

FOUR

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ST. JOHN STAR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 17, 1909.

MATERIALISM VS. IDEALISM.

Chancellor Jones, of the University of New Brunswick, and Mr. T. B. Kidner, superintendent of Manual training, entertain diverse views with regard to the subjects which should be taught, and perhaps the methods of teaching, in our public schools. Dr. Jones clings to the old school, to that system which has turned out scholars. Mr. Kidner pins his faith to more practical instruction, that which will enable men and women to apply their intellects directly to some particular trade or profession, by which they will compete with their fellows in starting life for themselves. This difference is natural enough. If it did not exist, Dr. Jones and Mr. Kidner would not be the proper men for the positions which they now hold.

Yet while they disagree so heartily and so goodnaturedly both are right. The whole thing depends, as most things do, on the point of view, and these two educationists see the matter in different lights. If we are to live the ideal life, to be a nation of artists, of scholars, and if we are to accomplish those things, which after all are the only things, worth while and the only things to live for, we must produce men and women of high education, not men and women who work with their hands. If, on the other hand, Canada is to take her place among the nations in the struggle for industrial and commercial supremacy, then Mr. Kidner's views must predominate and our boys and girls will necessarily have to be instructed along the lines which best serve them in assisting the material development of their country. Certainly it must be admitted that there is a steadily increasing opinion in support of technical education, but it cannot be denied that the only effect of this wave of sentiment is to make educationists look longingly back at the old system and express frequent regret that it is suffering at least a partial neglect. We read very often of new schools or colleges, being established for the promotion of technical education, but it is only rarely that the creation of an institute for scholarship is noted.

The favorite argument from those who are promoting the cause of technical education is a comparison between Germany and Britain, by which it is shown that Germany is-why because of practical training employed in her schools-rapidly taking a foremost place in industry. No one seemingly ever thinks of pointing out that at the same time Britain is producing innumerable statesmen, scholars, scientists, clerical and other, men whose genius directed by the methods of education which some of us are now inclined to neglect, are today plotting the greatest empire the world has known in a more judicious and more successful manner than ever before. Will take Germany many centuries to produce, with all her technical colleges, four such men as Premier Asquith, Lloyd-George, Sir Edward Grey and Winston Churchill, a quartet which has perhaps never been equalled, not only in the history of Britain, but in the history of Europe. It must be admitted that Britain has not advanced as rapidly industrially during the past few years as has Germany. Perhaps the mother country clings too fondly to that education which produces a list of cultured scholars, and to that which the greater interest now being displayed in Britain in technical education is a result of this realization, but certainly from the standpoint which Britons have held during the past few centuries the success of their educational system has been fully demonstrated. It may be that the day of culture has gone, and that materialism is taking the place of idealism; that the arts must give way to the sciences, that professions must fall before trades. But if this is the case, money must inevitably be set as the standard of national greatness. Britain has never held such a standard and perhaps after all, this is the reason of her greatness.

BRITISH METHODS BETTER.

As a rule Americans are loath to admit that there is anything they can learn from Great Britain, but the New York Sun in comparing the way the governments of the two countries treat their naval officers shows a strong partiality towards the British methods. The Sun says:—
"There is one alternative, and only one to pursue on the occasion of the Fulton-Hudson celebration, and that is to refrain from entertaining where they cannot afford to. Clearly the Government does not intend to help its officers to return and to initiate civilities on their own account. In the British navy commanding officers have a handsome fund at their disposal for such purposes. They set the example we know of, for our naval officers and we are left to follow it at our own expense. Morally speaking, the response is almost obligatory. Financially speaking, our officers are often impoverished by it."
During the festivities attendant on the Jamestown exposition the naval officer in command of our fleet received a few thousand dollars for purposes of entertainment. It was a special and unwanted effort on the part of the Government. But when Admiral Farragut went abroad with his fleet in 1886 and visited every European country, was entertained by kings and potentates of all kinds and overwhelmed with hospitalities of every description, hospitalities which he had to requite, the Government left him to reciprocate at his own expense. His pay was about \$13,000 a year, but that met only one end of his outlay, and he had to draw upon his private means for a pretty large balance. With the single exception already mentioned, though there may possibly be other instances of which we have never heard, the officers of our navy are subjected to all sorts of compulsory expenditure forced upon them by the Government. Admiral Farragut, fortunately for him, was able to meet the emergency without absolutely incurring bankruptcy, but there is no standard for his successors and inferiors in rank. It seems a cruel thing to subject officers to extraordinary financial burdens which they do not invite and cannot well escape.

