

THE EVENING TIMES, ST. JOHN, N. B.



## THE MEN'S CORNER.

PETER PRY SHEVLIN

### Investing Your Savings—Stockholders and Their Rights.

During the last few weeks, economists and reformers have been appealing to the general public to take more interest in the proceedings of their corporations. In the midst of bitter tirades against financial strong-arm men, there is a suspicious resemblance to the investive leveled at the political bosses—though we totally forget to go to the polls election day and squelch them. In either case financial and political autocrats have made very hard the suffrage for well meaning but not very energetic citizens.

In this country the small shareholder is not encouraged to participate in the elections even of the most honest and conservative of corporations and if the case, the fault is with Mr. Common People who should have long since learned that the only way to secure anything is to fight for it. They do things far different in England. Shareholders, however small, attend the meetings of the companies in person and ask pointed questions concerning the management of "their" property. They keep themselves well informed of the conduct of their officers and directors, criticize them freely, and thus protect the public from the evils that arise from mismanagement.

In this land, the small shareholder is the nearest atom.

Let us trace the shareholder and his powers from primary facts. A corporation is an association of individuals that the law gives the right to live forever, elect officers and conduct certain lines of business.

This corporation in exchange for money issue stock to represent ownership. Bear in mind that a stockholder does not own any share of the business except indirectly by the own a share in the corporation, in turn, owns the mine, railroad, mill, etc.

The stockholder elects trustees or directors to manage the business for him. Election is by ballot and each share entitles the owner to one vote. In order to exercise this suffrage, he must travel personally to the city where the election is held, or send some representative there the power of attorney, or nominate a proxy. So often have his puny efforts come to naught that he usually does nothing and lets the election be cut and dried. According to it, usually happens that small stockholders who in the aggregate control enough votes to gain the ascendancy that is properly theirs, by lack of cohesion and co-operation place control in the hands of the minority who grow yearly in autocratic power.

Consequently the conviction is sometimes forced upon the observer that the public, complaining bitterly against corruption mismanagement, had reared this Frankenstein itself by lack of persistency in asserting rights that are theirs by law. Accordingly, through his own fault, the

## TRADE TALKS

Locomotive Engineer

Despite the fact that nearly every lit lad as soon as he is able to cry "choo-choo" has ambition to be a railroad engineer, and despite the more practical fact that very high pay and constant employment is the portion of this craft, apprenticeship is quite hard to find. There is no time in the year when the scarcity of reliable engineers is more keenly felt by the superintendents of motive power on the great railroads than at this present moment when they tackle the pure form of "making it come."

Nor is the apprenticeship appealing in its length or in the task given. So easy, in fact, is the schooling put in vogue by the great roads for the young man who wishes to become the commander-in-chief of a locomotive that the old-fashioned engineers refer to it contemptuously as "mollycoddling."

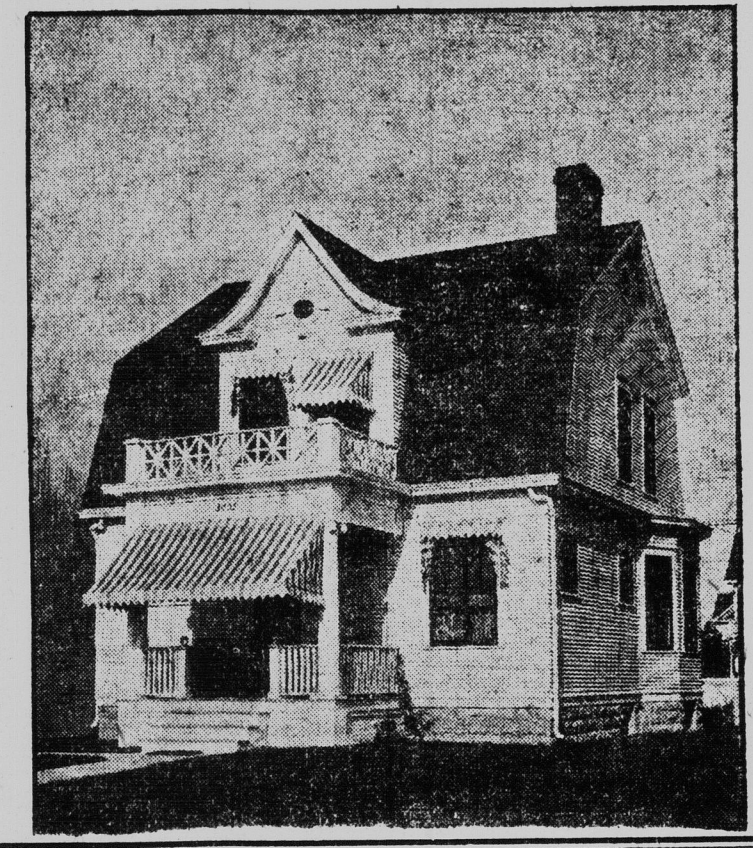
Under rules that are now in vogue on all the great systems, the apprenticeship as a rule has been cut down to about three years and the actual "fining" or shoveling of coal, while much increased in tonnage, is made easier by scientific methods of distribution. The pay of a freeman, striking the average for the whole country, ranges from \$80 to \$120 a month according to his ability and the length of his run.

