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ST. JOHN STAR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 6, 1907.

SOCIALISM.

The cause of Socialism can scarcely be said to have advanced as a result of the congress held in Stuttgart, Germany. The meetings held there almost without exception were practically worthless in so far as actual work is concerned. There was an utter absence of anything like agreement on the part of the various delegations; opinions were so diametrically opposed that the propositions made by any one party were bitterly denounced by another. In a number of instances the meetings almost ended in riots, and the spectacle of these delegates, many of them the leaders of advanced thought and men of no little prominence in their own countries, hurling invectives at each other and falling utterly to find a common ground on even the most insignificant subject is certainly no argument in favor of Socialism. The chief difficulty appears to be that in many men are many minds. Advocates of Socialism in different countries have adopted their own creeds and arranged the doctrines to suit themselves. They have never even sought to formulate what might be called a universal basis, but they hope for agreement even in the face of this fatal omission. It would be equally reasonable to look for a unanimity of ideals among all political parties which go by the same name. Canadian liberals and Russian liberals have perhaps nothing in common other than the name. In different countries different conditions exist giving rise to highly divergent opinions, and French Socialists may be and are, as a party, seeking results entirely beyond the appreciation of those in America who go by the name of Socialists. No doubt all are working towards certain generally accepted ideals but the methods adopted do not harmonize. Socialism as a political creed is newer than the latest breakfast food; as a human ambition it is older than the flood. Being at the present time in the preliminary stages of development it can scarcely be regarded as an established belief, and since its growth has gone on under many flags and under many conditions the different enthusiasts cannot be expected to readily unite. The Stuttgart congress has not materially aided the cause.

BRITISH CAPITAL IN CANADA.

The Monetary Times is of the opinion that one result of the visit of British Journalists to Canada will be an influx of British capital to this country. Whether or not the visitors speak in particularly favorable terms of opportunity for investment in this country the publicity given by them to Canada will be valuable as advertising and will attract greater attention. Speaking of investments, a writer in the Quarterly Review gives in a very concise form some facts concerning British capital in foreign countries. According to this writer, between 1877 and 1906, nearly one billion dollars was sent to Canada. In 1906, Great Britain had invested abroad something like fifteen billion dollars. The nominal amount, to be more accurate, was \$2,620,000,000, while the market value of the securities was \$2,709,000,000. British investments in Canada amounted in all to \$251,000,000, which were divided somewhat as follows: Government stocks, \$45,000,000; railways, \$184,000,000; corporation stocks, \$18,100,000; mines, \$5,800,000; miscellaneous, \$24,000,000; the market value of all these amounting to \$282,400,000. In Canadian currency the nominal amount of Canada's debt to Britain is \$1,224,250,000, the actual value in 1906 being \$1,735,264,000. This is an increase of \$511,000,000 since 1897, in nominal value, while in market value the increase is \$145,000,000. These figures show that Canadian securities have increased in value. Canada is still low in the list of countries favored by British capitalists, but the increase during the past few years is particularly gratifying.

WHERE ARE THE BOYS?

According to a reasonable estimate there ought to be in St. John at the present time not less than seventeen thousand boys under twenty-one years of age. The birth rate from year to year remains practically stationary so that the male population of the city, between the ages of twelve and twenty-one, should be fully seven thousand five hundred. Where are these boys, and what are they doing? In almost every second shop window in the business sections, signs of "Boys Wanted" are displayed. Merchants in every line, manufacturers, and other commercial or industrial employers, cannot obtain sufficient help. They are continually seeking lads as apprentices, as messengers, or for odd jobs, and cannot find them.

Even the telegraph companies which as a rule find little difficulty in keeping up their staffs, are now daily complaining that there are no boys to be had. Yet there are just as many young fellows in the city as there ever were, and while the demand is considerably greater than formerly, it still is not such as should account for the present serious condition. What are the boys doing? Most of the younger ones, of course, attend school, but there must be many who spend their time in idleness loafing about the street corners or seeking doubtful amusement. The prevailing idea among boys today seems to be not how they can get along in life, but where they can find most fun. Some of them go to work, not for the purpose of supporting themselves or assisting their parents, but merely to get enough money to take them to shows of various kinds, and to buy cigarettes. They pay scant attention to their work, and in many cases prove to be wholly unsatisfactory employees. The boys are not wholly to blame. Their parents have much to answer for, and the time will come when the indifference now seen, the slackness in enforcing parental authority will be regretted. Every boy on leaving school should be put to work, and kept at it, and not allowed to do just as he pleases. The idea that life is fun, and that work is only a side issue, should be dispelled just as quickly as possible.

