

SEE MANCHESTER'S Advt. on Page 10

VOL. 9, NO. 276

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1909.

ONE CENT

Tennis Balls

We have just received a further supply of SLAZENGER and SPALDING 1909 BEST TENNIS BALLS Place your orders at once W. H. Thorne & Co. Ltd MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

....CLOCKS....



That a clock should be both a time-piece and an ornament we thoroughly believe. With this in view we have made a selection of good clocks that are ornaments as well. Enamel American Patterns, (All Eight Day) \$4.00 to 7.50 English Designs in Bronze, Marble and Mahogany \$4.50 to 16.50 Gift and Gold Bedroom Clocks \$1.00 to 5.00 Nickel Alarms .75 to \$3.00 Ingersoll Watches . \$1.00 each

EMERSON & FISHER, Ltd. 25 Germain St.

OUR MID-SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE

is now in full swing and hundreds of men are taking advantage of the low prices we offer. The suits were all made up for this season and are the best in tailoring and style. Only two or three suits of a line, but we have so many lines from which you may choose that you are sure to get the suit you like.

American Clothing House, 11-15 Charlotte St., St. John.

ARE YOU GOING ON A VACATION? A Suit Case or Hand Bag is a Necessity, Before buying, see our great assortment in Leather, Straw, Canvas or Imitation Leather Suit Cases \$1.00 to \$10.00. Wicker Extension Cases 50c. to \$1.25. Hand Bags \$1.00 to \$7.00

F. S. THOMAS 539 MAIN STREET Furnishing Department

Stores Close at 6 p. m. St. John, Aug. 4, '09.

COOL UNDERWEAR AND OUTING SHIRTS

You will find very attractive stocks of Cool Underwear and Outing suits in our Furnishing Department just now. In Underwear you will find everything from the light, cool mesh to the fine linen-wool. In Outing Shirts we carry the leading makers' makes, and are showing now a fine assortment of colorings and patterns. Men's Underwear. Prices 35c. to \$2.00 Each Outing Shirts. " 50c. to 1.50 Each Fancy Half Hose " 15c. to 50c. Each

REMEMBER OUR AUGUST SUIT SALE NOW ON J. N. Harvey, Tailoring and clothing OPERA HOUSE BLK. --- 199 to 207 UNION STREET

GENERAL STRIKE HAS BEEN DECLARED IN SWEDEN

Stockholm Almost Completely Tied Up—Troops Guard Many Places and Citizens are All Armed for Their Own Protection

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 4.—The labor conflict in Sweden shows signs today becoming more acute and the ranks of the strikers are considerably swelled. But the general strike called for today has not yet become entirely effective. Many organizations although sympathizing with the strikers, have not yet joined them actively. The employees of the street car lines and the cab drivers stopped work and neither cabs nor street cars are available. The troops are protecting the gas works and the electric lighting plant and this step has increased the workmen whose leaders threaten to call out all the men unless the strikers are withdrawn. The printer's union held a meeting today but resolved to postpone for the present any decision in the matter of going out on strike.

A corps of workmen, some thousands strong, is being organized with the object of maintaining order and the people generally, bankers, merchants, etc., are arming themselves for self protection. The gunshops of the city are practically deserted of revolvers and small arms. All the tourists have left Stockholm and the number of visitors now in the city is smaller than for many years past.

Although the railroad men have decided not to strike the government is taking the precaution to guard the tracks with troops, fearing attempts to blow up bridges or injure the permanent way. Quantities of dynamite are reported to have mysteriously disappeared recently from the government stores. The leaders of the strikers claim that the end of the week will see a notable spread of the movement, that the railroad, postal, telegraph and telephone employees and the printers will by that time have joined.

This afternoon guards were posted in the market places and the railroad stations. All milk supplies have been cut off and thousands of babies are suffering from lack of nourishment. A change from cow's milk to canned milk. The streets of Stockholm were filled with people who parade back and forth noting the changed conditions and the strikers' disquiet. The strikers, many of whom belong to the better classes. All the saloons are closed today and only the best restaurants are permitted to remain open, and even here it is possible to get wine only by ordering a solid cashed check of \$100 for her, had the police bring her back here, where she was tried for forgery and convicted. Before she was taken to the penitentiary she put in so much time in the Tombs that Judge McVey commuted her sentence.