At the end of four years his pay as an engineer is from \$170 to slightly over \$200 a month. Certainly the locomotive engineer of all trades ranks with the diamond cutter in the size of his wage. True, he constantly risks his life, but statistics show in spite of the fact that railroad accidents are abnormal in their numbers, a smaller list of mortality than in many other trades that are not considered dangerous by the unthinking.

In a day not long past, the work of firing an engine for seven or eight years before "graduating" was an apprenticeship that the freeman found very exacting. At the present time there is a system of schooling in vogue on the big systems which does away with unnecessary labor such as cleaning the engine and ineffectual roundhouse work. The up-to-date freeman apprentice may be said to carry a text book in one hand and a coal scoop in the other. There is a little vest-pocket textbook for each year—just as there are readers in a graded school—and the freeman is expected to stand a written and oral examination on their contents every year. These questions are not formidable for the young man who is sincere and devoted to his future. The three or four grading year finds the freeman wrestling with the intricacies of the air brake system which is counted the most roundabout of the curriculum. Some of the best of these books have a well equipped class room for air-brake demonstrations.

It goes without saying that the graduate engineer must have minute knowledge of the 150 (ton or less) steel steed that he is driving. A cog, rivet or bolt broken might tie up the road for hours at a loss that can only be estimated in tens of thousands of dollars or perhaps a score of lives.

From the standpoint of wages and his economic place in the world, the locomotive engineer is under the powerful organization known as the American Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. This trade is supreme. There is, of course, the



ever present danger—but one must remember that even the casual railroad passenger has to share that with his eyes shut and he isn't paid for it either.

## Rothchild Family Maxims

These embody the philosophy of the first Rothchild, who rose from a poverty-stricken peasant to a banker whose loans dictated the peace or war of empires.

Never tell business lies.  
Be prompt in everything.  
Pay your debts promptly.  
Make no useless acquaintances.  
Maintain your integrity as a sacred thing.  
Take time to consider, but decide positively.  
Carefully examine every detail to your business.

## NOTES OF THE NOTABLES.

President Roosevelt always carries a little leather notebook in his waistcoat pocket and jots down therein at all times the things he wants to remember. Incidentally, he fills the book in a short time.

After Thomas F. Walsh climbed from poor prospector to a mining king of Colorado, he was wise enough not to try to play the "rough diamond." He hired a private tutor for several years and remedied the defect of his early education.

The head maid of the queen-dowager of Italy makes a thousand pounds a year from the sale of her mistress' cast off clothes, which she has sold to the poor. The chasers are, for the most part, American tourists.