If there has been such wholesale killing of moose and deer on the North Shore, as is alleged in certain quarters, action must be taken against the guilty parties. The fact that those whose names are mentioned are wealthy citizens of the United States must not stand in the way of a full investigation.

SONG OF THE STORM SPIRIT.

I nurse up my wrath in the frozen North,
In the gloom of its icy caves,
And across the sky the weird signals fly
That command my trusty slaves.
In the thunder's crash and Aurora's flash
Speed my messages afar,
And they know my sign, in the fiery line
Of every shooting star.
From his airy throne the stormy zone
My agent the Heat King smites,
For he is the source of the subtle force
That the rust of the mountain smites.
My flag is unfurled all over the world
On every wave worn shore;
Over sea and land I wave my wand
And up starts the tempest's roar.
Oh! I love to make the forests shake
And raise high the curling waves;
And to hear the roar of the rocky shore,
Boom deep thro' the dripping caves.
And I view with glee the ship on the sea
Straggling and lurch and roll,
And I shriek with delight at the merry sight
When it sinks with every soul.
And wild joy I feel when I hear the peal,
And see the lightning stroke,
In the blessing fire of its forked fire,
Cleave down the giant oak.
And I love to strew o'er the plain snow,
The mould from the mountain side,
And to hear the moan and the stifled groan
Rise up o'er the ruin wide,
As I ride on the gale, I leave e'er a trail
Of ruin and shrieking fear;
And my mirth abides till the storm subsides,
Then I creep to my caverns dear.
On my icy seat in my dark retreat,<
I brood o'er the wreck I have wrecked in vain,
And my triumph in two is cleft.
For Nature, my sire, but permits my ire,
That the earth in the end may gain;
For the mould I strew but freshens anew
The soil for the golden grain.
And the woe and the fright, I leave in my flight,
But chasten the heart of man,
For like friendly fire they destroy desire
For things that would prove his ban.
As a spiteful deed may silently breed
A truer life in its mark,
When a thought of worth like a bud
Grows out of the purpose dark.
Mark Twain says that all are lazy;
Some are able to fight it down, while others fail.
He knew a non-combatant of this class when a boy in Hannibal.
His name was Jim Black, and one summer morning he was lying under a tree beside the river listening to the birds and watching the steam boats glide up and down the great stream.
"Well, what are you here for?" Mark asked him.
"I'm here," said Jim, "for to pick them bales on to the wharf."
"Oh! And now you are resting, are you?"
"No," said Jim; "I ain't resting, because I ain't tired. I'm just waiting for the sun to sink down behind that there hill, so's I can knock off work."

"So Crimmon Gulch has lost several of its prominent citizens since I was here before," remarked the traveller.
"Yes," answered Jim Black, "There has been a good deal of gun play lately."
"I suppose it's the old story of the survival of the fittest?"
"Not at all here. It's the survival of the quickest."
Friend—What is that you are writing so busily, Elise?
Elise (newly married).—A certain lecture for my husband. I'm not going to sit up until it pleases him to come home.
"Poor Grout got nicely fooled,"
"How's that?"
"He married his landlady thinking he wouldn't have to pay any board."
"But how did he get fooled?"
"As soon as she was married she sold the place and he has to pay board for two."

THE STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1907

SUPERSTITION IS WIDESPREAD

Common Among the Educated, Says One Observer—Statistics Gathered by a California Professor.

Does superstition prevail among a majority of educated people? The question came up for discussion in a group of college men in Providence not long ago and several of them admitted that while not believing in any of the common superstitions they were more or less influenced by the "feelings" that attach to the notion of bad fortune following certain signs or events. Said one, quoted in the Providence Journal: "Personally I don't believe that education has anything to do with superstition. I know a college professor who is a devotee of the occult, and an educator who absolutely refuses to sit at a table with a white cloth. I was a student under him. I was invited to dinner at his house one night, and he was very informal and I forgot it absolutely. It was a bad break, of course, and one that it's hard to apologize for, but the ordinary score that you'd expect to meet for such a social upset wasn't a marker to the professor. I met when I tried to explain afterward.

"And the reason for this was simply because my absence left thirteen to sit down. But this the professor absolutely refused to do. The entire party waited nearly an hour for me and then I disappeared. The professor was very informal and I forgot it absolutely. It was a bad break, of course, and one that it's hard to apologize for, but the ordinary score that you'd expect to meet for such a social upset wasn't a marker to the professor. I met when I tried to explain afterward.

