and Professor Bailey in the University of New Brunswick which college was not intended to participate in the benefits of the pension system. Hereafter the University of New Brunswick will be among those regularly qualified to receive the pensions. No other colleges in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia will be affected by the new provision and it will depend wholly upon the trustees whether Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, will be included. At any rate there are not now in either the University of New Brunswick or Prince of Wales any teachers who will within the next score of years be in a position to apply for the Carnegie pensions.

MIKE SULLIVAN GOT

DECISION OVER GARDNER

At the End of Twenty Five Rounds Fought Last Night at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, April 24.—In the arena erected just outside the city, Mike Sullivan, of Boston, was given the decision over Jimmy Gardner, of Lowell, Mass., last night, after twenty-five rounds that were all in favor of Sullivan. The verdict of James J. Jeffries, the referee, was a popular one. Sullivan had the adroitness and coolness, but lacked the strength to deliver a knockout although several times he had Gardner at his mercy and slugged away at his opponent's unprotected jaw without the power to bring about an earlier result.

TOWN IS THREATENED

WITH DESTRUCTION

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 24.—A special to the Picayune from Jackson, Miss., says that a serious fire threatens to destroy Raymond, Miss., about fifteen miles from Jackson. Raymond appeared to Jackson for the fighting apparatus, but before it left word arrived stating that help would be useless because the water supply had been cut off. Communication with Raymond was then lost.

INSURE EMPEROR'S LIFE

TO PROTECT THEMSELVES

LONDON, April 24.—A committee of Vienna citizens which is arranging for the jubilee pageant in honor of Emperor Francis Joseph has just insured the Emperor's life with a British company for \$1,750,000, until June next in order to cover the expenses of preparations of the celebration in event of his death before they occur.

CONGO ANNEXATION.

LONDON, April 24.—It is understood that the conditions under which Great Britain is willing to recognize the annexation of Congo Independent State to Belgium, communicated to the Belgian Government by Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, included the establishment of free trading and the abolition of forced labor. The delay in the receipt of a reply from Belgium is interpreted to mean that Government finds it difficult to comply with Great Britain's demands, probably owing to the attitude of numerous companies holding monopoly concessions.

To Die at Dawn.

At the Opera House tonight the most sensational play of the week "To Die at Dawn" will be presented for the first time by the Harder-Hall Stock Company. The scene of the play is in Kentucky.

Mr. Lawrence Lee, the playwright, has woven a particularly exciting and sensational dramatic story. The interest is increasingly strong from the reading of the will in the first act, the stealing of it and murder of the executor, and the rescue of the heroine from the water-wheel which is seen in operation in the second act; through the prison scene and the escape of the heroine from Mammoth Cave in the third act, to the death of the villain at the hands of the man he had wronged in the last act.

The members of the company are fitted with congenial roles: Hazel Carlton, Billy Allen, Otto Oretto, and the Dancing Dames will be seen in new and entertaining specialties. The play "To Die at Dawn" is one of the strongest in the company's repertoire.

CRIME COSTS NEW YORK \$35,000,000 EVERY YEAR

The Country as a Whole, It is Estimated, Suffers an Annual Loss of Fully \$600,000,000 From Weak and Vicious Inhabitants.

The most accurate statistics obtainable show that crime and the results of crime entail upon the city of New York an annual expenditure sufficient to build a new subway every year. Last year, for example, the items of expenditure fairly chargeable to this cause alone reached a total of \$85,562,132.24, an amount sufficient to defray the cost of the Fourth Avenue Subway for which some Brooklynites are clamoring so insistently and leave something like \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 over to be applied to other needed improvements. State, county, and city authorities in the state, outside of greater New York, are not so particular about the prevention, detention and punishment of crime, says W. R. Evans. The average citizen, too, is too indifferent to regard details which do not come under his immediate observation, is apt to cherish the delusion that the cost of maintaining the police department, the criminal courts, prison and reformatory institutions, represents the cost of crime to the community. As a matter of fact, as he begins dimly to realize when he takes stock of his missing watch or his morning after a successful raid on his cozy flat, they are only a few of the items which enter into the total bill of crime. One of the first to be brought to his attention after his own personal loss will be the District Attorney's office, which, with its many assistants and elaborate machinery for bringing the criminal to justice, adds nearly half a million a year to the cost of crime to the City of New York. The figures for 1902 were \$44,190, which should be added to the \$41,848,941 appropriated for the maintenance of the Police department.

