

THE WEATHER.

Maritime Strong northeasterly winds unsteady and cold with occasional falls of rain or sleet. Toronto, March 25.—Cold weather has set in from the lake region to the Maritime Provinces, accompanied by unsettled conditions with snow, sleet and rain in Ontario, and rains and sleet in the Maritime Provinces. Fine, cold weather has continued throughout the western provinces. Trough of low pressure extends from Texas to the middle Atlantic states and it is due to this that the unsettled conditions prevail in Canada from the lakes eastward.

AROUND THE CITY

Three Keys Found. The police report finding a key on British street, another on Charlotte street and still another in the police court yesterday. The owners can receive the same on application at the central station.

Boiler Makers' Union. A meeting of the newly organized Boiler Makers' Union was held last evening in the Painters' Union rooms on Charlotte street. There was a good attendance of members. Another meeting will be held shortly, when the full list of officers will be chosen.

Funeral of Late E. J. Harrison. The funeral of the late Edward J. Harrison was held yesterday afternoon from the Home for Incurables. A large number followed the remains. At the home funeral service was conducted by Rev. J. L. Dawson, pastor of Centenary church, assisted by Rev. William Lawson, a quartet from Centenary composed of Mrs. A. P. Crockett, Miss Crelgton, Joshua Clawson and Mr. Coggin assisted in the service and sang "Jesus Lover of My Soul," "Crossing the Bar" and "Resurrection Morn." The floral tributes were many and gave evidence of the esteem in which the deceased was held by a host of friends. Interment took place in Fernhill.

PERSONAL

Neil Brodie returned to the city last evening. M. J. Coody of St. John was in Halifax yesterday. Senator and Mrs. Ellis left for Ottawa last evening. J. C. Kilgrew of St. John, was in Amherst yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Jones spent Easter with Rev. and Mrs. E. H. Ramsay of Amherst. F. B. McCurdy, M. P., who spent the Easter holidays in Halifax, has returned to Ottawa. Herbert S. Paisley of Regina returned to Ottawa last evening. He spent the holiday in his former home in Sackville. Miss Helen McInerney, of Fairville, has left for the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Camden street, Boston, to join the order of the Sisters of Charity.

Ladies' Raincoats. On Thursday morning F. A. Dykeman and Co. will have another sale of ladies' raincoats. The last sale that they had of these, there were over sixty coats sold before ten o'clock in the morning. This lot consists of English made coats of superior styles in the new shade of fawn and many of them have the three way collar which is convertible from an open front to a closed neck or a high collar effect. The prices run from \$4.25 to \$9.00, and on each coat you save from one to two dollars on the price by taking advantage of this sale.

PLATE GLASS INSURANCE. One of our esteemed correspondents sends us a newspaper account of a plate-glass window accident which occurred in Malcom, Ia. It appears that one of the citizens of the place was carrying a wagon tongue through the street when one end encountered a hitching post, swinging the other end around into a plate-glass window. The question is raised as to whether the man who was carrying the tongue was a sympathizer with women's suffrage, but we are inclined to believe that the suspicion should rest upon the tongue, for it is a well known historical fact that most active tongues are feminine. Plate-glass and all other lines of insurance except life can be obtained at FRANK R. FAIRWEATHER'S, 19 Canterbury St., St. John, N. B. Phone 485, 1210. Insurance, Fire Protection Apparatus, Empire Typewriters.

EIGHT HOUR DAY DISCUSSED AT BATTERED LIVERY MEETING

Many Views Expressed at Public Meeting Called by Mayor Last Evening, but no Definite Action Resulted — Labor Men Strong for Shorter Day, but Manufacturers Object.

The old County Council chamber in the Court House was the scene last evening of a public discussion that in point of interest and amusement out-classed any of the debates that have taken place there. The subject of discussion was supposed to be, is the time ripe for the eight hour day in St. John? But the discussion ranged to Australia and back again. Nobody knows which side won the debate, but everybody who could get into the room had an opportunity to express an opinion. The subject seems to be a great deal more interesting than those who called the meeting imagined, for about ninety tenths of those who wanted to attend were unable to get into the room. A large number of members of the builders exchange and representatives of the union and a few manufacturers including James Pender, J. Fraser Gregory and James Christie, who went early managed to get seats, and there were a few of the smaller merchants present. The mayor presided and explained that he had been asked to call the meeting by a delegation composed of James Christie, H. L. McGowan and James Myles, who waited on him some time ago.