Some startling figures are given as a result of this research, the conclusion being that education is no more a sure cure for superstition. As expressing the attitude of many educated people, the French writer: "I do not believe in ghosts, but I am afraid of them." Prof. Dresslar, who has just issued a book on "Superstition and Education" based on inquiries extending over a period of ten years among the normal school pupils of California and Indiana, states that the majority of whom stated frankly their belief or disbelief in more than 443 superstitions. The total number of separate "confessions" made by the 875 boys and girls was 2,132 of partial belief and 1,023 of full belief. This, combining the last two groups, gives 3,155 per cent. of the number who admitted being influenced to some extent by superstitions and 56.1 per cent. who were not. Figures that are somewhat surprising when it is remembered that all these examined were normal school pupils preparing themselves to become teachers.

A list was prepared including what are called the "most common superstitions" and the following table shows the number of pupils expressing full belief, partial belief and disbelief in each:

If you drop the dish rag you will have company	77	39	22
Thirteen is an unlucky number	75	49	18
If you break a looking glass you will have bad luck	48	48	16
Evil will come to you if you start on a journey on Friday	52	24	21
If you give a friend as a present a knife or any edged instrument it will cut your friendship	24	33	32
To open an umbrella in the house brings bad luck	61	21	6
If you touch a black cat your right shoulder it is good luck	43	68	6
Never begin a piece of work on Friday, for you will have bad luck if you do	44	29	15
If a rooster crows before the front door you will have company	46	27	6
See a pin and pick it up. All the day you'll have good luck	52	24	21
You'll have bad luck all the day if you drop a needle	42	34	11
If thirteen is the number of the table one of the number will die before the year ends	35	25	16
If a task be begun on Friday it will never be successfully done	35	25	16
To find a pin will bring good luck	32	30	7
If two friends walk on the opposite sides of a post they will quarrel	22	24	15
If you find a horseshoe you will have good luck	35	24	7
If you see the new moon over your left shoulder for the first time you will have bad luck	29	24	8
To dream of a death means a wedding	31	15	8
If your nose itches you will have a visitor	31	16	6
To find a four-leaved clover will bring good luck	23	21	7

Of course there is no reasonable explanation of an individual superstition.

Store Closes at 9 p. m. Friday, Sept. 6, 1907.

VALUE IN OXFORDS.
Men's Buff Oxford, Heavy Sole—Sizes 6 and only... \$1.25
Men's Dongola Oxford—Size 8 only... 1.25
Men's Patent Oxford, Calf Quarter—
Sizes 7 1/2 to 10 only... 2.75
Men's Corona Calf Oxford—All sizes... 3.00
Ladies' Special Dongola Oxford... 1.50
All sizes—2 1/4 to 7. Good value. Very dressy.

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SUCCESSOR TO MR. WM. YOUNG.

tion, but Prof. Dresslar gives two general causes which lead to superstitious beliefs. The force of emotional bias is a large factor in bringing about the acceptance of conclusions, especially those recommended by tradition, and it is a hygienic necessity for the mind to come to rest in conclusions.

The question of luck is also discussed at length by Prof. Dresslar, and its influence, or rather the influence of a belief in luck, is explained. Faith, he says, begets a mental activity not present when the mind is in doubt, while those who believe themselves unlucky thereby forfeit a valuable part of their possible success through the influence of the mental attitude.

ARTIST EARLE GIVEN A WARM RECEPTION
His Neighbors in Monroe, N. Y., Did Not Like the Putting Away of His Wife.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Ferdinand Pinney Earle, the artist, who sent his wife to France, her old home, to secure a divorce so that he might marry another woman, received a warm welcome when he returned to his home in Monroe, N. Y., last night. Earle was met by a crowd of villagers who were waiting to see him as he stepped from the train, who at first insulted and booed him and then pulled him from his carriage and dragged him through the mud of the village streets. Earle courageously faced his tormentors, exhorted the crowd in an attempt to vindicate himself and then, goaded for an instant by the insults of the people, he seized his carriage whip and slashed at the crowd. A man snatched the whip from his hand and by a lucky stroke, struck Earle a stinging blow. Further trouble was prevented by the appearance of officers who forced Earle to drive to his home. He persistently tried to explain his views to the angry crowd.

"I am willing to explain my position," Earle called out, but the officers insisted that he drive on and Earle, who had shown splendid courage throughout the trying ordeal finally did so, moving slowly. The crowd broke out into small groups after that and stood about the streets for a long while discussing the incidents and the artist's story.

INDIAN LEGEND REVEALS MINE.

LONDON, Ont., Sept. 5.—A few days ago a party of Indians visited the report of John Jones, at Hillsboro, in search of a silver mine which some of their ancestors had said was found there many years ago. Since then several experts have visited the place, and it is said have located a vein of silver which promises to develop into paying quantities.

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GRITZ.
See 20th Century Cook Book, Page 52, for directions "How To Cook GRITS."

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Sizes 7 1/2 to 10 only... 2.75
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At all Grocers, and at
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on Main St. Wall St. and Metcalfe St.

