

THE STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B. THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1908

FIVE

Dorothy Dodd
The Faultless Fitting Shoe
For Women.

Made in the largest shoe factory in the world. 3,600 employees producing 11,500 pairs of women's shoes daily. This requires and consumes every day the hides and skins of 8,300 kids and goats, 407 horses and colts, 700 calves, 488 steers, which, made into leather, represents an annual outlay of over three millions of dollars.

Boots.....\$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00
Oxfords..... 3.50, 4.00 and 4.50

Sold exclusively by

WATERBURY
RISING.
KING STREET
AND
UNION STREET.

Something Good For Your Boys.
Dark Grey Oxford Homespun, 40c yard.
Navy Blue Serge, strong make, 30c yard.
Strong dark Cottonade, 20c yard.

A. B. WETMORE, 59 Garden St.

A Business Man's Suit, \$18.00

At this modest figure we offer a spring suit, ready to wear, which will appeal to every business man's judgment. Two, three and four button suit style, many different patterns in fabrics that come from the best mills. But perhaps it is sufficient to say that the famous "28th Century" brand is the cleverest make we carry, insuring the correctness of the style and genuine goodness of material and making. Really remarkable value at \$18. Other good suits at \$10 to \$25. And if you very sensibly decide to buy a shaverproof coat, by all means see our line of individuality—coats that are both smart and exclusive, at \$10 to \$25.

In the tailor-to-measure department we are ready to execute your commands, creating suits and spring overcoats that combine distinctive style with the PERMANENT elegance that marks the well tailored garment.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.
Established 1841

WASSON'S STOMACH TONIC
For Indigestion in Every Form.

It does not digest the food, but it tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs. Many persons have been cured of DYSPEPSIA by taking our Stomach Tonic. Price 45c and 75c per bottle. CHAS. R. WASSON, Druggist, 100 King St.

Reliable and Durable ROOFING
G.S. FISHER & CO., South Side King Square

WATER AND SEWERAGE.

The Water and Sewerage Board held a session last night. On motion of Ald. Pickett it was decided to build a sewer on Spruce street at a cost of \$2,700. Chairman Frink predicted that if the Marsh Bridge were not repaired there would be a serious break in the main at that place.

A delegation composed of W. S. Fisher, T. H. Estabrook, T. E. G. Armstrong and J. A. Likely, appeared before the Board for the purpose of urging that the improvement of the water service be continued until adequate protection from fire is procured. They were informed that No. 2 main would be tested as soon as the weather permitted. Chairman Frink said that when the extension to Loch Lomond was completed and the distribution system made satisfactory to the underswriters the rates would be reduced. It was moved, seconded and carried that the director be asked to look into the matter of putting new sewer pipes in St. James street, West End, and

FREE
Send us your card for 15 pieces of candy to suit your taste. When you send us the card, we will send you a box of candy. Write to us at the Star Office, 100 King St., St. John, N.B.

also on Douglas Avenue. A letter was read from Dr. Macrae in regard to the claims of McArthur and McVey. No action was taken in this regard. Permission was granted the Provincial Hospital to connect with the 24 inch main. The monthly financial statement was read and adopted. Ald. Bullock moved that some properties at Grand Bay owned by the city be advertised for sale. It was recommended by the sub-committee which was considering the matter that the services of Engineer Hunter be retained for another year. The report was adopted.

MEASURED BY HER FOOT.

Tom—Yes, I love the very ground that girl walks on. Jack—That being the case, your love must cover an awful lot of real estate.—Detroit Tribune.

THERE ARE JUDGES AND JUDGES.

"I'm sober as a judge," quoth he. "Oh, yes," she sneered, "you're sober as a judge-of whiskey." Houston Post.

COAL-STEEL TROUBLES BECOMING COMPLICATED

Dispute Brewing Between Nova Scotia and Dominion Companies

Over Iron Areas at Wabana and Coal Areas at Point Aconi—Developments Are Awaited With Interest.

SYDNEY, April 1.—Current gossip in the inner circles of the coal and steel industry to the effect that a dispute, equaling, if not surpassing in magnitude the existing legal embroglio between the Dominion Steel and Coal Co. and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. over certain iron areas at Wabana and certain coal delimitations at Point Aconi.

The Wabana ore deposits in question, it appears, only came to light after the transfer of a million dollar area to the Dominion Iron and Steel Company ten years ago, and both companies it seems claim equal interest in them. The new seam lies above the present workings of the N. S. and C. Co., those of the Dominion Iron and Steel lying below them. It is said to be a highly valuable deposit, and to contain enough raw material to keep the blast furnaces of Cape Breton in operation for a generation. While the N. S. S. Co. people are not as yet putting forth any effort to develop this new deposit, it is nevertheless contended by the Dominion Steel Co. that much of it is in danger of being rendered useless or at least difficult of development owing to the extraction of ore immediately beneath it by the N. S. S. Co. Hence threat of injunction to prevent the latter company from mining the ore comes from the Dominion Steel Co. This is of course a question entirely outside of Canadian jurisdiction, and would have to be decided by the Newfoundland courts.