Time Not Ripe for It. James Pender spoke briefly, arguing that the time was not ripe for an eight hour day here, as the nine and ten hour day prevailed in other places and St. John had to compete with other cities. W. Frank Hatheway said St. John was backward industrially; its production as well as its wages were low. This he thought was due to the lack of cheap power and technical education, and the fact that the smarter workers left for other places where they could get higher pay and shorter hours. He referred to conditions in Australia and New Zealand where the eight hour day obtains and pointed out that those countries were able, with short hours, to export more goods than Canada.

Questions Wisdom of Movement. J. Fraser Gregory said the question was whether in view of the boom and the possibility of getting outside capital to come here and start new industries and employ more people it was wise to launch an eight hour movement just now. If conditions were ripe he would like to see the workers get the best treatment, but an eight hour day would increase the cost of construction and deter capital from coming here to erect new factories, and if the movement spread the manufacturers who have to compete with other cities working nine or ten hours would not be able to keep the mills and factories in operation and the workers would find themselves without employment. Capital and labor would be the brothers; one could not get along without the other. Continuing, he said he remembered when the nine hour day had been introduced among the millmen, and as a result St. John had lost a lumber mill, which went to VanBuren, Maine. A voice—"And a good thing for the St. John workers it did. That company makes its men work 11 and 12 hours a day."

Had to Compete With Ten Hours. Mr. Gregory said the millmen of St. John had to compete with other parts of the province where the ten hour day prevailed and were only able to do so successfully because they had good shipping facilities here. He strongly deprecated the eight hour day idea, because it would tend to prevent new industries coming here. A voice—"What good would bringing in new industries do the St. John workman if the new industries brought in more labor?" Mr. Gregory said that in a big city there were more opportunities for men to get into business. All the workers who were here on the ground might become contractors. A voice—"There are too many contractors here now. This is the whole trouble."

Another voice—"The St. John working men don't get enough wages to enable them to set up any kind of business." A member of the Carpenters' union said he could get \$4 a day in the States and only have to work eight hours. Would Increase Costs. James Myles, contractor, said he would like nothing better than to work eight hours if the people whom he did jobs for could afford to pay the extra cost. He felt the question was whether the public who employed the contractors would give them work to do if they put an extra charge on building operations. He noticed that the man who said he could get \$4 a day in the United States came to St. John to work for less money. The carpenter said he had come to St. John because his wife was sick, and he stopped here because he found the climate agreed with her. The mayor said they ought to have some information in regard to the hours of labor in Canadian cities.

A Bricklayer's Opinion. George Hennessey of the Bricklayers' Union, said in Halifax and all large Canadian cities, except Montreal, the bricklayers had the eight hour day. A voice in the lobby—"Go to Hennessey." The Mayor—"The person who is singing out go to it, ought to go out himself." A voice—"But we can't get in to go out." Continuing, Mr. Hennessey said the contention that conditions in St. John were different from other places was not well founded, as in Maine the bricklayers worked eight hours, and climatic conditions there were the same. He said that the increased cost in rent was making it necessary for the worker to live farther from his work, and he needed more time to get back and forth. He wanted to know why there was not a kick because the real estate speculators were putting up

rents, and the merchants prices, things that would stop the boom much quicker than an eight hour day. J. L. Burgess said that in the west the eight hour day had not stopped the cities from booming; in fact high wages and reasonable conditions were a factor in promoting the upbuilding of a place. He also claimed that the real estate speculators were more likely to stop the boom. A Taylor and Hest spoke, arguing that all the workers got was a livelihood and that they needed more leisure in order to educate themselves, when they would demand the full value of their labor. Would Mean Less Work. H. L. McGowan said the eight hour day would mean less work for the contractor, but it would mean a reduction of work as it was often important that outside painting be done early in the morning before it began to rain. E. S. Hennigar said that if they had the eight hour day many people would be deterred from building and the workers would get less employment, and many would have to leave the city. A number of others took part in the discussion, pro and con, and some said that the consumer ought to be given more consideration. A Commissioner's View. Com. McLellan was asked to speak, said he was a friend of labor, but he believed the labor men ought to give careful consideration to the rights of the consumer before deciding to inaugurate the eight hour day. A voice—"Who is the consumer?" Com. McLellan—"The general public—you and I and everybody else." A voice—"A vote should constitute the bulk of the consumer." Com. McLellan—"Yes, and in so far as it comes back to you the extra cost of an eight hour day will mean that you are 12 1/2 per cent. worse off. Several voices—"Oh no, we would be just where we are." A School for Socialism. Continuing, Mr. McLellan said that as a city commissioner he felt it his duty to get the greatest possible value for the money spent on labor. He thought the meeting had done something to clear the air, but he objected to the effort that had been made to make it a school for socialism. A Taylor—"I rise to a point of order. The word socialism has not been mentioned by anybody." Com. McLellan said that socialist doctrines had been preached anyway. Mr. Taylor insisted with some heat, that this point of order be sustained. The mayor said that perhaps the commissioner's statement was not in order. Com. McLellan—"All right, I will draw it, but it is against my better judgment." The Sale of Greenhead Property. W. Frank Hatheway then criticized the commission for selling the Greenhead property at what he considered too low a price; about \$20 an acre, while the Greenhead Bay lots were selling for \$150 and \$250. Com. Schofield said the land was nothing but a mountain and the commission had sold it for more than the old council agreed to sell for. His Worship also rejoined warmly, defending the sale as being a great bargain for the city. Then the gathering called both His Worship and Mr. Hatheway to order, with cries of stick to the eight hour matter. W. A. Steiper said the impression seemed to prevail that the builders' exchange was opposed to the eight hour day. He thought he could say the members were in favor of the eight hour day if it was not detrimental to the interests of the city. In closing the meeting the mayor remarked that conditions were changing, and that with the education of the people it was certain that they would demand as good wages and conditions of labor as they could get.

