

POOR DOCUMENT

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ST. JOHN STAR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 14, 1909.

THROUGH SCARCITY OF LABOR.

Lack of labor is the rather unusual explanation given for the failure of a local factory which formerly carried on a fairly large business here. The explanation at first sight does not seem reasonable as it usually appears that there are more men than work around the city. As told by a former manager however, the explanation is made clear. He said that they needed skilled labor in the business and for many years had trained up their own workmen. Of late years the supply of apprentices had fallen off and they were not able to get enough. At the same time the older men were leaving, tempted by the better opportunities in the larger cities where most of them are now earning very good salaries as foremen and superintendents. New men could not be obtained to take their places and the result was that the factory was not able to run on a profitable basis for lack of hands.

The experience of this one factory may help to indicate why St. John has not advanced more rapidly as an industrial centre. The difficulty of securing apprentices, who will give several years to learning their trade has been met in other places by the division of labor so that the work performed by each man is extremely simple and easily learned by any laborer. In charge of these men are found the experts who are either survivors of the old style of work or who are graduates of trade schools. Such positions are always open to men who understand the theory as well as the practice of the trade and who can work from plans and direct the work of others. To supply this demand the trade schools are turning out large numbers of graduates each year.

There is unfortunately, no such institution in this city or province and the local industries have not been able to get the assistance which they would give. We have three universities in New Brunswick and half a dozen others in the neighboring Maritime Provinces, but so far the claims of technical education have been almost entirely overlooked. The people who are paying the most attention to practical education of this nature are today leading in the race for commercial supremacy. Germany for instance, has held one of the most prominent places as a manufacturing country not because of natural advantages, but because of her highly developed system of technical education. This province might well afford to follow the methods which have proved so successful in other places and by the establishment of trade schools endeavor to stimulate the industries of the province.

F. E. ISLAND TRANSPORTATION.

The introduction of a new system of management in the Intercolonial railway should be a good time for consideration of some of the more important complaints made by Prince Edward Island against the method of transportation under which it now labors. The one great demand from the Island Province is for the tunnel, next to this in importance is the request that the island should be classified as a freight and passenger district, and that it be granted through traffic rates to and from all outside points. The people of the little province have reason for complaint at all seasons of the year, but it is during the winter months that they most feel the unfairness under the present policy.

The island railroad is part of the government system, under control of the railway department. Navigation across the Straits is maintained during the winter months by government steamers, which are operated by the Marine Department. They connect on the mainland with the Intercolonial. Thus two departments of the government are concerned in the island's transportation system, and these operate not as one, but independently, and each seeking a profit on the business done. The result is that a merchant wishing to ship from Charlottetown to Halifax is quoted, not a through rate for his produce, but three distinct local rates, two of which are collected by the railway and one by the Marine Department. This is equally true of shipments to the island from outside points. When it is remembered that in winter the steamers run to Georgetown on the eastern end of the island, and that the bulk of the goods to be exported come from Queens Co. and the West, the disadvantage under which island shippers labor is readily apparent.

As regards passenger traffic, a resident of Charlottetown can come to St. John during the summer months for \$6.20, while a Summerside man can make the trip for \$4.75, the figures given being first class fares. In the winter the resident of Charlottetown must pay \$9.50 for his ticket, and in addition is compelled to spend a night

on the road at a cost of \$2.50, and pay for three extra meals at an additional cost of \$1.50 at least, making a total of \$13.00, as against \$4.75 in summer. The Summerside man would pay \$2.25 more for his fare, as instead of crossing the Straits to Point du Chene, he would have to go to the other end of the island, taking a steamer to Pictou and around by rail via Truro and Moncton.

If the winter steamers were operated as a part of the government railway system, as is done with the car-ferry at Canoe, work could be simplified, and by that arrangement it would be an easy matter for the railways to quote reasonable through rates both ways, at perhaps slight advances over the summer rates. This would be a concession to which the island is certainly entitled and would be in the interests of business men and others throughout Eastern Canada.