Besides these more conspicuous items it has been pointed out by Eugene Smith, who made an exhaustive study of the subject for the International Prison Congress a few years ago, that there is hardly an item of public expenditure that is not directly or indirectly enlarged by reason of the existence of crime that would not be eliminated if crime would be eradicated. Existing methods of dealing with criminals afford inadequate means of ascertaining exactly what properties are chargeable to crime. It would be impossible to say, for instance, what proportion of the time of our state legislatures is devoted to the preparation of penal statutes, the erection and regulation of penal institutions and appropriations for their maintenance. In the same way the executive department of the state government, which is charged with enforcement of the law and listens to appeal from its judgments, is brought into almost continuous contact with the criminal business of the state. The criminal business makes vastly greater demands upon the public treasury, however, for the reason that in civil cases costs and counsel fees are borne by the parties to a suit, while in criminal cases all charges and fees, frequently including fees for the prisoner's attorney, are a matter of public expense. Three great modern trials of recent years—those of Molloy, Patrick and Harry K. Thaw—added several hundred thousand dollars each to the total figures of the cost of crime to New York.

The military expenses of the state are another item a proportion of which is fairly chargeable to the cost of crime, since the chief value of the National Guard in times of peace is at a standing menace to evil-doers. Even the regular army is sometimes called upon to perform police duty. Pennsylvania, Montana, Colorado, Nevada, and some of the other western states have had the experience of this within recent years. The inmates of almshouses, asylums and similar institutions number approximately 300,000 for the country at large, one-fifth of which are supported by private charity, the other four-fifths by a public expense of nearly \$60,000,000 annually. Crimes more than all other causes combined operate to crowd these public institutions, and it is estimated that at least one-half the expense of maintaining public charities, that means a little more than \$20,000,000 for the City of New York. The sheriff's office is another institution which is charged with the enforcement of the law and supplies the department of public buildings, lighting and supplies the corner's office and

rents paid for offices and buildings in which to house the several departments of government. Other items of public expense properly chargeable in part to crime and the results of crime are the maintenance of the county clerk's office, the department of taxes, commissioners of accounts, the department of health, the fire department, each in the proportion of 20 per cent., and law department, commissioner of jurors and supreme court expenses, each 10 per cent. In the total estimate should also be included 10 per cent. of the interest on the public debt and 10 per cent. of the redemption fund. A similar proportion of the city debt itself, likewise properly assignable to the same cause, amounts to \$75,562,100. Recent outbreaks of Black Hand and

other crimes of violence among aliens have induced a popular belief that this class constitutes the greater part of our criminal population. Doubtless this belief has arisen from the spectacular display which certain bands of organized alien criminals surround their work, for the facts are less alarming when considered in the light of additional information. On June 30, 1902, the date to which a census of the prison population of the United States was compiled as a supplement to the last complete census of the country, the persons regarded as inmates of prisons numbered \$1,723. Of this number only 12,945, or 15.8 per cent. of the whole, were of foreign birth, while the foreign born percentage of total population was 12.5.

There is an increasing tendency of crime among aliens, in this state at least, was pointed out by Commodore A. V. Wadhams, of the State Board of Public Safety, at a recent meeting of the National Liberal Immigration League that in 1902 they formed 33 per cent. of the prison population of the state, having increased by about 13 per cent. since 1900. Within the past year there has been a further increase to 46 per cent.

To formulate anything more than an approximate estimate of the cost of crime to the country at large would, of course, be a task almost impossible of accomplishment, for the reason that in country districts records are much more imperfectly kept, while the proportionate cost of crime is undoubtedly higher. The cost of crime included in taxation in New York City is about \$6 per capita of population, the highest in the country. In San Francisco it is estimated at about \$5, and other cities from \$4 to \$4.50.