WEDDINGS.

McLEOD-EHRHARDT.
SAKOVILLE, N. B., Sept. 17.—The marriage took place last evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Ehrhardt, of Miss Blanche Ehrhardt to Zubu McLeod. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the immediate friends of the contracting parties only, by Rev. Norman A. MacNeill, pastor of the Baptist church. The bride was unattended, wearing a white gown, and carried a beautiful bouquet of bride's roses, carnations and maiden hair fern. After the ceremony the wedding supper was served. The bride received very many handsome and valuable presents.
Mr. and Mrs. McLeod left on the Maritime express for a trip up the St. John River. After their honeymoon they will take up their residence at West Sakville. The bride's travelling suit was of navy blue with hat to match.

GERMAN SPY SCARE

NOW RIFE IN FRANCE

Newspapers Seek to Arouse Fear Like That in England

Cannon Taken From Military Camp to Germany—Women Figure Largely in System of Espionage.

France is suffering from an acute attack of "spymania" as a high German official, talking with me about the English fever, recently labeled that phenomenon. During the last fortnight French officials have seen a German spy in every shadow. The newspapers have worked the people up to what would be a frenzy of fear if the people were not already destitute of all faith in the army and the Government.

It was admitted in the naval debate in Parliament six weeks ago that a cannon was stolen from a camp at Chalons last week has found its way to Germany. Now it is certain that a machine gun carried off from a camp at Chalons last week has found its way to Germany. If the enemy can walk away with a cannon from the mist of a warship and an army camp, how can it possibly be hoped that plans of forts, harbor mines, and other military secrets are safe?

Gen. Brun, the minister of war, has sent out to the generals commanding army corps, and to the military governors of Paris and Lyons, a circular exhorting them, "in view of recent incidents," to guard the secret documents of military apparatus and their care and directing them to report on conditions and measures.

SPY SYSTEM LIKE 1870.

Gen. Durand, the commander in chief of the Sixth Army Corps at Chalons, declares that the country is full of spies. "They are all about us. It is now as it was just before 1870. Close by us here is a spy pretending to be a shepherd, others are farmhands, others tramps. German women are constantly stealing papers and documents from the military apparatus of the Government."

At this moment there are in prison at Rheims six spies caught in the act of collecting information for Germany. Two of these are women. The centre of German secret service activity is Metz. The work is believed to be under the direction of a certain Paul Leopoldus, whose real name is Major Von Rock of the Eighth Bavarian Division. He is described as a corpulent man with a big red mustache, apparently jovial and simple, but actually a master of the craft of espionage.

MANY OF THE SPYES KNOWN.

Since the mitrailleuse was stolen a good deal has been learned about Leopoldus, and his methods. His principal assistants, to the number of 25, have been identified and named, and described. It appears that some of his employees have now betrayed him as a traitor. He has been described as a man of great energy and initiative, and as being unscrupulous for a year testified to the inefficiency of the French service.

It is declared that the German police at frontiers railway stations have been ordered to interest themselves in young men passing out of France on the chance that they may be deserters. One frontier policeman, named Weibel, recruited for the corps of spies a number of the most valuable men in this way.