As a matter of fact, it costs more to send a carload of produce from Moncton to Charlottetown in winter than from Winnipeg to Moncton. In the latter case a through rate is given, while from Moncton to any island point three separate local rates are charged, although the goods are carried only over government lines. If the island could be placed on the same basis as the freight districts of the Maritime Provinces, and given a rate proportionate to that enjoyed by St. John or Halifax on shipments from the West, one of the grievances now felt in the isolated province would be removed, business would be encouraged and undoubtedly the returns to the railway would be fully what they are at present.

PUPILS STOLE TONIC;

THEY'RE BLONDES NOW

Student Put Peroxide in Bottle Which Usually Contained Bay Rum.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 12.—A prank of a student at the Cascadia Preparatory School here has caused an epidemic of masculine blondes during the past few days. The student missed a great deal of bay rum used for toilet purposes. Suspecting his classmates in the dormitory, he refilled his bottle with peroxide of hydrogen.

As a result, the guilty ones were transformed into blonde beauties when they appeared in classes. Two who formerly had jet black hair were blondes, while another with red hair is adorned with locks of silvery whiteness. Some have shaved their heads to kill all trace of the bleach.

Without Mother'silk and Train-Silk Remedy. It has recently been thoroughly tested on English and Irish channels and found absolutely reliable. Recommended editorially by such papers as London Daily Express, New York Herald, Montreal Herald, and the Press generally in Great Britain. Write for booklet and press notices. For sale at all first-class druggists. Guaranteed perfectly harmless to the most delicate.

MOTHERSILK REMEDY CO., 201 Cleveland Bldg., Detroit, Michigan.

For sale and recommended in St. John by A. Chipman Smith, G. A. Moore, Royal Pharmacy and G. A. Ricker.

GAME WORTH THE CANDLE

OTTAWA, May 12.—A representative delegation of business men arrived in Ottawa tonight to press upon the government the advisability of making a substantial grant towards the proposed Solikirk Centennial Exposition in 1912. The delegation which consists of representatives of the board of trade and city council will see the government tomorrow morning and will leave for home again in the afternoon. As a preliminary to their interview with the ministers they met the western members of the Commons this evening and asked their support.

They told of what a great advertisement the proposed exhibition would be for all Canada, how it would attract visitors from all over the world, and how the inevitable result must be an enormous influx of settlers and of capital into the west, with all that it involves for the industrial centres of the east.

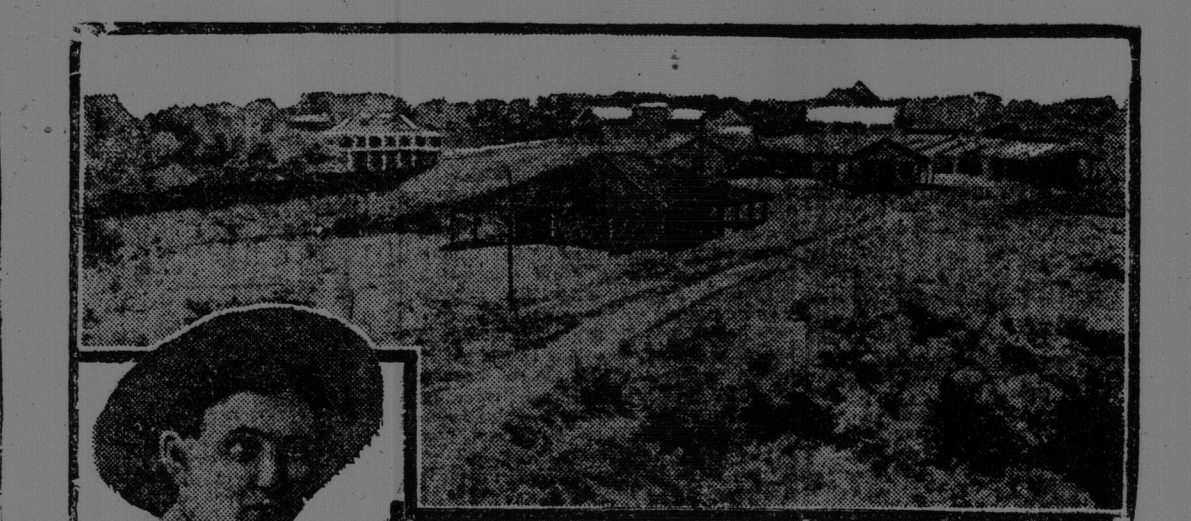
The speakers were Mr. J. A. M. Atkins and Mr. Martin, the latter gentleman giving details of the financial side of the project. He pointed up the proposal by stating that the expenditure would involve an expenditure of \$1,000,000. Of this the city of Winnipeg would give \$200,000, and it was estimated that the receipts would be \$1,000,000, so that there remained a balance of \$2,000,000 which the Dominion would be asked to vote. He considered that in view of the certainty of the results which would accrue it would be a good investment, and the M. P.'s present, without distinction of politics, decided that the advertisement would be worth the cost.