WOOD—When you are thinking of Wood—Hard, Soft or Kindling—call up 463.
City Fuel Co.,
City Road.
STILL IN BUSINESS.
We deliver dry, heavy Soft Wood and kindling cut in stove lengths, at \$1.00 per Load.
McNAMARA BROS., Chelvey St. Phone 733.

ROBINSON'S BUTTER NUT BREAD
ST. JOHN, N.B.

Please Excuse
unexpected delay in distributing Butter-Nut Bread souvenirs. Something has gone wrong in shipment from Chicago. We are looking into the matter and expect to have the souvenirs any day.
ROBINSON'S.

Scenic Route.
Between Millville, Summerville, Kennebec, Island and Bayview, St. Stephen, Magpie Miller leaves Millville daily (except Sunday and Saturday) at 9 a. m., 10:30 a. m., and 2:30 p. m. Returning from Bayview at 7 and 10 a. m., and 4:15 p. m. Sunday leaves Millville at 9 and 10:30 a. m., and 2:30 and 5:15 p. m. Returning at 8:45 and 11:15 a. m. and 4:30 and 6 p. m. Saturday—Leaves Millville at 7:45 and 9 a. m. and 3, 4 and 6 p. m. Returning at 6, 7:30 and 10 a. m. and 4:45 and 6:45 p. m.
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Jobbing of all descriptions promptly attended to
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FIRST CARNIVAL
Everybody is looking forward to an evening of pleasure on Wednesday next, Sept. 11th, when the first grand fancy dress carnival of the season is scheduled to take place at the popular Victoria Roller Rink. The rink will be profusely decorated and brilliantly lighted for the occasion, and the Vic's Own Band will render a programme of twenty numbers. Twenty dollars in gold will be given as prizes for the most original and best costumes worn. Spectators will have a chance to try the rollers free of charge after the eighth land. Skates will be given free of charge upon application.

MRS. ADELAIDE HALEY.
ST. STEPHEN, N. B., Sept. 5.—Mrs. Adelaide Haley, widow of William Haley, died this morning at Chipman Memorial Hospital. Mrs. Haley had been ill for some time with cancer of the stomach. She was seventy years of age and leaves four sons, Henry and Louis, of the firm of Haley Bros., St. Stephen, Professor Haley of Acadia, and R. L. Haley, of St. John. The funeral will take place from the residence of her son Louis on Saturday next at 2:30 o'clock. Interment in Rural cemetery.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The first application for a marriage license under the new deceased wife's sister law was made in Aberdeen yesterday. The license was granted.

Where Do You Buy SCHOOL SHOES?
Are you satisfied that they are as good as can be gotten for your money? If you are not, here's where we can serve you. We know just how strong School Shoes should be. Just how flexible—just what lasts and widths must be carried in stock in order to fit the feet properly; and we figure so close on prices, that our School Shoes cost no more than poor ones. Bring in the Boys and Girls for their School Shoes. You take no risk—your money back if anything goes wrong—\$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.45, \$1.55, \$1.65 and \$1.75.

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FIRST BOOK, 15c; SECOND BOOK, 25c.
THIRD BOOK, 35c; FOURTH BOOK, 45c.
MANNING SPILLER, 25c; GAGE'S PRACTICAL SPELLER, 25c.
THREE (3) SCRIBBLERS, 5c; 3 EXERCISE BOOKS, 5c.
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ALL SCHOOL SUPPLIES AT CUT PRICES.

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THE STAR
If you would enjoy the Star-light of business success, a space in St. John's big evening paper, commensurate with the strength of your business, will give you that. It pays to advertise in the STAR.....

TRY STAR-LIGHT

APPROVED THE U. S. PROPOSITION
At The Hague In Regard to the Allotment of Judges for the High Court of Justice.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 5.—The examining committee under the presidency of M. Bourgeois Thursday approved the American proposition on the subject of the establishment of a permanent international high court of justice with the exception of the paragraph referring to the allotment of the judges.
Article 7 of the American proposition which provides "that the high court yearly shall appoint three judges with three substitutes constituting a special tribunal, which can try case elsewhere than at The Hague, or give the three judges the name of 'special delegation' instead of 'special tribunal'."
In the whole court will be called the "court of arbitral jurisdiction."

'NOT TRUE, SAYS TEDDY
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—It is authoritatively stated at the navy department that President Roosevelt does not contemplate the construction of two battleship fleets.

Your Hair Going?
Stop it, then. And why not? Falling hair is a disease, a regular disease, and your own doctor will tell you the remedy. He knows that Ayer's Hair Vigor, now improved formula, quickly stops falling hair, cures dandruff, and makes the hair grow. Just ask him. We publish the formula of all our preparations.
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