Representative of American Promoters of Project, Here Investigating Situation—Will Meet Local Men Today. There is a prospect of another industry finding its way to St. John as a result of the boom. The information regarding the project is meagre as yet, and very little is being made public concerning the scheme pending the arrangement of certain details in connection with the project. The establishment of a textile mill, it is understood, is the object of the investigations which are being made by an American gentleman who arrived in the city yesterday in the interests of the promoters of the scheme. The purpose of his present visit is to get an idea as to what is available in the way of factory sites and to gather other information regarding the possibilities here for the new concern. He will meet some of the local men today and size up the situation. Dog Shot. Policeman Clark was called on yesterday to shoot a dog for D. C. Clark off Charlotte street, West End.

WOULD GET PROMISCUOUS ADVERTISING

Board of Trade Secretary Plans Big Improvements Along Broad Lines — To Form Junior Board.

A plan to cut out promiscuous advertising is being laid before the local merchants by the new secretary of the board of trade. "It is a well known fact," said Mr. Hoag, "that merchants do not get any value from advertisements in general and society programmes, and promiscuous advertising of that sort. Most merchants know that it is for the most part money thrown away, and in American cities the merchants are banding together and agreeing not to do any of this kind of advertising. The only way anything can be done to sign an agreement not to pay for promiscuous advertisements. In Connelville we introduced this plan without much trouble, and some of the merchants declared that during the first week the plank was in operation, they saved enough to pay their membership in the chamber of commerce for a year. The merchants agreed not to give any advertising for such a certificate, it was referred to a secret committee of merchants, who generally refused to grant such a certificate. This plan has been tried in quite a number of American cities, and wherever it has been put into effect, it has proved satisfactory. The merchants would not think of going back to the old system, in which they were being constantly held up for advertising that merely represented a loss of money. "Another question in which I propose to try to interest the merchants here, is that of devising a scheme of refunding the railway and steamship fares of people coming to St. John to buy goods. This method of getting new business has been tried out with gratifying results in many American cities. The merchants make a refund of a certain percentage of the amount of the purchase of customers from outside the city. In some cases a refund of five per cent is made. Thus if a man or woman had to pay \$1 to reach the city and return and made purchases to the amount of \$20 while here, the refund would make up the cost of coming to the city. This scheme has the effect of bringing outside people into the city often than they would otherwise be disposed to come and brings a lot of additional trade to the city. Mr. Hoag is making arrangements to have cards distributed among the hotels, inviting strangers to the city to take advantage of the board of trade reading room or its facilities for giving information about the city. The hotel men have agreed to slip these cards in envelopes which will be placed in the letter box of the guests. It is not generally understood that the board of trade has a reading room open to any citizen, and all having friends visiting them are invited to bring them to the rooms of the board, where all kinds of information about the city is available. All the city and provincial papers are kept on file, and people from Boston, Montreal, and elsewhere are invited to find their home papers there. A special invitation is extended to people from other parts of the Maritime provinces to take advantage of the reading room. At present its large stock of magazines, trade papers, newspapers and publications of all sorts are very little used.