## A GABRIL ROOF COTTAGE

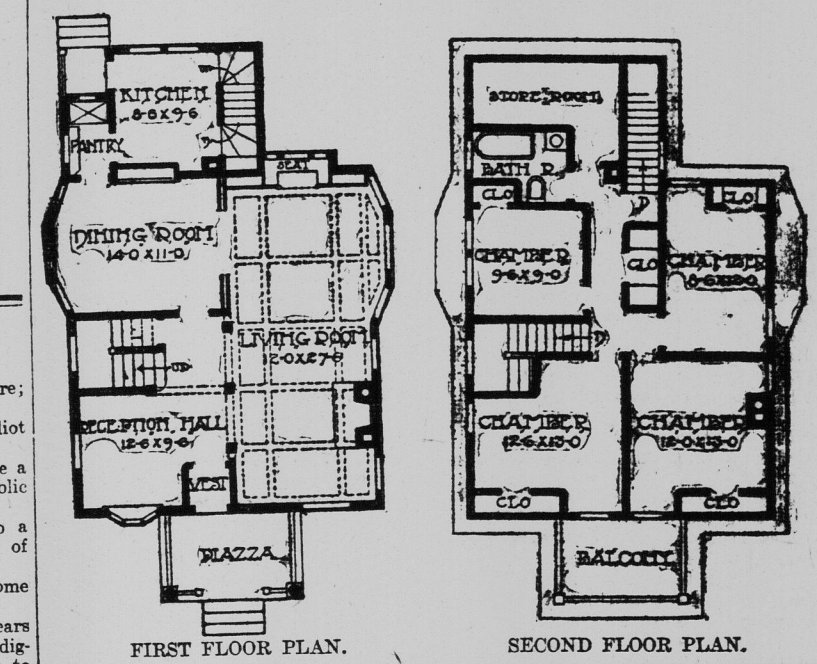
Designed by Chas. S. Sedgwick, Architect, Minneapolis.

This cottage is snug and compact, exceedingly well proportioned and is a house that would be adopted for a city lot or for the country village. In the construction, as will be seen at a glance, all superior ornamentation is left off. There is an ample entrance porch giving floor space for four people to sit with comfort, it is just the right size for the house and would not improve the looks by making it larger. Any person wanting a small, snug, compact house could not improve upon this design.

At the left of the vestibule is a pretty den and at the right is a large living room extending across the full width of the house with a broad open fireplace at the side. Back of this is a projected bay window with wide seat or place for plants. This living room is finished with a beam ceiling and opens into the dining room with sliding doors, back of which is the kitchen, pantry, rear stairs, etc.

In the second story are four chambers with ample closets and good bath room. These rooms, though not large are full height and pleasant rooms. The second story is finished in pine, and painted, with hardwood floors and the first story is finished in oak with golden oak in the living room and dark Flemish oak in the den and dining room.

There is a good basement under the entire house with laundry and furnace room. This house can be built complete, exclusive of heating and plumbing for \$2300. The shingles on the roof are stained dark green and as shown in the illustration the outside is painted white. The treatment of the corners is snug with slight projections giving it something of the English appearance.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN. SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

message in English; he used the wrong one.

"There is no excuse for him," continued the annoyed proprietor. "My English is limited to the ends, and the German one blue. Lucky for me, sir, that you know German, else I might have lost an esteemed patron."

## Patent Office No Pauper

You who have been putting up good money to the Patent Office for dinky little patents that never amounted to anything, may be certain that Uncle Sam has not been losing money by his services to you.

The Patent Office is one of the few self-supporting departments of the government and has earned funds, now placed to its credit amounting to \$6,427,021.86. The total number of patents issued between 1830 and 1907 is 840,333.

## Demand and Supply

A certain man had attained such results in the direct selling of goods, that through the head of the salesmanship department of a great establishment, his name was called just as frequently into play as his younger days.

A reporter for a trade journal recently interviewed him.

"To what do you ascribe your success as a salesman?" was asked.

"Well," he said slowly, "if a patron doesn't see what he wants I make him want what he sees."

Brick trade in Germany has created a new employment for women. Owing to the labor famine it has been found necessary to impress peasant girls into railway services as platelayers and repairers.

During the past year a tramway system covering 25 miles of road has been constructed at Shanghai. The concession has been granted to a British firm which is selling or completion to a syndicate of British capitalists.

## The Treatment of the Hall.

BY BEATRICE CAREY.