A somewhat parallel case is before the Nova Scotia courts, that of J. E. Burchell v. the Dominion Coal Company, regarding certain coal areas at Point Aconi. Mr. Burchell holds a submarine lease in that district immediately adjoining those of the Dominion Coal Company. He entered action against the company in order to prevent certain operations which would be prejudicial to his interests.

Mr. Burchell is contemplating a similar action against the Nova Scotia Steel Company and it is obvious that if he is successful in his first suit he will stand to win the second. The final decision of the case of Burchell v. the Dominion Coal Co. on a point taken on appeal interest. All this is further complicated by the fact that the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. hold the option on those leases of Mr. Burchell referred to as being in dispute.

On top of all this comes the oft-recurring rumor that the Dominion Steel is desirous of absorbing or amalgamating with the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. On a recent occasion knowing ones solemnly assert that these threatened actions at Wabana and Point Aconi are in the nature of pressure exercised to compel consolidation.

Forget only recently stated that the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. would be willing to take over the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. on a basis, but Mr. Harris, president of the latter company, at a recent New Glasgow meeting flatly denied that there was any truth in these rumors of amalgamation. Whatever truth may be with regard to all this, interesting developments are expected in the future.

GENEROUS GIFT OF T. S. SIMMS

Will Assist to Build Church in India.

Offer of \$500 a Year for Five Years Accepted by Foreign Mission Board.

At the meeting of the United Baptist Foreign Missionary Board for the Maritime Provinces, held yesterday afternoon, T. S. Simms offered to give \$500 a year for three years toward the erection of a church in India to be called the T. S. Simms Memorial Church. Mr. Simms was heartily thanked for his generous offer, which was accepted with enthusiasm. The building committee of the United Baptists in India will be asked to prepare plans and estimates for the proposed church at once.

The offer made by Mr. Simms is in connection with the laymen's missionary movement, which is making such a deep impression throughout the country.

The appointment of Miss Bessie Churchill as a missionary was made. Miss Churchill is now at a training school in New York, but will proceed to India next fall.

Word was received by the board a few days ago that Miss Churchill's father, Rev. George Churchill, who has been a missionary in India for many years, was very ill with blood poisoning as the result of an accident, and was not expected to recover. This sad news was the subject of regretful comment on the part of members of the board.

Preparing For Festivities After The Easter Season.

The Daintiest Organdies

For Summer or Evening wear--we doubt very much if any such beautiful Silk Organdies have ever been shown before in St. John. Some of them have clusters of four narrow satin stripes on cream ground. Very dainty Organdies with embroidered stripe or spot.

Prices 35c. to 75c

Many Manufacturers' Samples of Pretty White Lawn Waists to be Sold Under Price

Another purchase of Man's Sample Waists—some of the prettiest designs of the season—all fresh and new.

\$3.00 Sample Lawn Waists for.....\$2.25
2.25 Sample Lawn Waists for.....1.65
1.75 Sample Lawn Waists for.....1.35

Very Handsome Dress Skirts--The Newest Designs Out

We know of one manufacturer of fine Skirts who surpasses all his competitors for style and finish. This season some of the designs are "just perfect." Every skirt is guaranteed a true fit, or taken back. Extra fine Panama Skirts in latest cut:

\$6.75, \$6.95, \$9.90 to \$14.50

Beautifully tailored Venetian Skirts in various designs. Colors: Brown, Navy, Green, Black. Prices, \$5.25 to \$9.90

Samples Fancy Linens--Great Bargains--Tea Cloths, Sideboards, Etc.

Slightly soiled but not a bit the worse, and the price we can sell them at away below the ordinary.

5 O'clock Tea Cloths. Sideboard Covers. Tray Cloths--Embroidered.

Samples Dainty Embroidered Handkerchiefs--All Worthy Goods, Below Price

Irish Linen Hand-Embroidered Handkerchiefs and the finest Swiss Handkerchiefs. Some of these goods worth \$1.75 to \$2.50 each—many others of all kinds from 15c to 90c. Worth one-third more.

