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THE STAR, ST JOHN N. B. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2 1909

FIVE



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**TRY STAR-LIGHT**

## CONVICTS RUN STILL IN PENITENTIARY AND GET FIGHTING DRUNK

Moonshine Plant in State Prison at Pittsburg; Pruno Juice Whisky.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 1.—Another scandal has developed in the Western Penitentiary. Eight guards have been discharged because they failed to discover that a number of prisoners were running a private whisky distillery inside the prison. It was a moonshine plant, no tax being paid to the government.

The whisky was made from pruno juice, sugar and yeast, which was put in jars and hidden away in cells to ferment. Then the mash was distilled in a home-made apparatus.

Within the last few weeks there have been a number of serious fights and cutting affairs in the prison. These have been traced directly to intoxication, and an investigation to determine where the liquor was obtained led to the discovery that the convicts themselves were making it.

Warden John Francis proved further, and when all the facts were in hand he discharged five guards outright and asked for the resignation of three others. Those asked to resign say they will appeal to the prison board.

Former Guard George W. Stauff, who was one of those discharged, said that whisky making has been practiced in the prison for some time, but the prisoners were so careful about their operations that it was next to impossible to catch them.

## THESE ARE VIRTUOUS TIMES, ASSERTS SHAW

Public Men Never More Patriotic, Says Former Secretary of the Treasury.

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., Sept. 1.—Painting a picture of the millennium, then labeling it the year 1909, Leslie M. Shaw, once governor of Iowa, a former secretary of the treasury and now a Philadelphia banker, who was the principal speaker today at the thirty-first annual meeting and literary entertainment at Solchbury Deer Park, near New Hope, declares it was time to have done with all muckraking. Mr. Shaw had a plan and a role for all those now in public service, as well as those who have quit office, who go to the penitentiary or pass close by its doors.

So high, according to Mr. Shaw, has the standard been set by the muckrakers and senators that he never met a dishonest or unpatriotic one. Even Senator John Mitchell, at Solchbury, who had been shortly after his conviction of complicity in land frauds, was given a clean bill of political and moral health.

Regarding the general political atmosphere at Washington, Mr. Shaw asserted that he had always found it vitalized by such a spirit of candor and frankness that, even though he was never even thought of as said, in part:

## DECEIVES MUCKRAKING.

For a number of years muckraking has been popular. The Senate, the House, the courts, public officials generally, and in fact everybody except the executive has been subjected to direct charges or insinuations of corruption. Now that we have elected to the full, it may not seem un-American to say a word in defense.

I spent the best nine years of my life in public office. I have observed that those who are always suspicious of others will generally be watched. Charges of corruption in high places, as a rule, evidence the character of the person making the charge. Those who are freest in making these charges ever occupy high places. I also observed that men do not make into prodigality the moment they are brought under the camera of public notice.

As a matter of fact, I never saw as clear as at present Congress itself has set some high standards.

United States senator was indicted and convicted on the charge of having accepted compensation from his constituents and client for services in a government matter while he was a member of the Senate. I knew the senator slightly. He lived modestly, never entertained, and had no expensive habits. He died. His estate was worth about \$10,000, and while he lived on the Pacific coast, where public lands were in abundance, none of it ever passed to him or through his hands.

The fact that John Mitchell died under sentence did not prevent the local authorities from permitting his body to lie three days in state, and the funeral is said to have been the largest ever held on the Pacific coast. I think this is the first word that has been spoken in explanation of the case.

I do not defend John Mitchell, even at this late day. I speak as I do simply that the good people that hear me may know that the crime was statutory and did not involve any direct moral turpitude. One ex-member of the Senate, now on the federal bench, told me he had accepted fees repeatedly, but that the only way he could now punish himself was to plead guilty in his own court, and that his many offenses were already barred by the statute of limitations.

As we were discussing the then recent death of a member of the Senate I said of him to President Roosevelt: "I think Senator O. H. Platt, of Connecticut, the greatest statesman I have ever known." After a moment's thought the President replied: "I do not think you over-estimate his ability or his worth." If the Senate is corrupt, then Senator O. H. Platt was an honest man of highest ideals and with absolute devotion to the public good even his enemies conceded.