As the hall is the room of the house in which both daily occupant and visitor first enter, and as first impressions count for so much, it should be given careful attention and thought in decoration and furnishing. It should not be so formal as to be lacking in the home atmosphere, nor yet cluttered up with useless bric-a-brac. It should, above all, simple in style and treatment.

Red is always a very good color for the walls covering and the furnishings, and for the rugs as well. The hall floors are generally done in ash, or a hard maple, the grain of which, being very distinct, looks exceedingly well when shelled, and rubbed and waxed with a brush which is made for this purpose. The ordinary pine, more usually seen, may be treated in the same way.

In the newer houses, the living room and library are so made with wide doors that they seem to unite with the hall, which is frequently used as a reception room, and so open into each other as to form a suite. A hall of this sort is usually furnished after the manner of a room. A few handsome rugs are thrown on the hardwood floor, and the wall is covered with paper of some subdued color, against which as a background a few decorations are shown to advantage, and such ornaments as sword and guns, or antique armor, are in order. The furniture includes some comfortable reading chairs, a table with a lamp at which readers can sit, a bookcase, and, if there is a deep window, a window seat.

If the hall has a fireplace and is of suitable size, it will make an excellent smoking room. High-backed settees may be placed on either side of the fire; a rug before the hearth. One very attractive hall was paneled in square panels, stained with black oak stain. The rest of the wall was covered with a patterned red paper of a deep shade. The stair was made with two landings; on the first was a covered low box which contained over shoes, and also served as a seat. A tall grandfather's clock found place on the second landing. All the night work was stained the same as the wainscoting.

The old-fashioned hall-rack has been superseded by an oval or square glass, the top of which is covered with a stained red paper. A rug, rivet or bolt broken might tie up the road for hours at a loss that can only be estimated in tens of thousands of dollars or perhaps a score of lives.

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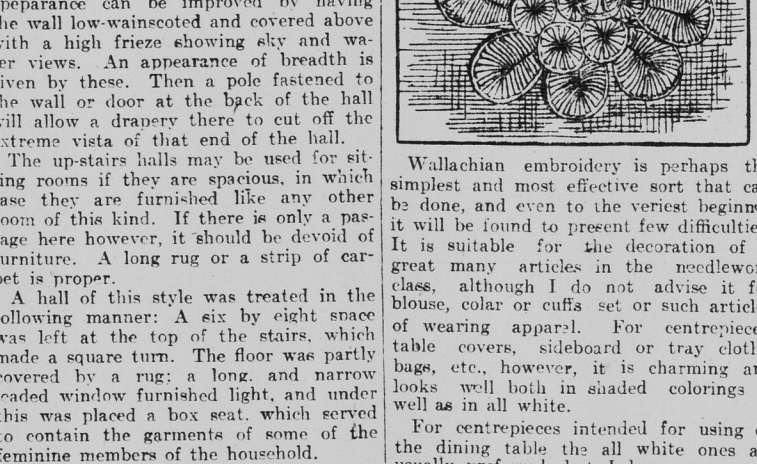


Wallpaper embroidery is perhaps the simplest and most effective sort that can be done, and even to the veriest beginner it will be found to present few difficulties. It is suitable for the decoration of a great many articles in the needlework class. Although it is not advised for blouse, collar or cuffs set or such articles of wearing apparel. For centrepieces, table covers, sideboard or tray cloths, bags, etc., however, it is charming and looks well both in shaded colors as well as in white.

For centrepieces intended for use on the dining table all the white ones are usually preferred, but I have seen some very beautiful round or square pieces intended for table covers, done in shades of green, brown and yellow or shaded blue, which are most artistic and effective. When using the colored embroidery a rather coarse cream colored linen is selected for the background, the work being done with mercerized cotton or flax as preferred. Rather heavy cotton or flax is used if a single thread is worked with, or else four or five strands of fine mercerized cotton.

The detail illustration shown in the cut clearly explains the stitch employed and the method of working. The button-holed stitches with which the work is entirely straight even stitches. The centres of the ring should be slanted slightly towards the corners well, the rings being worked in straight even stitches. The centres of the ring should be punched with a stiletto, and the needle always put in the hole thus made. The round table cover or centrepiece design is one that could easily be copied and is very effective when worked. The model was in coarse, sage green line, embroidered in shades of darker green cotton.

heat. When the juice is hot, and the sugar is about to turn brown, turn it into the juice and stir until the sugar is dissolved. After this stir carefully and pour into glass that have just been taken from hot water. This jelly is greatly improved by being flavored with rose geranium leaves.