F. W. DANIEL & CO., LTD.
LONDON HOUSE, CHARLOTTE STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

Amateurs at Princess Tonight

There has been a large number of entries received for tonight's big amateur performance at the Princess. The amateur show will start at 8 o'clock and a very lengthy programme of singing, dancing, comedy sketches and musical and juggling acts will be presented. This house is famous all over the Maritime Provinces for its amateur shows, and one of the best they have yet had the pleasure of presenting to their many patrons will take place this evening. Along with the amateurs the following photos will be shown: Gulliver's Travels, the children's favorite story in the form of motion pictures; Her First Adventure shows the abduction of a little girl by a band of gypsies, the chase and how she is finally found by her playmate, a faithful dog; Among the Zulus, the ways and customs of these strange people; The New Errand Boy, and Under the Mistletoe, two excellent comic subjects.

The Princess' new singer, Percy Skyes, made a hit in his rendering of the popular Venetian love song, Panella. Moving picture houses may come and moving picture houses may go but the Princess goes on forever.

Record Crowds at the Nickel

It would indeed be difficult to accurately determine just which of the features attracted the great crowds at the Nickel yesterday afternoon and evening. Whatever anticipations were aroused by the reports of the afternoon patrons were most pleasantly realized by the evening patrons. Expressions of high praise were evenly divided between the several pictures and songs.

Of the former the picture of Days of Louis XVI. was by far the most artistic of recent productions from the studios of Pathé Freres, which is saying not a little in view of the many productions of merit of this wonderful house.

The other pictures are The Briton's Promise, a picture well high classic in its conception and production, with just enough pathos to arouse the interest to a keen pitch. As Shakespeare has said "Tis to laugh," and the good comedy picture, Keen-eyed Gentlemen, is a comedy of that wholesome sort that makes one feel quite at ease with the world, forgetting for the time the strenuousness of life. J. Fred Keyes, well and favorably known in St. John, rendered with excellent effect a new ballad, Roses, Roses Everywhere.

James Maxwell made many new friends by his rendition of the ever popular ballad Why Did They Sell Kilmory.

Spring Derbys.



When you buy a MAGEE HAT you get the best for your money that skilled workmen can put up. Fine fur felt, excellent sweat leathers, first-class silk bands and bindings, are combined in every hat. The shapes are the newest from England and America. Styles for all men—sizes for all heads. See our advanced SPRING SHAPES at \$2.00 to \$5.00. Quality, Style, Durability show them up to advantage.

D. MAGEE'S SONS,
Manufacturing Furriers,
63 King Street.

(By E. N. Bennett, M. P., in the London Daily Mail.)

The debate which took place in the House of Commons recently was a highly critical one in the history of Congo reform.

The members present and the crowd of interested strangers who filled the galleries must have felt that if the discussion followed its usual course, and merely elicited the normal reply from the Foreign Secretary, couched in the old familiar terms of caution and optimism, our efforts would have been in vain and the chains of King Leopold's tyranny would more firmly than ever be on the unhappy natives of the Congo.

On no fewer than fourteen occasions had this dreadful topic been discussed by the Commons, and even since 1898 four Congo debates had taken place in the House of Lords. On every previous occasion the enthusiasts for reform had been urged to "have patience" to wait hopefully for certain negotiations which were pending, to avoid "wounding Belgian susceptibilities."

TIRED OF DELAY.
Many of us, both inside the House and outside, felt that the limits of our patience in the matter of this Congo miracle had been reached. We were tired of diplomatic phrases. "Belgian susceptibilities" indeed! What about the susceptibilities of England and the rest of the civilized world?

Our case against King Leopold and his regime was, briefly, this: Grossly deceived by the King's professions and promises in 1884, we handed over to him, "in the name of Almighty God," 15,000,000 of human beings to be dealt with on lines of benevolence, humanity and progress. The result has been a systematic exploitation of the helpless natives, accompanied by every form of cruelty—murder, outrage, mutilation, pillage, extortion, hostage camps.

We were accorded guarantees that British subjects in the Congo should receive protection and justice. They have in many cases received neither one nor the other. An agent of the A. B. I. R. named Van Es, was condemned to death at Couquillaville on December 1, 1898, for several atrocious murders. He was back in Belgium, free, in November, 1898. A British subject, James Koffie, of Elmina, was condemned to two and a half years' penal servitude by court-martial on a charge of manslaughter, which he indignantly denies. He is allowed neither to appeal to the Council nor to the court of Boma. He is still in prison at Stanleyville.

EMPTY PROMISES.

English missionaries were promised the free exercise of their religious work. This freedom has been repeatedly denied them, and they have been hindered and persecuted by a variety of mean and contemptible methods.

In reply to a recent request for some land for mission chapel sites the Congo Government replied that "pending the question of annexation" by Belgium they do not see their way to allocate more territory—this from a government which has parcelled out hundreds of thousands of square miles to concessionaire rubber companies!