## TREASURY PEOPLE HONEST.

The paper on which bank notes and

## DECREASE IN THE FRENCH BIRTH RATE

Total Births for Past Year Under German Excess of Births Over Deaths.

Berlin Shows That 445 Best Known French Families Have Only 575 Children.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—With striking unanimity the publicists of the Paris press are attacking the question of the depopulation of France. That the word used — "depopulation." Though the number of inhabitants of the republic is not now actually decreasing it is doing so at an alarming rate relatively to the population of Europe. Louis Dumar shows that, while a century ago, France had a population of 39,000,000 out of the 140,000,000 people included in the bonds of the six great powers, she now has only 38,000,000 out of the present population of 150,000,000. Her population thus, from 20 per cent. of the total, has fallen to 11 per cent. of the total, and her relative importance by this numerical measure is reduced by almost half.

The case of France, he shows, is even worse, considered in relation to Germany. In 1907 Germany had an excess of 82,000 births over deaths, while France had 200,000 less births than deaths. Last year, thanks to the reduction of mortality, the births in France exceeded the deaths by 44,000 but the total number of births in France did not equal Germany's net excess of births over deaths.

M. Levasseur, the eminent statistician, compiles for Le Matin, which has entered into a campaign of agitation, alarming tables showing the position into which the country is falling. M. Croy-Bellu also is giving much time to the discussion of remedial measures.

Among such measures proposed are a reduction of taxes as the number of children increases, and bonuses for the parents. The number in the family.

It cannot be denied, however, that a certain number of French public men who regard themselves as particularly enlightened profess to view the situation with equanimity. They have no objection to sanitary measures looking toward a decrease of the death rate, but to the encouragement of naturalization by which they condemn the effort to increase the size of the French family.

First is its cry.

To the wall that the population is decreasing they reply that wealth is increasing, and with the mournful seeming figures cited in the first paragraph of this article they contract the statistics which show that the country's wealth has been multiplied by six since 1885.

Still others, who hold both quantity and quality important, say that the cause of decay is the fact that the intellectual classes are doing so little for the state, hardly reproducing a number of children, in fact, while all the increase comes from the lower, less capable, classes.

This week Dr. Jacques Berthillon publishes the result of a study he has made of the families of the highest classes. He wrote down a list of 445 of the best known names in France, and then investigated the number of their children. The total number of these children, his figures show, is 575. If the rest of the population imitated the example of these chosen 445 families, 35 statesmen have 54 children; 30 who are artists have 104 children; 133 who are men of letters have only 157 children; 35 statesmen have 54 children, and 51 other famous persons have 66 children. Sixty-five writers out of 133 are childrenless. M. Leroy Beaulieu calls on the country at large to imitate the example of the more primitive sections. He cites the Department of Finistere as a model.

"We have calculated," he says, "that if since 1871 all France had shown a birth rate and a death rate equal to that of Finistere, the country would now have 55,000,000 instead of 39,000,000 people."

Objectors, however, point out that Finistere is exactly the most ignorant, drunken and benighted section of the country. From this fact the disputants draw varying morals. Obviously, you may say that ignorance and depravity necessarily go hand in hand with a low birth rate, or you may say that the upper classes owe it to the future not to let the ignorant and depraved father most children. Whichever is right, it is evident that France is deeply stirred on the subject.

## CARUSO'S FABULOUS EARNINGS.

Signor Caruso has confided to an interviewer that he is paid at the rate of \$20,000 a year for his singing, and that this remuneration will continue at least for the next five years. He has signed a fresh engagement for three years, making five years altogether, with the management of the Manhattan Opera in New York, and will be paid at the rate of \$2,500 a night. In the autumn, before going to Germany, and he has also signed for Monte Carlo in 1913.

government bonds are printed is received by the government in carload lots. For fourteen years the accounts had not been verified, during which time suggestions were frequently made that quantities of money had been manufactured from this paper and surreptitiously issued. I ordered the bureau shut down, and put thirty men counting the paper to verify the account. In the whole fourteen years not one sheet of paper had been lost or unaccounted for.