It is probably well within the limits of safety to say that the total direct cost of crime to the country at large is about \$90,000,000 or \$100,000,000 annually. Criminal losses by fire last year totaled about \$100,000,000, while the loss of wages of some 250,000 prisoners in state, city and county jails and prisons amounted to something over \$50,000,000. There are at the present time about 10,000 criminals confined in the state prisons of the country, and it is estimated that from five to ten times as many more are successful in eluding the law. When it is considered that the receivers of stolen goods get the lion's share of the profit, some idea is obtained of how great the cost to the community really is.

CLOVER FARM DAIRY

Corner Queen & Carmarthen Sts.
Milk Cream, Butter, Milk and Henney Eggs.
H. M. FLOYD
Call our Telephone 1508

M. T. KANE,

Dealer in Granite Monuments, Opposite Cedar Hill Cemetery, West St. John.

LUBIN, Russian Poland, April 24.

The murder of a policeman yesterday was followed by the arrest of 200 workmen in local factories, where the police found stores of arms, ammunition and molotov bombs.

COPENHAGEN, April 24.—It is announced that Constantin Brun, the Danish Minister to the United States, will be transferred some time during the coming summer from Washington. It is understood that Count Carl von Moltke, the Minister to Italy will succeed him.

THE EYE

The Eye is the Window of the Soul—if you want to see out of the window, see that the window is in good repair. D. BOYANER, Optician, 38 Dock street.

Store open till 9 p. m.

Friday, April 24, 1903.

To be well shod and to know it, adds a lot to a man's satisfaction, as well as to his appearance. This is a boot a man looks down on with justifiable pride till its last day The Gold Bond Shoe. Patent Corona Blucher, Earl last.

Price \$5.00

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STILL IN BUSINESS.

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Office hours from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.
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For Porridge
For Pancakes
In 5 lb. bags, 25c

BIRTHS.

HALLIDAY.—On April 22, to Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Halliday, a daughter.

DEATHS.

ADAMS.—At St. John West, on the 23rd inst. Audrey, infant daughter of Richard and Ella Adams, aged 4 months.

FOX.—In this city on the 24th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Fox, in her 38th year, leaving a husband and three sons.

Funeral on Sunday at 2:30 o'clock from her late residence, 37 Erin street. Friends and acquaintances are invited to be present.

MILLER.—In this city, after lingering illness, Arthur Miller, aged 17 years, only and beloved child of Wm. and Marie Miller.

Funeral from late residence, 88 Chesley St., Saturday at 2:30 p. m.

GREEN.—Suddenly in this city on the 22nd inst. Esther Gooley, beloved wife of James Green, leaving a husband, one son, father, brother and sister to mourn.

Notice of funeral hereafter. (Beverly, Mass. papers please copy.)

JOHNSTON.—After a short illness, at his home, Otter Lake, on April 22nd, Edward J., eldest son of Joseph and Eliza Johnston, in the forty-second year of his age, leaving a father, mother and three brothers to mourn their sad loss.

Funeral from his home, Otter Lake, at twelve o'clock Sunday. Interment at Fernhill.

—(New York and Chicago papers please copy.)

TRY 'EM ON, We Have Lots More if These Don't Fit.

We would sell more \$5.00 Shoes if we didn't have these for \$4.00. Men come in with the intention of paying \$5.00, see the \$4.00 Soes, and it's all up with the \$5.00. Sounds pretty rough on the \$5.00 Shoes, but it isn't; works the same way there—the men who usually buy \$8.00 Shoes get them here for \$5.00. Unless all signs fail, we are going to do an immense shoe business this Spring. People get the best shoe satisfaction here and we get the business.

D. MONAHAN, - - - 32 Charlotte Street, The Home of Good Shoes.

READY FOR EASTER

OUR NEW SPRING HATS in up-to-date styles and the kind that fits perfectly. Stiff and Soft in all the popular shades. They await your inspection. LATEST NOVELTIES IN CHILDREN'S HEAD WEAR. THEORNE BROS., J. L. Thorne Mgr. 93 King Street

Skinner's Carpet Warerooms, SPRING 1903.

A MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF Union, Wool, Tapestry, Velvet, Brussels, Wilton and Axminster Carpets and Carpet Squares, IN NEW DESIGNS AND COLORS. New designs in Oilcloths, Linoleums and Inlaid—all widths and prices. Muslin, Lace, Irish Point, Swiss, and Marie Antoinette Curtains in the latest novelties. Carpets can be selected, made up and stored until required.

A. O. SKINNER,

WE TRUST YOU \$1.00 a week pays the bill. Your business is private. Pay at the store. We send no collectors. Let us supply your clothing needs. Latest styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's wearing apparel. Satisfaction assured or money back. Your credit is good at J. CARTER'S, 48 Mill St. Phone 1604

BANKRUPT STOCK.

We have just purchased a portion of a bankrupt stock and here are a few special Quebec Bridge Report, was tabled on Tuesday. It is designed as a preliminary discussion of certain parts of the specifications. At the outset the commissioners say: The Quebec Bridge was designed to meet the requirements of the specifications approved by the Dominion government in 1903 and amended in 1905. The method adopted by the company to procure tenders was to issue a general specification and to call upon contractors to prepare plans in accordance therewith. "Considering all the conditions pertaining to the undertaking, the adoption of this method was not in the best interest of the work. The company was known not to have the capital necessary to immediately proceed with construction, and the preparation of complete preliminary plans would involve a large outlay. The evidence and documents showed that preliminary plans submitted with the tenders were incomplete; this was as might have been expected, as the several contractors who tendered for the work had little assurance that they would get any return for their expenditure of money."

APPENDIX TO THE BRIDGE

REPORT SCORES COMPANY Methods Adopted Were Not in Best Interests of the Work.

OTTAWA, April 23.—Appendix No. 18 of the Quebec Bridge Report, was tabled on Tuesday. It is designed as a preliminary discussion of certain parts of the specifications. At the outset the commissioners say: The Quebec Bridge was designed to meet the requirements of the specifications approved by the Dominion government in 1903 and amended in 1905. The method adopted by the company to procure tenders was to issue a general specification and to call upon contractors to prepare plans in accordance therewith. "Considering all the conditions pertaining to the undertaking, the adoption of this method was not in the best interest of the work. The company was known not to have the capital necessary to immediately proceed with construction, and the preparation of complete preliminary plans would involve a large outlay. The evidence and documents showed that preliminary plans submitted with the tenders were incomplete; this was as might have been expected, as the several contractors who tendered for the work had little assurance that they would get any return for their expenditure of money."

THE THAWS FIGHTING AGAINST RELEASE OF HARRY

His Mother Prostrated by the News of His Attempt to Regain His Freedom.

NEW YORK, April 23.—With Mrs. William Thaw prostrated by the news that her son Harry is moving to secure his release from Mattawan asylum, the whole family is today preparing to fight to prevent his liberation. This despite the fact that it has become known that Thaw has in hand \$120,000 which he secured after his first trial, and which he will start spend for freedom, when he appears, as is expected in Newburg court Saturday in response to habeas corpus order obtained for him by James C. Graham, his newest attorney. Thaw's mental condition, according to the physicians at Mattawan, is just as it has been since his incarceration. It is expected his attempt to regain liberty will be futile.

TORN BY A TORPEDO

German's Curiosity Caused Him Painful Wounds—Thought He Had Been Shot.

MEDICINE HAT, Alta., April 23.—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Jacob Wenner, a German, reached Irvine and reported at first that he had been shot. Later he stated that he had heard an explosion along the track, though he saw none. He had remained unconscious for a while, and found himself in the middle of the track when he came around. He walked into Irvine, though his hands and legs were badly shattered and a piece of metal had entered his body over the heart. The police concluded that it could not be a bullet wound, because of the nature of the injuries, and conjectured that Wenner had found a C. P. R. torpedo.