

THE ST. JOHN EVENING TIMES

ST. JOHN, N.B., NOVEMBER 24, 1904.

The St. John Evening Times is published at 19 and 21 Canterbury street every evening, (except on Sundays and public holidays) by the St. John Times Printing Co., Ltd. A company incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act.

"POOR LIGHT SERVICE."

"Among its other shortcomings the St. John Railway Company fails to provide the citizens with a good electric light service."

The Times, today, interviewed a number of leading merchants, and found that they are not satisfied with the service provided. Last night there was a very bad service, due to some special conditions, but the general service is not satisfactory. The company, which enjoys remarkable privileges, does not give value for its money, either by its street car or its lighting service.

There is also complaint about the quality of gas supplied to the city by the gas company. The price of gas is also too high.

When the city council has got a few pressing problems of its hands the question of providing the city with light will have to be taken up. When the new waterworks system is completed, the opportunity will have arrived. St. John, like certain cities in Ontario, will have to take action in its own defence.

SWEETING DEMANDS.

A St. Petersburg cable last night said: "The meeting of the Zemstvo is ended, the members are dispersing to their homes and in a few days the news of their action will be spread throughout Russia. They are leaving in high spirits, confident that no matter what the immediate result of the meeting of Nov. 19 to 23 will be, the Russian people will mark a turning point in Russian history. The rubicon is crossed. No retreat is possible, is the unanimous sentiment."

The Russian zemstvo representatives have determined to ask for a parliament to make the country's laws. The chief points brought out in their discussion in St. Petersburg are summarized as follows:

The chief characteristic of Russia's existence is complete estrangement of rulers and people, due to the lack of mutual confidence. This condition has been intensified during recent years, and has been especially noticeable since the outbreak of the war, which discloses the true internal condition of the country. Under the existing conditions of affairs the government has no means of knowing the truth about the country and what the people want, and is reduced to act upon what it thinks is the will of the people. But such action only makes matters worse and leads to blunders and continued estrangement.

The trouble is, the people are excluded from any part in the government. Instead of encouraging self-reliance, we foster tutelage by centralizing power in the hands of bureaucrats. The result of this is especially noticeable in cities, where the state of siege, renewed from year to year, permits arbitrary rule, suspension of law, and interference with elective assemblies; yet now a great increase of the already wide authority of provincial governments is promised. All this destroys the feeling of safety and exercises a disintegrating influence upon all branches of public activity. Progress is impossible so long as bureaucracy blocks the guarantee of personal rights, thereby paralyzing the very essence of individual initiative. The absence of freedom of conscience, speech, and press, and the presence of the estrangement of rulers and people. Bureaucracy promotes religious intolerance, humiliates the press, and stifles freedom of speech in order to give a specious appearance of solidity to the structure of the state. The bureaucracy's efforts to imprison the people's minds inevitably lead to the exercise of brute force. The only way to the life and liberty of the individual. No real reform is possible without equality of all individuals before the law. For this reason peasants must be rescued from their present condition of servitude, and equal rights with other classes of the community must be granted to them. The widest share in local government must be given to them by the creation of a small senate unit, and the zemstvo system must be thoroughly revised so as to bring it into closer contact with the people. The only method of ensuring permanently these reforms lies in the regular participation of the people in the legislative government of the country.

This general statement will be considered by persons living in countries that enjoy responsible government to be a fair and reasonable one. But in Russia it means practically a revolution. And yet these earnest men from all parts of the country must now be heard, and their demands cannot be lightly treated. Unquestionably the people of Russia today are not well qualified for a complete system of self-government. To grant it would be to invite grave blunders and excesses. The problem before the government is to increase the measure of self-government to a degree that will avert disorder without dissatisfying the people. But the zemstvo representatives are apparently men of keen insight as well as of moderation, and if the government meets them in a conciliatory mood much may be accomplished. The trouble is that the government has on the one hand those earnest reformers, and on the other the unchanging bureaucracy, and between the two its path is strewn with trouble. Whatever the outcome, it

must ultimately be a larger measure of freedom and self-government for the people of Russia.