This is a great country and we are a great people. This is a good thing and we are a good people. Our standards were never as high, our ideals were never so pure, our hearts were never as good and our prospects were never more bright than in this blessed year of grace, 1909.

## JUMPS IN QUICKSAND, SAVES GIRL; IS THEN RESCUED FROM DEATH

Bridge Foreman Pulled From Peril When He Is Nearly Engulfed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Slowly but surely sinking deeper every minute in the quicksand under the waters of Flushing Creek, near the Kill Jordan bridge, where he jumped overboard to rescue a girl in a similar predicament, and with the water consequently rising gradually on him until it reached his chin, Samuel Smith, of Colden Avenue, Flushing, had a thrilling and desperate fight for his life today.

By the aid of ropes that were tied under his armpits and around his body, and while he clung with his hands to a boat, Smith was dragged from his perilous position at the very moment his strength was exhausted and hope almost gone. A delay of a minute would have meant his doom.

## HE SAVES A GIRL.

Smith was working as foreman in the greenhouse of A. L. Thorne, about 300 feet from the bridge where he was rescued. The combined cries of a half dozen children shouting that their playmate, Nellie Butler, 9 years old, had fallen overboard. Smith ran to the bridge and saw that she was stuck in the quicksand bottom.

Quick action was necessary to save her. He lowered himself to the water, hoping to swim to her side and yank her out. The water is only three feet deep at the spot, but to touch the bottom meant his own imprisonment, and perhaps death.

He struggled with the girl, but could not release her. Suddenly he put himself to his feet, put his arms around her body and by a violent effort released her from the suction. But he himself was caught. He held the child above his head and cried for help.

## THRILLING RESCUE WINS.

John Dugan, the owner of a flat-bottomed rowboat, and Tony Maples paddled to his side. He was then sinking rapidly in the quicksand. The girl had become unconscious. He told the men to get her to the shore and return for him.

They did it. He held on to the stern of the boat and tried to release himself, but the suction was too strong. Ropes were then got by other men working in the greenhouses and boatsmen. They were able to pull Smith and violent tugs at them made.

By this time the water was up to Smith's chin. His legs were imbedded in the quicksand. Five men kept tugging at the ropes, while Dugan and Maples rowed desperately with the impelled man clinging to the stern. The combined efforts of the rescuers released him from his imprisonment inch by inch. He was lifted into the boat and taken ashore, where Dr. J. W. Dick, who had been reviving the girl, attended him. Both will recover from the effects of their terrible ordeal.

## SPAIN TO OCCUPY A TREATY PORT

Will Affect Naval Balance in Mediterranean—Report Has Been Confirmed.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Tangier correspondent of the Post records the dissatisfaction of 5,000 Spanish residents in what is now generally recognized as a war of conquest. The correspondent adds that the British Legation has received confirmation of Spain's astounding scheme for the occupation of Tetuan by 25,000 troops which are now being mobilized in Andalusia. Tetuan is a treaty port and its possession by a foreign power would, according to the law, according to the treaty, be a violation of the balance of power in the Mediterranean and probably of the balance of power in the world.

A despatch from Madrid to the Daily Telegraph says 65,000 recruits, who have completed two years' service in the army, have been summoned to the colors.

## TAKEN CRAZED FROM WRECK

Part of Crew of Schooner Rescued in Gulf of Mexico.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 1.—Crazed from hunger and exposure, Capt. G. W. Waldemar and six members of the crew of the American schooner Isaac T. Campbell, of Boston, wrecked in a hurricane, were taken from the wreck of the schooner last Friday in middle Gulf by the British steamship Lugano, Captain Wright, bound from Cuba to Galveston. Two of the crew of the schooner wrecked by the hurricane which swept the Gulf last week, crazed by their sufferings, broke from their cabins at the railway and were washed overboard and drowned a few hours before the Lugano was sighted.

## GAMBLING IN MARBLES.

Boys who play marbles "for keeps" are gamblers, and are liable to punishment for violation of the law, according to a recent decision of Justice Kimball in the Police Court in Washington. Three small boys were brought before the magistrate charged with participation in a game of chance. They received a severe lecture and sentence was suspended during their good behavior.

"The playing of marbles for keeps is a violation of the law," said the magistrate, "and as long as I am on the bench I propose to break it up."