We were guaranteed that the trade of all nations should enjoy complete freedom and the right of buying and selling, and that no monopolies should be established. Look at the actual position of commerce in the Congo! The natives have from the beginning been denied all right to buy and sell freely of the produce of the soil. Our own Consul Michell reports to the Foreign Office last March: "The Congo natives are serfs, and dare assert no rights."

Well may the Belgian Government refuse to issue translations of the recent White Paper from which this sentence is taken, for a more damning indictment of Congo misgovernment was never framed than the letters just forwarded from British and American consuls on the Congo. And while the natives are regarded and treated as mere human chattels, possessing no claim to the fruits of the soil or the chase, vast tracts of the country, on the other hand, have been assigned to great monopoly companies like the Anversoise, Lomani, Katanga and Kasai.

BRITISH TRADE.

British trade in this portion of tropical Africa is rendered impossible. "The competition and restrictions of the State," writes the Consul Cromie, "are gradually killing all legitimate trade." Consul Michell reports that in all the vast district of the Stanley Falls there is only one small strip of territory called the "Free Zone." "In no other place is a trader allowed to stay more than twenty-four hours for any purpose, or to buy rubber." As to the Congo River, expressly declared by the natives, "private traders are not even permitted to carry their own goods in their own steamers."

"I am aware that some reformers are shy of even alluding to the question of British trade rights in the Congo for fear that this should tend to prejudice our claim for reform in the eyes of other nations. But, after all, there are limits to this self-denial."

We have definite rights of legitimate trade guaranteed by the Treaty, and I can see no reason why these should not be enforced. If the Sultan of Turkey interfered with the just privileges of an English firm in Constantinople warships would be sent without much hesitation to Mytilene of Smyrna, but King Leopold is allowed to dishonestly evade every guarantee and shut every door of access to the advancement of legitimate British trade.

This, very briefly, is a summary of our case against King Leopold. Judged by every canon of justice, human or Divine, he has forfeited his inheritance, and it is our bounden duty to interfere; because, although King Leopold is directly responsible for the acts of this cruel drama, we were ourselves the prime agents who helped to mount the drama upon the theatre of history.

PROFIT POINT OF VIEW.

If the Congo State is run on lines of humanity and free commerce it will be at any rate, for some time, practically valueless from the point of view of profit and revenue, and this is a point of view which will certainly not be overlooked by a people which deserves the title of a "nation of shopkeepers" far more than we do ourselves. The concessionaires and monopolist companies are in great measure at the root of the existing evil, and must be disposed of if reform is to be accomplished. This is a difficulty not sufficiently realized by those who have worked for Congo reform. King Leopold, of course, knew what he was about when he extended the area of his malign influence and power by the admission of these vast companies.

When Sir Edward Grey practically gave a time limit to Belgium—viz., the elections of next May and reiterated his contention that the transfer of the Congo, if it occurred, must be on acceptable lines, Congo reformers felt that we had forged ahead. If annexation on the terms of the Berlin Conference takes place, then the load and responsibility is left from our shoulders. If not—what then? We reserve our right to give "practical expression" to our disapproval of a system which has admittedly forfeited all claim to be recognized by civilization.

That is where we stand today. We have at length an explicit assurance from our responsible Ministers that the existing system which has disgraced the world so long will not continue.

It is for Belgium to make up her mind. I wish we could feel certain that a straightforward policy of annexation of genuine lines would result, and thus once for all, remove this ugly stain from the map of Africa. But many of us must frankly confess that we are not very sanguine of this happy solution.

Angry protests have been raised in Belgium against Sir Edward Grey's speech, and we are told once more that "Belgium claims to be the mistress of her own destiny." We must be prepared therefore, for that "practical expression" of our national determination to end a system of cruelty and oppression unparalleled in the annals of history, ancient or modern.

WAS A TOTAL WRECK FROM HEART FAILURE.

Heart disease is characterized by its stealthy approach and its variety of forms, yet in all its forms nature gives unmistakable signals which warn us of its presence. One of the first danger signals announcing something wrong with the heart is the irregular beat or violent throb. Often there is only a fluttering sensation, or an "all gone" sinking feeling; or, again there may be the most violent beating, with flushings of the skin and visible pulsations of the arteries. You may experience a smothering sensation, gasp for breath and feel as though about to die. In such cases the action of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills is quelling the heart, restoring its normal beat and imparting tone to the nerve centres. In beyond such cases, however, they give such prompt relief, such speedy restoration to health that no one can ever again feel the same way.

Mr. Darin Carr, Geary, N.B., writes: "It is with the greatest pleasure I write you a few lines to let you know the great blessing your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been to me. I was a total wreck from heart failure, my wife advised me to take your pills, and, after using two boxes I was restored to perfect health. I am now sixty-two years old and feel almost as well as I did at twenty."

Price 50 cents per box or \$1.25 for all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.