The Ontario Liberal convention made a good beginning yesterday. A resolution denouncing bribery and all forms of corruption was unanimously adopted, and another calling upon liberal candidates to form their organizations out of reputable men residing in, or having business connections in the riding, and to see that no person named for corrupt practices is employed. It now remains to carry out this excellent programme. The trouble with all political parties is that the convention does not rule the party workers in the campaign, but even some of its own members when the fight waxes warm.

The sudden change in the weather during the last twenty-four hours may be seasonal, but it came with the force of a shock. The last two days were such as fall from the golden heart of September. When the wintry blasts whirl the snow wreaths around us, and the delicate tracery of the frostwork on the windows makes us shiver, we shall remember with a pleasure tinged with regret those mellow days of late November. To-day we have the chilling rain, and the promise of a colder wave tomorrow.

The story told in another column of today's Times, relative to the terrible overcrowding of tenements in New York, where, in some blocks there is a density of 1000 persons to the acre, confirms the speaker's statement that "the city problem is the great social and political problem of the times."

The Canada-Mexico steamship service which Sir William Mulock is going to Mexico to arrange for will come to a maritime province port or ports in winter. The St. John council and board of trade should look sharply after the interests of this port in that connection.

Premier Ross of Ontario urges a progressive temperance policy. To be satisfactory, however, a policy must first be defined. Possibly Mr. Ross will take that step today.

MOVING PICTURES

Of the Salvation Army's Great International Congress.

On Thursday, Dec. 1st, in the Charlotte street S. A. barracks at 8 p. m., the Salvation Army will present 3,000 feet of moving pictures, of their great International Congress, recently held in London, England. Staff-Captain McLean will give a descriptive lecture, and music and illustrated songs will be furnished by Captain Thomas Urquhart of Provincial Headquarters staff. The exhibition will include the following—Delegations from all parts of the globe, native dances, military manoeuvres, the Army's finest bands, Commissioner Combs (Canada's first Commissioner) and the British Staff, General Booth reviewing 25,000 Salvationists at the Great Crystal Palace, the general in his motor car, Commissioner Eva Booth and march of Canadian contingent, including Indians from Alaska, Cow Boys, Klondike delegates, the renowned Canadian Staff Band, and Colored Band and plectanians, etc., etc., and projected by the well known English Bioscope.

The people of St. John are to be favored with an entertainment of exceptional merit. These moving pictures have created a sensation wherever shown.

NO LIQUOR FOR THEM.

Roosevelt Urged to Establish Zone of Prohibition About Indian Reserves.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Edward Roosevelt, proprietor of the Omaha Bee, who today, presented to the president Father Schell, the Nebraska Catholic priest, who recently made serious charge concerning the treatment of the Winnebago Indians, in Nebraska, was a guest of the president at luncheon. Mr. Roosevelt suggested that one way to eradicate the evils from which the Indians on the Winnebago reservation were suffering was for the legislature of Nebraska to establish a zone of prohibition about the reservation and thus wipe out the saloons which were to be found everywhere on the borders of the reservation.

Father Joseph Schell talked briefly with the president about the conditions surrounding the Winnebago Indians but did not take up with him fully the subject of his charges. It is understood that later he will submit a statement which will be investigated by the Indian Bureau.

TRUE BILLS FOR MURDER.

Towanda, Pa. Nov. 23.—The Grand Jury today found true bills against Mrs. Sophia Merritt, the mother, and Charles, Bigler, Alanson and Nancy Johnson, her children, charging them with murder and arson. The mother and her four children, are charged with killing Maggie Johnson, wife of Bigler Johnson and her ten year old niece, Annie Benjamin, on the night of Sept. 18 and afterwards setting fire to the house and burning the bodies.

STORY OF STM. OCEAN. One of the Oldest and Best Known of Canada's Lake Steamers.