## SPECIAL PIANO SALE!

You are thinking of buying a Piano this fall. Why not take time by the fore-lock and buy it now. We ordered some extra fine stock which was made up for the Toronto and other exhibitions. This stock is on hand and arriving. You can make your choice now and get finer prices than you can get later on in season when demand is more lively. Besides you can get a finer Piano than you can get from any other house in the trade, simply because we have the best makes, such as the genuine **Cerhard Heintzman** which is simply incomparable and the best piano made in this country; the great **Brinsmead**, the best piano made in England, the piano of **Royalty**; the **Martin-Orme**, of Ottawa, and many others.

We also have the Gerhard Heintzman player piano in stock that was bought for the Sun Contest. You should see this. We have a Simplex Player Piano and Cabinet. Now is the time to buy a Piano.

We also have some bargains in slightly used Pianos. Why not write or call and see us about one of these instruments.

**The W. H. Johnson Co., Ltd.,**  
7 Market Square, St. John.  
Also, Halifax, Sydney, and New Glasgow.  
Thirty-six years of honorable, unbroken record back of this house.

## H. H. WHITE, PRESIDENT OF FOREIGN MISSION BOARD

An important meeting of the Baptist foreign mission board was held yesterday afternoon in the foreign mission rooms on Prince William street. Vice-President W. H. White occupied the chair. The meeting was the regular monthly one and the first meeting of the fiscal year.

At the opening the following new members were received by the board: J. W. Spurgeon of Fredericton, N. H.; White of Sussex and A. H. Chipman of this city. Malcolm L. Orchard of Fredericton, at Hamilton Theological school, made an application that he be appointed a missionary under the Baptist foreign mission board and also to India. It was decided that after he completes his theological course, which will be next June, Mr. Orchard should be appointed a missionary to go to India and begin his labor there next fall.

The elections of officers and the committees for the ensuing year then took place and resulted as follows: President, W. H. White; Vice-president, J. W. Spurgeon of Fredericton; field secretary, Rev. W. V. Higgins of Wolfville; recording secretary, Rev. M. E. Ziegler; treasurer, Rev. W. E. McIntyre, B. D.; solicitor, A. A. Wilson, K. C.; auditors, M. Riecker and W. C. Simpson.

Finance committee—E. M. Stoppel (chairman), A. A. Wilson and S. H. White.

Committee on candidates—Rev. D. Hutchinson, Rev. Wellington Camp and Rev. W. W. McMaster.

Committee on literature—Rev. W. V. Higgins and W. C. Cross and A. H. Chipman.

There was a request made by Rev. Dr. W. T. Stackhouse, secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement of Canada, that the secretary of the Baptist foreign mission board assist in organizing the Laymen's Missionary Movement in the Maritime Provinces. This request was granted. The secretary, Rev. W. V. Higgins of Wolfville, will commence his work in assisting in the organization of the Laymen's Missionary Movement in about a month, and the work will occupy four or five months of his time.

A committee was also appointed to consider the advisability of establishing a depot for missionary literature in St. John.

After this business was transacted the new members of the board were called upon and made brief but interesting and encouraging addresses concerning the foreign missionary movement.

## JUNIOR BIBLE CLASS IN ANNUAL SESSION

Closing a highly successful year, the third annual meeting was held last evening of the Men's Junior Bible class of Ludlow St. United Baptist Church. R. H. Parsons, teacher of the class and superintendent of the school, was in the chair.

A Labor Day outing and picnic for the members of the class was planned for Wednesday, Sept. 8, at Watters' Landing, where the affair is to be held, will be reached by bus.

Arrangements were also made for a reunion of the class, to take place in two weeks' time. Two weeks from Sunday night a young men's meeting will be held in the church, at which time Dr. Hoban of Chicago University, will be the speaker. Dr. Hoban is summing at Duck Cove.

## You Should Advertise.



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There's room at the top for the business man who uses our Want Ads whenever he can. For they always bring in both callers and mail. And they almost always result in a purchase or sale. You will set loose out if you take this advice. And then, after all, you don't risk a great price. For want ads with us do not mean much expense. A fact which is well known to men of business.