The young woman on one conducted a journal in Switzerland. She was in India in 1902 and stopped in Australia on her way to this country. She did considerable writing in this city and for a time maintained a studio here. In explanation of the charges of forgery the woman said she had erred through ignorance of business methods.

OBSCURE ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—All over the world today where ever they may be, the officers and crews of the vessels of the United States revenue cutters will celebrate the 19th anniversary of the establishment of the service. The character of the celebration will be substantially the same on all of the vessels. The ships will be "full dressed" resplendent with flags and bunting, and the crews will be in uniform, will be mustered on the main deck and the executive officers will read a brief history of the revenue cutter service. If practicable the remainder of the day will be devoted to athletic sports and various other amusements.

CANADA GAINS BUT LITTLE BY NEW AMERICAN TARIFF

Reduction on Lumber, Hides and Coal Will Stimulate Exports of These Products, But Rates on Agricultural and Manufacturing Products Still Remain Prohibitive.

OTTAWA, Aug. 4.—A survey of the Payne tariff bill, from the standpoint of its effect on Canadian exports to the United States and in the light of the statistics of Canadian exports for last year, fails to show any very noteworthy reason why Canada should be either elated or depressed over the outcome of tariff revision across the border. With the exception of three important articles of export, namely, lumber, coal, and hides. The situation with regard to the encouragement of Canadian trade with the republic remains but little changed. On the great majority of the items of Canadian exports the new tariff, for all practical purposes, is quite as prohibitive as the old. The Canadian farmer gains little or nothing. The Canadian manufacturer, except in the case of the lumber man, the coal companies and the exporters of hides is on the whole left in about the same position as he was before in regard to the American market. In respect to agricultural exports, the Payne bill does almost nothing to alter the McKinley tariff.

The duty on barley remains the same at 30 cents per bushel. The duty on wheat has been increased from 25 to 30 cents per bushel. The value of the Canadian wheat exported to the United States last year was only \$102,639. On oats the Payne bill increases the duty at 20 cents per bushel. On hay the practically prohibitive duty is placed at \$4 per ton. Last year the exports of hay to the United States were valued at \$1,000,000. Butter and cheese the Payne tariff of six cents per pound will have a negligible effect so far as Canada is concerned. The duty of beans, 45 cents per bushel, on onions 40 cents per

bushel and on garden produce generally remains practically prohibitive. In regard to lumber the new duty of \$1.25 per thousand feet for rough lumber is a considerable reduction from the old duty of \$2 per thousand, but lumber manufacturers are inclined to think that it is still sufficiently high to prove a barrier to any very large increase in the exportation of Canadian lumber to the States. Opinions differ, however, in this respect, and it may be that under the new tariff there will be a considerable increase in the business done. The rates of duty on articles manufactured from wood are, if anything, slightly increased. The total value of forest products marketed in the States by Canada last year was \$7,470,754, by the largest item in the list.

On coal the duty has been decreased from 61 cents per ton to 45 cents. Last year from the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia mines there was shipped to the New England and the Pacific states markets coal to the value of \$4,045,562. The reduction of the duty on coal is one of the most important features of the new tariff from the Canadian standpoint.

The placing of hides on the free list is also unlikely to be of material benefit to Canadian exporters last year when Canada exported to the States hides to the value of \$1,388,551.

The other cases where a reduction of duty is provided for in the Payne tariff apply to the highly specialized goods which even in a free trade basis could exist, or to goods required as raw material for manufacturing purposes. The lowering of the rates is of little importance, so far as the Canadian exporter is concerned.

JUDGE WILLRICH GIVES AN INSPIRING MESSAGE TO THE CITIZENS OF ST. JOHN

The Retiring Consul Sees a Great Future for the City—Some Valuable Suggestions and Some Frank Criticisms—Urges the Cultivation of Stronger Spirit of Local Patriotism.