One pathetic story is told about the downfall of a bright young Frenchman named Taffin, one of the Rheims prisoners, to whom Leopoldus took a fancy and invited to come to Luxemburg to assist him in his work. The fact is that he had crossed the frontier, had a consultation with a German secret agent, and had accepted and given a receipt for German money. This receipt was then used to force him to a spy.

REPORTS ON PICTURE POSTCARDS.

Leopoldus chief headquarters was a house with a walled garden at Quenlin, in the environs of Metz, but he made appointments with his agents in the waiting rooms of railway stations and cafes in Paris. His men reported to him by means of picture postcards underneath the stamp of which were a few figures written in invisible ink which conveyed the message. His replies were carried by women to some French post offices. No spy was ever permitted to receive a letter bearing a German postmark. On going to a post the chief of spies showed at the frontier a visiting card of which the corner was cut off. It is known that a number of women have ably assisted Leopoldus. One of them, known as Rose, has just been arrested. She had been in receipt of a German pension for keeping silence during the three year imprisonment of her sweetheart, Hennigau, a condemned spy.

Rose, meanwhile, seduced herself and married a German soldier, but by ingratiating herself with other French soldiers who proved useful, she was able to keep her silence. She, attached herself to a clerk named Barber, employed in a bank, and by means of his help, she was able to keep her silence. Barber was amorous but patriotic, and ungenerally handed her over, when her purpose became clear.

DOUBLE DISCOVERY

IS NO RARE THING

Instance of North Pole Has Many Precedents

Claims of Morse Not Only Disputed in His Own Country, But in England and Germany as Well.

What has doubtless struck many as the most noteworthy point in the discovery of the North Pole is that after so many years of endeavor, during which explorer after explorer has gone into the frozen north, some never to return, two men should claim to have found the coveted goal practically at the same time, for the year intervening between the two dates mentioned by Cook and Peary can hardly be said to be a long period. Yet this simultaneous attainment of an end long sought by men is by no means new in the history of the world. It has cropped up again and again in connection with some of the other fields of research.

It is, after all, nothing so wonderful. Each successive expedition that pushes farther north over a bit farther away from us, adds immensely, as is the case with parallel exploits in science, to the data upon which subsequent expeditions are based. Each successive expedition that pushes farther north over a bit farther away from us, adds immensely, as is the case with parallel exploits in science, to the data upon which subsequent expeditions are based.

HORSES MADE FAST TIME

ON A HEAVY TRACK

Hamburg Belle Did the Mile in 2.04 1-4

—Winners at Syracuse Yesterday.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 16.—On a heavy track, Hamburg Belle, a bay colt, trotted the state fair track today in 2.04 1-4.

A Syracuse horse, Gentley, won the 2:10 Trotting, 3 in 5, purse \$1,500. Baron May, b. h., by Baron Wilkes, dam by Electioneer, (Stables) . . . 1 1 1 Inner Guard, b. h., (Murphy) . . . 2 2 2 Marie N. b. m., (Geers) . . . 3 3 2 Canoe, b. g., (Shanks) . . . 3 4 4 Harrier, blk. g., (Burgess) . . . 5 5 6 Bell Bird, b. m., (Kester) . . . 5 6 6 Time—2:08 3/4; 2:07 1/2; 2:07 1/2.

2:17 Pacing, 3 in 5, purse \$1,500. Gentley, br. g., by John G. Gentry-Nina Wilkes, by Baron Wilkes, (Aylward) . . . 1 1 1 Oakland Son, b. g., (Drum) . . . 2 2 2 Royal Earl, b. h., (Shanks) . . . 3 3 4 Andra H. blk. h., (Murphy) . . . 4 4 4 Miss Argyle, blk. m., (Tice) . . . 5 5 6 Mary Bee, b. m., (Merrifield) . . . 5 5 6 Time—2:19 1/4; 2:18 1/4; 2:18 1/4.