(Montreal Herald.) When the steamer Ocean was burned at her wharf in Dalhousie last Friday, one of the oldest and best known of the river and lake steamers in Canada ended her active career. The fire which destroyed her started in the lamp room and spread so quickly that the crew were unable to rescue their clothing even.

The Ocean was built in the early seventies by Sylvester Melon, who owned a flour mill there, and built her for the purpose of conveying his product to Montreal. She was kept at this trade for several years, when Mr. Melon's mill was burnt, when she was transferred into the carrying trade from Port Arthur to the ports along the north shore of Lake Superior. She was engaged in this during the time the C. P. R. was being constructed along that part of the country, and afterwards sold to her present owners, the Wentworth Navigation Company, although the members of the company have largely been changed. For the last fourteen years she has been regularly engaged in the passenger and freight traffic on this route. For some years it seemed as if a spiteful though not very dangerous hoodoo was pursuing the boat, for she had a habit of breaking locks, catching afire, or meeting other minor accidents with too monotonous regularity to be pleasant to her owners. However, this did not continue long, and the last eight years have been most successful and free of accident, her only one being her grounding a short distance above Kingston two years ago. She was only delayed by this about fifteen hours.

The Montreal-Hamilton route is a good one, and the Ocean was kept in good shape, and has been kept in such good repair that she was always a favorite passenger boat, drawing a steady patronage. This combined with her freight trade, has made her an unusually successful boat as a business venture. For the last eight years she has paid an average dividend of 25 per cent., running one year as high as 60 per cent., and never falling below 15 per cent. The reason it is hard to set a value upon her, and it is with the greatest regret that her owners look upon her loss. She will, however, be replaced as soon as possible on the route she has followed so long.

AN INSULT TO WATER.

Some New York Milk Adulterated 90 Per Cent—Heavy Fines.

New York, Nov. 23.—Before passing a sentence upon two persons convicted of peddling impure milk in the city, Herman Stiebel, assistant corporation counsel, in open court today, made the remarkable statement:

"Nearly all of the milk sent to this city is adulterated before it is distributed to the retail dealers."

The milkmen came up before the Justice of the Peace today, and first as high as \$150 were imposed before the Justice did not stop at the high fine, but announced that he would send violators of this particular health law to the penitentiary. The fine of twelve cents paid the high fine imposed upon the two men, who were fined \$150 and two were fined \$100.

Way Shields, clerk for the Thordale Farm Dairy, was probably the most surprised person in the courtroom when he was escorted to the Tombs prison.

A representative of the firm by which he is employed was in court and ready to pay the fine as high as \$150, but when he heard \$150 he said he did not have that much money with him and Miss Shields, who up to that point had manifested no apparent interest in the court proceedings, went as she was led out of the courtroom to go to the prison.

The alternative to the fine was \$100, and the alternative to the fine was \$100, and the alternative to the fine was \$100.

Samuel Porter of No. 1014 Second Avenue, who was fined \$100, and the alternative to the fine was \$100.

Andrew Davy, of No. 1022 First Avenue was fined \$50, and the alternative to the fine was \$100.

MUTUAL HELP.

A Form of Socialism That is Highly Popular in France.

(From the Brooklyn Eagle.)

A French author once said that unless a Frenchman is one of an assembly he can do nothing. The union of all the societies which have been revived, reorganized and called "La Mutualite" proves the truth of the saying. All large cities have groups of them; they are to be found in country places and villages, their chief object is mutual help; each member pays into the treasury a stipulated sum a week or month, and that goes toward helping the man who is out of work or taking care of the sick and their families. This was a great undertaking and gave great results. President Loubet, who is called the first mutualist of France, in his speech at the Trocadero on the day of the great meeting and celebration of the mutualists, gave some figures which go to prove the success of the societies. He said:

"It is not a great many years since the Confederation of the Mutualists was founded and you have 4,000,000 members, one cabinet of 120,000 of the sick and the helpless; every year you add about 600,000 new members to your number, and if we are surprised at the material help the societies afford, we are still more surprised at the moral influence the Mutualists throw around them, for they not only make good citizens, but good capitalists, and add to the prestige of France as one of the powers of the world. I have nothing but congratulations to offer you."