A parting message full of practical suggestions and charged with inspiration for the citizens of St. John and the people of this province was given by The Star last evening by Hon. Judge Gebhard Willrich.

Mr. Willrich has represented the United States at that port as consul for Quebec to take up similar duties there. During his stay in St. John he has proved himself a worthy representative of his country and has won many warm friends, who will regret his departure, while wishing him the success which he well deserves in the new field to which his promotion calls him.

When The Star representative called on him last night the retiring consul was found in the last throes of packing up, preparatory to his departure, but he courteously gave enough of his limited time to give his impressions of the city which he gained by his study of local conditions during his four years' stay here. His experience in other cities, the attention which the duties of his office demanded that he should give to local conditions and his position as an impartial observer, makes his unusually well qualified to give our citizens some very valuable suggestions.

In reply to a question regarding the possibility of development in this city and his opinion of the reasons why greater advance has not been made in recent years, Judge Willrich said: "St. John, to my mind, hardly deserved the criticism so often levelled at it. It has not progressed as rapidly as other cities, especially when taken into consideration the fact that the city was practically wiped out a little more than thirty years ago.

"In spite of this the city has gone about as well as most other cities in the Lower Provinces or even in New England, although it is situated at a disadvantage, the extreme eastern end of the continent and at the end of the transportation systems of the country, with harbor really in the making that has not yet been completed.

St. John has also suffered like the other cities of the Maritime Provinces by the great development of the West during the last decade. This is not natural as it is a repetition of the same conditions in New England, while the Western States were being filled up and it is the natural outgrowth of the vast demand of the West for settlers.

INFLUENCE OF THE WEST. "A province like New Brunswick which has contributed so largely in brains and brawn to the great Canadian West could not be expected to grow at the same rate as other sections of the Dominion. In other words, being deprived of its chief assets from year to year by the withdrawal of such a valuable part of the farming and laboring population would inevitably produce temporary stagnation in the various branches of agricultural and industrial development.

"Taking, however, a broad view and one that is fully justified by facts, there is no doubt but that the city is now on the eve of a new and greater development. This will be brought about by the demands of the West for articles which the East must manufacture. It seems to me that for St. John the chief aim should be to make every effort to become a great manufacturing centre.

Conditions here are extremely favorable to the success of such an ambition. The climate is good and that is essential for rapid and successful growth in a manufacturing way. "Then there are large natural resources of the province which will be of great assistance to the city. The timber resources are large and will continue as the basis of an important industry for many years. The water power of the province has not yet been put in harness. The mineral resources which are just being discovered will also play a great part in the development.

"Your harbor is about to be improved to an extent that will provide ample anchorage and spacious wharf facilities for the largest ocean steamers. "These conditions will be ripe in the near future for a new growth and a new impetus which should eventually make this one of the greatest ports of the Dominion.

THE GREAT NECESSITY. "The great necessity, however, to my mind is an influx of new population to replace that which has drifted away. Fortunately this necessity has been recognized by the leading men of the province and a wise immigration policy, energetically carried out will undoubtedly lead to success. Much of the best land in the province which is still unoccupied would afford homes for thousands of farmers.

LUCKY EVA, OUT OF JAIL; INTO FORTUNE

Young English Woman Was Arrested in Toronto to Receive a Legacy From a Wealthy Relative in Ireland.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The Herald today says: Eva Fox Strangeway, a young English woman, who in September, 1907, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, changed with having been a dressmaker's worthless check, will go to the Tombs and ask for the Rev. George Sanderson, chaplain, who will be placed in possession of information by which she may come into a large legacy which has been left to her by a relative in Ireland.

Eva Fox Strangeway, who was sometimes known as the Duchess of Lichew, was arrested in Toronto in August, 1907. Mrs. Susan B. Clark, a dressmaker of New York, who had cashed a check of \$100 for her, had the police bring her back here, where she was tried for forgery and convicted. Before she was taken to the penitentiary she put in so much time in the Tombs that Judge McVey commuted her sentence.

When she left the Tombs she was not heard from until she was seen several months ago at a meeting of suffragettes in this city. She lived in an apartment in West 19th street, but it was said there yesterday that she had not been there for more than two months.