Wilmington, b. m., by Asworthy, dam, Sally Simmons, in an attempt to equal or beat her record of 2:01 1/2, trotted (W. J. Andrews) lost. Time by quarters—2:28 1/4; 2:27 1/4; 2:27 1/4. 2:30 Pacing, 3 in 5, purse \$1,500. Caffens, b. g., by Colonel Kuser, (Merrifield) . . . 5 1 1 4 Ambulator, b. m., (Murphy) . . . 1 2 2 1 Lady of Honor, ch. m., (Stow) . . . 2 3 3 3 Annabelle Lee, br. m., (Geers) . . . 7 4 4 0 King Cole, b. s., (Dodge) . . . 4 dis.

BASEBALL MAN DEAD.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 16.—Herman Long, forty years' shortstop of the Boston National League team, died here today of tuberculosis. His body will be taken to Chicago for burial. Long was well known from 1880 to 1900.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

AN EXPERIENCED HOUSEWIFE knows that Sunlight Soap means wonderful cleaning and labor in house-cleaning.

Whether with hot or cold water, nothing gets the dirt off so quickly and without injury as Sunlight Soap. Use it the Sunlight way. Follow the directions.

BE SURE OF YOUR MEDICINES

Good medicine is often more necessary than good food. When you are strong and well, a little poor food may not do you any harm, but when you are weak and sick one spoonful of poor medicine can do you untold injury. You will find it safe to always depend on us to

Be Sure of Your Medicine

FRANK E. PORTER, PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST, Cor. Union and St. Patrick Sts.

California Pearls, Best stock

All other seasonable Fruit of 37 Waterloo Street.

O. L. JENKINS, Phone 1086-41. We make our own ice cream.

AMERICAN-BRITISH ANESTHETICS CLAIMS.

Here, apparently, was the basis for acrimonious controversy, but Wallace proved to be too high-minded and too good a friend of Darwin to enter into it. He not only refrained from claiming any credit for the famous doctrine, but continued to maintain relations of excellent friendship with his more celebrated colleague.

The above are among the more striking instances of simultaneous discovery. They are by no means all. When Benjamin Franklin was experimenting with his kite, in order to learn about atmospheric electricity, there was an investigator in Europe busy along similar lines. The two men were separated by thousands of miles, but the first application of electricity to relieve human suffering, the credit was divided between American and British physicians.

REMEMBER!

when buying biscuit to ask for the BEST 10c VALUE

—THE—

Village Biscuit

BIRTHS.

CHEYNE.—On Sept. 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cheyne, a daughter, Child died on the 16th.

MARRIAGES.

HARRISON-INCHE.—On September 15, 1909, at St. Andrew's church, by the Rev. David Lang, Constance Roy, daughter of P. Robertson, and William Henry Harrison, younger son of the late Leigh R. Harrison.

CARSON-AGGILCHNEY.—At Canterbury Station, York county, 14th inst., by the Rev. J. E. Flewelling, rector of Canterbury, Fred Carson, of Danforth, Me., U. S. A., to Miss Ellen McClinchey, of same place.

DEATHS.

TENNANT.—In this city, on the 17th inst., in her 81st year, Martha, relict of the late David Tennant, leaving one son, one brother, and two sisters, to mourn their loss.

Funeral on Sunday at 2.30 p. m. from the residence of her son, David, 173 Carmarthen street. Friends respectfully invited to attend.

RYAN.—In this city on the 16th inst., John Ryan in the 70th year of his age, leaving one brother and one sister to mourn.

Funeral from his late residence, corner of Erin and Brussels streets, Saturday morning at 1.30 o'clock, to Cathedral for High Mass and Requiem. Friends invited to attend. Interment at Ryan Settlement.

DALZIEL.—On Thursday, the 16th inst., Ella C. widow of the late Samuel R. Dalziel, in the 61st year of her age leaving one son and three daughters to mourn her loss.

Funeral at 2.30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon from her late residence, 35 Elmwood street.