## Preserving the Fall Fruits

In preserving fruit it is better to use three-quarters of a pound of sugar to one pound of fruit than the equal quantities of each, usually prescribed. Add a cupful of water to each pound of sugar and heat to the boiling point. Skin and add the prepared fruit with a few kernels from the stone and cook until the fruit is clear and transparent. Lemon juice is usually added to peach or pear preserves.

Ginger Peas.—To eight pounds of finely chopped peas, allow four pounds of sugar, the juice of four lemons and the rinds cut in thin strips, a cupful of water, and an eighth pound of sliced ginger root. Let it simmer for three-quarters of an hour, until thick. Pour in jelly glass and seal.

Grape Preserves.—Use half ripe and half green grapes for the preserves. Heat the grapes until soft in a jar set in a pot of boiling water, then press through a colander and weigh the pulp. Allow a scant pound of sugar to each pound of pulp and cook until of the right consistency, stirring frequently. Store in jars.

Crab Apple Jelly.—Wash the apples and cut them up small without coring or peeling. Cover with cold water, allowing a cupful for every six pounds of fruit. Cook slowly for eight or nine hours in an earthen jar, set in hot water. Let it drip from a jelly-bag over night. In the morning weigh the juice and set it on the stove to rest. Measure out an equal amount of sugar and set it in the oven on plates to

## Smart Gowns for Fall Wear.

BY DOROTHY DALE.

The illustrations show two excellent frocks of the more or less elaborate kind which would be excellent models for early fall or winter wear. The striped gown sketched shows one of the newest ideas in gown design, and graduates to smaller size toward the top, and are in striking contrast with the occasional shadowed stripes or checks.

The ankle length skirt continues very fashionable for walking suits, the round sweep for afternoon costumes and the long, swirling skirt for costumes intended for more formal usage.

The young girls, however will still wear short dancing frocks, and some of the new models in exquisite mousselines and

## New Lace Sewing Screen

The sewing screen of lace is now the desire of every woman who wishes her guest chamber to be complete and in fashion. As all house-keepers know, the guest chamber should contain some convenience for sewing. Sometimes a small sewing box or basket is used and furnished with the implements necessary to take a timely stitch in any article of the visitor's costume. The sewing screen is newer, and is a very useful and attractive piece of furniture. It may be used as well for the householder's own room.

In shape, the screen is two-winged, and shows not a bit of woodwork, the wings being covered with ribbon of the same shade as that used for the lining. The screen is covered with cloth of a light tint, light blue is very good, linen, chintz, silk or satin may be used for the material. Fillet lace is put on over this and shirred slightly. Gathered pockets are set along the top of both wings of the screen. These are meant to contain needles, silks, tape, embroidery, buttons, thimbles and various other sewing things. Just below these pockets in one wing of the screen is a ribbon-covered strip of wood in which little gilt spool holders are set.

On the lower part of the same wing a long pocket extends completely across in which any rolled up work may be put. Between the spools and the long pocket is a large holder shaped like an envelope. When opened several compartments may be seen, in which any design on paper or flat work may be pressed out all the time. The envelope is fastened with a gilt chain which slips over a hook on the screen and keeps the envelope closed.

other filmy materials are made to clear the ground by three inches. Trimming on almost all the skirt models seen is massed at the bottom, and folds applied in various ways are still much in evidence. A very new idea in skirt trimming is shown in the other drawing.

The model if this gown was in black silk and wool veiling, trimmed with wide Spanish lace, the edges applied over bands of taffeta. The skirt was oddly trimmed, in that the four bands of taffeta used as trimming were put on alternately on the outside and inside of the material, thus giving a shadowy effect to the whole. The vest of the gown was of fine white mull tucked crosswise, and clusy beading, the undersleeves also being of white mull and beading.



DOROTHY DALE.