The young woman on one conducted a journal in Switzerland. She was in India in 1902 and stopped in Australia on her way to this country. She did considerable writing in this city and for a time maintained a studio here. In explanation of the charges of forgery the woman said she had erred through ignorance of business methods.

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DOUBTS MAY ARISE, BUT HARD WORK TELLS THE WAY TO WIN PRIZES IS BY KEEPING BUSY. Don't Let Up, But Keep at the Job and Success is Bound to be Yours— Lose No Chances.

Can you realize that while the Harrier Days are here you can by a little extra effort on your part store up your reserve for the final count which will give you a chance to win one of the Grand Prizes?

NO LET UP. In a contest like this there is never any let up in the race for votes until the last day of the contest. It makes no sense if there could be a general meeting of all the candidates to appoint a day of rest, during which all pledges are to be made. The only way to win is to keep yourself to cover the space between you and the prize.

SHOW YOUR PLUCK. We might go to the ugly which in "Macbeth" for the motto for candidates. She says "I'll do, and I'll do, and I'll do." Now we don't want you to do the things that she did, such as cutting off the babies' thumbs, etc., but we advise you in the matter of getting subscriptions to do, and to do and do it, and stick to it, to beat the band, and show that you have some grit and are not a quitter.

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BICYCLE RACING. SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 4.—The first of the series of champion bicycle races, the ten mile open, was won by Eyer Lawson, last night who cut the record made by McFarland from 21:34-5 to 20:52-5. The amateur two mile handicap record was reduced from 2:5-3 to 2:32 by Phil Wright.

ENGINEER FOUND PIECES OF IRON ON THE RAILS

Driver Testifies at the Trial of Hubald Michael at Edmundston This Morning.

The trial of Hubald Michael, charged with placing obstructions on the Temiscouata Railroad with intent to endanger life, was begun in Edmundston this morning. Judge Carleton is presiding at the special sitting of the county court, Attorney General Hazen and John M. Steeves are conducting the prosecution while Messrs. Powell and Cormier appear for the defence.

This morning the jury was selected, a true bill having been found yesterday, and the taking of evidence was begun. Only one witness was examined at this forenoon's session, he being Driver Cormier of the Temiscouata Railway. Cormier told that in April last his locomotive hit an obstruction on the track which proved to be a piece of metal. In consequence of this he afterwards reduced speed to five miles an hour when passing this place. Later he found various other obstructions on the track, in the shape of horseshoes wedged on the rails, or bolts driven in between the joints.

Court adjourned until this afternoon. NORMAL CONDITIONS PREVAIL IN BARCELONA Deep Resentment is Felt Against the Military for the Cruelty Displayed During the Disorders.

BARCELONA, Aug. 4.—The life of Barcelona continues today to pursue its normal course. The only evidence of the terrible nightmarish through which the city passed last week are the ruins of the convents and churches and the torn up pavements, the stones are used for the erection of barricades. There is however considerable quietude for the future. The terrible repressive measures of the military authorities have left a deep undertone of resentment among the masses. The people are clamoring for the release of the prisoners in the dungeons of Port Montjuich, Sabadell and Terrassa have submitted to the troops and the mushroom republics proclaimed in some of the communes faded away as soon as the soldiers made their appearance.

DENVER ALDERMEN ASKED TO BECOME SPORTS Council Presented With a Resolution Urging the Johnson-Jeffries Fight to be Held in That City.

DENVER, Aug. 4.—In a resolution introduced by Alderman Thomas Hyder, the Board of Aldermen was asked last night to use its influence to obtain for Denver the fight for the championship between James J. Jeffries and Jack Johnson. The city's interest, the resolution declares, would come from the advertisement received by reason of the attendance of people from all parts of the country.

The resolution states that prominent business men have expressed their readiness to raise sufficient money to bring the fight to this city. Considerable opposition developed on the ground that the city was interested "in more important matters than the promotion of prize fights," and one facetious member moved that the resolution be referred to the funeral committee. Hyder resented the attempt at humor and declared he was sincere in having Denver benefited by the proposed battle.

Chairman Markey finally referred the resolution to the judiciary committee.