SPRAGUE.—In this city, on the 14th inst., Mrs. Mary J. widow of Asa D. Sprague, in the 89th year of her age, leaving three daughters and two sons to mourn her loss.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

McDOUGALL CASE

NEARING THE END

Evidence All In—No Witnesses for Defence

—Mr. Ritchie Introduces Politics—

Attorney-General Commences

In the afternoon session of the McDougall case Detective Killeen testified as to the arrest of McDougall, of his knowledge of the Sydney House as a house of ill fame, and of Mr. Daniel Mullin, K. C., boarding the train at Rothery and having a conversation with the prisoner.

J. M. Barnes identified some telegrams sent by Mrs. L. McDougall. The case closed for the Crown and as there were no witnesses put on for the defence, Mr. Ritchie commenced his address at 4.30 o'clock. He thanked the Attorney-General for moving to have the privileges of the bar extended to him and the kind remarks made. He said what impressed him much was the great bitterness the Attorney-General expressed in reference to the prisoner. It is a rule in English courts that his majesty's Attorney-General should show no trace of bitterness, his only client is the king, and his only object is to see that justice is done.

"It came out in the trial that the paper in one of its issues attacked the political party of which the Attorney-General and Mr. Buxton are leaders. I do not know whether this had anything to do with the bitter words or not. Mr. Ritchie took up the different counts and contended that they were not libellous.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Attorney General Hazen started to address the jury at 5.30. He said he had made a fatal mistake if he thought that a St. John jury is influenced by such things. It may be that the learned friend introduced politics because he knew the most of you gentlemen differed from me in politics, but he had made a fatal mistake if he thinks that a St. John jury is influenced by such things. It may be that the learned friend introduced politics because he knew the most of you gentlemen differed from me in politics, but he had made a fatal mistake if he thinks that a St. John jury is influenced by such things.

"My learned friend treated these libels against reputable men as jokes. He has such a fine taste that it is wonder he didn't term them fine jokes. "I learned friend introduced politics because he knew the most of you gentlemen differed from me in politics, but he had made a fatal mistake if he thinks that a St. John jury is influenced by such things. It may be that the learned friend introduced politics because he knew the most of you gentlemen differed from me in politics, but he had made a fatal mistake if he thinks that a St. John jury is influenced by such things.

215 DEATHS ON JULY 4TH

Grim Tale of America's Independence Day

—Figures Compiled by American Medical Association.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 16.—The Independent Day celebration of 1909 claimed as its grim toll, 215 lives, according to the figures compiled in the current number of the Journal of the American Medical Association as given out here today.

BLISS.

"Lysander" (sweetly), "do you know what day this is?"

"Sure! Our anniversary, Margaret, dear" (pretending to have remembered it all the time).

"No such thing" (tridly). "It's the day you promised to nail the leg on that old kitchen table."

Lysander paled, tried to square himself on the anniversary blunder, failed utterly, and the fireworks went on.

TAKEN LITERALLY.

Wishing some bushes removed from his garden, a gentleman instructed his gardener to pull them up by the roots. Some time afterward he went into the garden and found the gardener digging trenches round the bushes.

"Why, George," he said, "you must not dig round these amiable bushes in that way. I am sure you are strong enough to pull them up by the roots."

"Yes, sir," replied the gardener; "I'm strong enough, but I must dig a little before I can get hold of the roots. If you'd told me to pull them up by the branches I could, of course, easily have removed them without digging."—London Strand Magazine.

E. CLINTON BROWN, DRUGGIST.

Cor. Union and Waterloo Streets. Phone 1008.

Children's Eyesight

In getting your children ready for school, don't overlook EYES. Eyestrain uses up an excessive amount of nervous energy and causes the child to become tired and disinterested in his work. D. BOYANER, Optician, 38 Dock street.

No Cough

Have not coughed once all day? Yet you may cough tomorrow! Better be prepared for it when it comes. Ask your doctor about keeping Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house. Then when the hard cold or cough first appears you have a doctor's medicine right at hand.