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THE STAR, ST. JOHN N. B., FRIDAY, MAY 14 1909

DEAD-SHOT CHICAGO BOY KILLS SIX MEXICANS

WHERE THE COMBAT TOOK PLACE



HAROLD SANBORN, NOW HELD AT LA JUNTA, MEX., AFTER BATTLE WITH GREASERS IN WHICH HE KILLED SIX—VILLAGE WHERE THE COMBAT TOOK PLACE.

CHICAGO, May 14.—When young Harold Sanborn, now of Mexico, visited his old friends in Chicago last winter, wearing ducks, khaki coat and a sombrero and carrying a gun in his belt, his friends joked him somewhat. The young man who had come to military school with Harold called him the "Two Gun Man," and asked him what he would do if some Mexican greaser did get vexed at him and piled a knife.

"I'd have to shoot him, of course," Young Sanborn didn't smile. There are some hard men down near the ranch. I don't carry this gun for looks."

They all laughed. It was a good joke. Now comes news from the Sanborn ranch in Mexico of a desperate gun fight, with Harold Sanborn credited with killing six Mexicans who attacked him. Guarded by soldiers, the young Chicagoan is locked in jail there.

Sanborn, with two of his men, it seems, was buying some supplies for the ranch. There had been feeling against him for some time. As he came away from the store, an altercation started with a group of former employees. Then knives flashed and guns barked in the sultry air of the south country.

When the smoke cleared away, and Mexican police had reached the spot, Sanborn had barricaded himself in the store and six of his assailants were stretched out dead or dying. "The Chicagoan was a dead shot. His father's partner, Vincente Espinosa, was desperately wounded by a stab in the back."

MONACO IS EAGER

FOR FULL LIBERTY

A Crisis in the Smallest State in Europe.

Its Citizens Demand the Right to be Croupiers at Monte Carlo—History of the Garden of Eden Repeated.

PARIS, May 13.—The days of absolute monarchies are certainly over. One by one the rulers whose word has been law for their peoples are finding themselves indicted with a curb in the form of parliament, duma, mejlis or assembly. After the Czar of Russia, the Shah of Persia and the Sultan of Turkey, it is the turn, if a writer in L'Opinion can be believed, of the ruler of the smallest sovereign state in Europe, for Albert I., Prince of Monaco, finds himself face to face with a revolutionary movement.

Of the 39,000 citizens of the principality 725 have just signed a categorical declaration which a committee is to present to their sovereign at an early date. Their demand is not the separation of the Church and State, nor do they seek to limit the prince's ambition lead them toward a parliament. No, all they want is permission to become croupiers at the Monte Carlo gambling tables.