October 30 was observed as a great day of rejoicing, in which delegates of all these societies came to Paris to express their loyalty to the country and to the republic. At the banquet, where 600 tables were set, 30,000 men sat and were served a menu such as only

could serve for the modest sum of 70 cents they had champagne, black coffee, cordials and cigars, and the tables were beautifully decorated with flowers.

Over 2,500 pounds of hors d'oeuvres, 5,000 fowls, 200 pigs, a stupendous amount of roast beef, over 150 pounds of Russian salt, one cabinet of Swiss cheese, over 100,000 liters of various drinks were consumed.

MARINE NOTES.

Bark Plymouth, Capt. Fielden now due at Boston, has been ordered to proceed to New York, where it will be placed under commission, owing to dulness in freight. Her owners will endeavor to sell her.

Ship Savona, Capt. Faulkner, which arrived at Shelburne on Saturday, has been chartered to load lumber at Musquash and St. John for Buenos Ayres at \$7. She will sail from Shelburne on Saturday.

There have been some changes in the staff of this trip. George Baker, of Yarmouth, succeeds Mr. Bethel as mate, and Robert Rawlings of Liverpool succeeds W. H. Fraser as chief steward.

The fishing schooner Arthur D. Story arrived at Gloucester on Friday from Georges Banks, Capt. Stone reports the injury of two others during the week of Monday of Gloucester.

He said that never before in his sea-faring career had he experienced such a cold weather as prevailed the early part of last week. Mr. John H. Zwicker, of Mahone Bay, has just launched the 15th brig Maggie Belle, 99 tons register. Mr. Zwicker was born in that town 17 years ago, the family having no financial aid, but at the early age of 15 years he began working in a shipyard and at 18 he began on his own account building his first vessel of timber from his own land, sawed by his own mill, and by workmen of his own town.

With one exception all his vessels have been constructed in his own yard. His books have not been kept for more than 22 years back, but show in that period 46 launches. The most business was done in the year 1884, when one brigantine and six schooners were launched. His largest one, the ship Kiburn, of Yarmouth, built in 1876, was of 1,400 tons register. The majority of his vessels were for fishing purposes. His is a remarkable record.

NOTED MEN DINE. Paris, Nov. 23.—The Thanksgiving eve banquet of the American Club, at which prominent Frenchmen and Americans were guests, brought out a notable demonstration for the part the United States is taking in the world's affairs, and particularly in the maintenance of the world's peace.

The banquet was held in the super new quarters of the Travelers Club, in the Champs Elysees. The guests included Ambassador Porter, Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, Admiral Watson, Prof. Barrett Wendell, Harvard University, Dr. Trovny, Dean of the University of Paris and over 100 members of the American Colony.

A FATAL ROW. Bridgetown, Conn. Nov. 23.—Thomas P. Fitzpatrick, 19 years old, died tonight at his home as the result of a fight, according to a statement of his mother, in which he engaged, in a west side factory where he worked. A physician found that Fitzpatrick, who died at nine o'clock, had suffered a concussion of the brain and that there was unmistakable evidence of his being hit on the head with some blunt instrument. Medical Examiner Dunn confirmed his opinion.

Coroner Dolen will hold an autopsy tomorrow morning and if the circumstances warrant it an inquest will follow. The police are investigating the case.

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Tramp—Well, yer see, I used to be a music teacher, but I've bin out uv work ever since dey had dose here automatic plunger players.—(Judge.)

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the first general meeting of "The St. John Times Printing and Publishing Co. (Limited)" will be held at the office of the Evening Times on the corner of Canterbury and Church Streets, in the City of Saint John in the County of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick on THURSDAY, the 1st Day of December, A. D. 1904,

at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon, for the organization of the said company, adoption of by-laws, election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.

Dated the twelfth day of November A. D. 1904.

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