A Junior Board. Another matter which will probably engage the attention of the secretary is the organization of a junior board composed of boys upwards of twelve years of age. The idea of such an organization is to provide the boys an opportunity of visiting manufacturing establishments, and learning something about the industrial life of their city. "At Poughkeepsie," said Mr. Hoag, "it used to be that all the high school graduates left for other places. After the organization of the junior board and the appearance of new industries the community began to see it was bad business to let the best educated boys go away. Manufacturers began to deliver addresses to the boys pointing out the industrial opportunities at home, and show them in bottles about their plants. And both benefited by this policy. The manufacturers learned that the boys were bright enough to make it worth their while to offer them inducements to stop at home, and the boys began to take a keen interest in the industrial life of their home town. I was often surprised at the amount of knowledge accumulated by a group of boys as the result of a trip through a factory."

SPLENDID ATTRACTION AT OPERA HOUSE. Beginning this afternoon the New York Tabloid Stock Co., comprised of eleven talented people will give three shows daily at the Opera House, viz: 3 p. m., 7.30 and 8.55. The entertainment is guaranteed to eclipse all other popular priced programmes offered in St. John. Avoid Ladies' cheap, English made raincoats that in nearly every case drag at the neck and leave an open space that is anything but comfortable today at F. W. Daniel and Company's head of King street, are all cut on tailored designs and fit as snugly as the neck as a man's overcoat.

The Woman's Missionary Society of Zion church will hold its annual meeting Wednesday, March 26th. A varied programme has been provided and mite boxes will be opened.

ALL THE SPRING STYLES ARE PROCURABLE IN THE Ladies' Home Journal Patterns. Ask at the Pattern Dept.

Suggestions in Newest Home Beautifying Goods. Tapestry Furniture Coverings, servicable fabrics in rich designs, suitable for re-covering and upholstering lounges, easy chairs, rockers, divans, etc. All 50 in. wide. Prices from 50c. to \$3.25 per yard. Silk Coverings, beautiful brocaded materials in delicate and rich shades for drawing room chairs, settees, also for portiers, curtains, etc., 50 inches wide. Prices from \$1.25 to \$8.50 per yard. Cretonnes and Chintz. A wonderful variety to choose from, delicate stripes; also large rose and allover flowered designs for covering living room and bedroom furniture, also for making window and door hangings, for cushions, boxes, door hangings, etc., 30 to 36 inches wide. Prices from 15c. to 90c. per yard. Shirt Waist Boxes covered to your order with any design in cretonnes and chintz. New Shirtwaist and Utility Boxes covered with Japanese matting, a variety of styles and sizes. Prices from \$4.00 to \$11.00 each. Moth Proof Red Cedar Chests for furs, affording perfect protection from moths. All sizes. Prices from \$11.00 to \$25.00 each. Net or Scrim Curtains, Overcurtains, Mantel Drapes, Cushions, etc., made to your order at short notice. HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

A FINE DISPLAY OF NEW FURNITURE FOR SPRING AT FURNITURE DEPARTMENT, Market Square. Call and inspect and also see The Model Flat where many handsome pieces are being shown. Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited

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FOR MEN Slater Shoe FOR WOMEN \$4.00 \$5.00 \$3.50 \$4.00 \$5.00 If you want the shoe that will give you comfort, the shoe that fixes the highest and best in footwear fashion, get the SLATER SHOE—a Canadian product acknowledged by everybody to be the world's best. We do not ask you to pay big, fancy prices for them but you get them at a "factory to wearer" price that will save you money on your footwear.

E. G. McColough Ltd. THE SLATER SHOE SHOP 81 KING ST. "Brighten Up" "Brighten up." time is here, the time to clean up about the house, renovate and make the old things look neat and clean again. We can help you in the work with our line of Japalac and Moore's Paints and Varnishes. MOORE'S PAINT covers most, wears longest, looks best, full measure. JAPALAC, just the thing to rejuvenate any piece of furniture that is badly marred. SEE OUR WINDOW. Phone 2520. Emerson & Fisher, Ltd., 25 German Street

SPECIAL SALE OF Ladies' Fashionable Raincoats At \$4.50, \$5.50 and \$7.50 An Attractive Offering of Stylish and Serviceable Stormy Weather Garments at Much Less Than Regular Prices. Commencing This Morning The Spring showers are now at hand and every woman who appreciates the comfort of a good rain protecting garment will be greatly interested in this offering of natty, serviceable garments. These Raincoats are in fawn, olive, grey and navy. Poplins and Parametta Cloths and are heavily rubberized inside. All are popular styles, loose and easy fitting with slash or patch pockets. Come and examine these Raincoats as this is an exceptional opportunity to secure a fashionable coat at a considerable saving. Sizes 32 to 40. Lengths, 50, 54 and 56 inches. Sale prices, each \$4.50, \$5.50 and \$7.50. No Sale coats on Approval. Costume Section—Second Floor.

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