The trouble has arisen from the regulation, forming part of the concession for gambling granted in 1863, that no citizen of Monaco can enter the gaming rooms. Thanks to the immense sum that M. Blanc pays as sole concessionaire, the Monegasques pay no taxes, submit to no civil or military obligations, enjoy beautiful boulevards, marvelous gardens, perfect systems of irrigation and water supply absolutely free of cost and in a word should be the happiest citizens of the civilized world; but the Casino is closed to them. No native of Monaco can try his luck at roulette or rouge et noir; the gambling table is forbidden.

History is once more repeating itself. The drama of the Garden of Eden is again being acted, with the Casino as the apple, while the role of the serpent is being taken by a Frenchman, one M. Roger.

Prince Albert possesses a castle in the Alpes Department in France and M. Roger was formerly prefect of that Department. The prince, however, Prefect to become governor of the principality, M. Roger, moved by admiration for the Prince as a man and scholar, possibly also influenced by a salary of \$12,000 a year and a residence in an earthly paradise, accepted.

He could not change his Republican principles. He brought with him an aroma of audacious, a rights of man atmosphere that quickly republished the Monegasques.

They began to talk of a national syndicate to exploit the gambling tables and divide the profits among the citizens instead of their being squandered on the pleasures of the Prince's yacht, the Princess Alice and on the Prince's hobby, the Oceanographical Museum. They went further, they began to formulate grievances against their ruler, they complained that he spent only a few months each year in his realm, and was more interested in science than in his principality.

From information received from the usual highest authorities it may be said that the Prince, deeply moved by the ingratitude shown by this revolutionary spirit, at one time meditated abdication, but his court persuaded him not to desert his high post. His position, however, is serious. He cannot rely on his army, for the seven-hundred croupiers of whom it is composed, are under suspicion. Both they and the police force, fifty strong, are believed to be in sympathy, passively if not actively, with the republican movement and cannot be counted on to fire upon their Monegasque brethren.

What the outcome will be it is hard to tell. It is possible that a certain number of born Monegasques are engaged as croupiers and employees at

PINNED TO WALL, HE SHOOT MAD STEER

Animal's Horn Pierces Cheek of Butcher—His Jaw is Dislocated.

COLUMBIA, Pa., May 13.—Pinned against a wall by a maddened steer, Charles Seaman saved his life by shooting the animal. Seaman, who is a butcher, had intended to shoot the steer anyway. As he raised a rifle the beast charged upon him.

One horn struck the left side of his face, plowed a furrow through the flesh and forced Seaman's head fast to the side of the building.

While in this position he placed the muzzle of the rifle against the animal's neck, fired and the steer fell dead. Seaman's jaw was dislocated and his face and head badly lacerated.

Knecker—Is yours a musical family?

Joekker—The cook sings about her sing.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Has falling out? Troubled with dandruff? Want more hair? An elegant dressing?

Ingredients: Sulfur, Glycerin, Quinine, Sodium Chloride, Lycopodium, Sage, Alcohol, Water, Perfume.

We believe doctors endorse this formula, or we would not put it up.

Does not Color the Hair

J. C. AYER COMPANY, Lowell, Mass.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

AT EDMUNSTON

Started by the Upsetting of a

Lighted Lamp in An

Hotel

EDMUNSTON, N. B., May 12.—

Fire caused another great destruction of property here last night. A few minutes before 10 p. m. a guest in the Queen Hotel knocked over a lamp and in a moment the whole room was a mass of flames. The proprietor, Mr. John Soucy, heard the noise and ran to the room and had to drag the man out of the flames, being terribly burned about the face and hands in doing so.

All the other people in the hotel had to leave without saving more than what could be taken in their hands. One servant girl escaped in her nightclothes. Before the fire pumps could be brought into play the whole building was in flames, and the fire had spread to Mr. Joseph Dube's house adjoining and to his barn and Dayton's warehouse and from there to a dwelling near the C. P. R. station, and all of these buildings were destroyed with most of their contents. Joseph Dube saved the greater part of his furniture.

Great efforts were made to save Dayton's store across the street, which frequently caught from the intense heat, also the dwelling and shop of F. X. Carrier, to the south, about fifty feet distant. Dayton's building was saved with but little damage, except broken windows, two of large plate. The Carrier building was completely gutted with the fire and flooded with water, but the fire was stopped there. A small dwelling in the rear of the hotel belonging to Vital Hebert was destroyed. Had the fire not been stopped at Carrier's it would have swept the whole east side of the street, where there was a row of wooden buildings quite close together.

The loss is heavy for all of the owners and partly covered by insurance in the British America Company.

FLORENCE KINRADE HAS

BEEN FOUND IN BOSTON

Is at a Private House With Her Mother

and Fiancé.

BOSTON, May 13.—Florence Kinrade, her mother and fiancé, C. Montrose Wright, are in the city at a private house. Detectives have them under surveillance.

Will Not Drop It

TORONTO, May 13.—Attorney General Foy stated today that the Kinrade murder investigation had not

been dropped by the authorities, and that there was something behind it as indicated in the Sun despatch at the time. It is substantiated by the attitude of the men who served on Coroner Anderson's jury. A number of them held a draft of a verdict drawn up in which R. B. Spera, the foreman, did not hesitate to say that some of them were laboring under a delusion when they signed their names to it. The other jurors thought that it might interfere with the plans of the crown, and the result was that another verdict was returned.

CELESTIAL CHATTER.

This talk-with-Mars is growing weak.

But could we with the Dogstar speak

The talk would be more Sirius!

A HILL AND A PILL.

What is the difference between a

hill and a pill? One is hard to get up,

and the other is hard to get down.

Jury Indignant

HAMILTON, Ont., May 13.—That

the Kinrade inquest ended abruptly

following the private conference held

before the final session, and that there

was something behind it as indicated

in the Sun despatch at the time, it

is substantiated by the attitude of the

men who served on Coroner Anderson's

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Burdock and Sarsaparilla

Extract

for the Blood, Stomach

Liver, and Kidneys

50c BOTTLE

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to the face. The effect

of the finest lenses is

often ruined by ill-fitting

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to fit and fit perfectly any shape nose

with the proper glasses. Call at 28

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NIGHT OF MEETINGS CITY COURTS

COURT ST. JOHN, No. 470—Orange

Hall, German street, 1st Friday in

month.

COURT UNION JACK, No. 540—

Orange Hall, German Street, 4th

Wednesday.

COURT NORTH END, No. 567—Union

Hall, Main street, last Tuesday each

month.

COURT YUKON, No. 723—Orange

Hall, Simonds street, Third Wednesday.

COURT HIWATHA, No. 713—Tem-

perance Hall, Market Building, 1st

Wednesday.

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PALMER'S CHAMBERS,

61 Princess Street.

R. W. WIGMORE,

District Deputy.

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and the exact amount payable in Austria,

Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany,

Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Norway,

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on the face of each cheque, while in other

countries they are payable at current rates.

The cheques and all information regard-

ing them may be obtained at every office

of the Bank.

St. John Branch—Cor. King and Ger-

main Streets.

F. E. FRANCIS, Manager.

NOTICE

To all persons or persons having any

claims against the estate of the late

John Bosny, deceased, are requested

to file the same duly attested on or be-

fore the first day of May A.D. 1909,

with T. H. HALEY, executor of es-

tate.

11-5-5

SOME ANCIENT BULLS.

Some ancient bulls are credited to

William Arolin, who was a London

police judge in the 18th of the last cen-

tury. He once remarked to counsel:

"If you can show practically at what

moment the offense was committed

and prove that the prisoner was not

there when he did it, he could not pos-

sibly have done it." And he sagely

added: "We cannot divest ourselves of

common sense in a court of justice."

Of a similar character was an action