

The Evening Times

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUG. 9, 1909

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THE EVENING TIMES

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers

These papers advocate:

British Connection

Honesty in Public Life

Measures for the Material Progress and Moral Advancement of our Great Dominion.

No Graft

No Deals

"The Shamrock, Thistle, Rose entwine The Maple Leaf forever."

ROAD SUPERINTENDENTS

A writer in the Toronto Mail and Empire, discussing the subject of good roads, gives reasons, backed by experience in Ontario, why, in his opinion, general road superintendents should be appointed, and statute labor should be abandoned.

This question is one of universal interest, and, though a system that works well in one locality might fail in another, it is well to consider every one that has produced generally satisfactory results. We quote, therefore, a portion of the article in the Toronto Journal:

"No man can build a good road by simply dumping a load of crushed stones or gravel in a hole and waiting for it to be tramped down by teams driving over it. Great care must be exercised in building roads which will last, with reasonable care, for from ten to twenty years. In order that the work may be carried on systematically and at a reasonable cost, it is essential that there be an efficient system of management. The great defect of statute labor, with its large number of part-timers rotating in office from year to year, is that it is utterly without system. There is no responsible head to direct the work; no one who can be held responsible for the work. Even the most efficient men, with the little responsibility assumed by that body, is changing from year to year so that no definite scheme of work can be carried out. It is impossible to improve and construct all the roads of a municipality in one year. It is a work extending over many years, and as such requires a plan and supervision which will reach into the future. This can be accomplished only by having a permanent head over the work; a road superintendent whose tenure of office will be similar to that of a municipal clerk or treasurer. Such a man is not an added burden to the townships. He takes the place of an army of part-timers and does away largely with the commission fees paid annually to councilors. Road construction is a matter requiring experience. A permanent superintendent over this work is every year adding to his efficiency and making his services more valuable to the township. It is desirable that statute labor be dispensed with and that all the money available be placed on a cash basis. By such means the road superintendent can demand from all employed by him a reasonable day's work. He can perform the work where it is most required, taking up the places first, and the most heavily travelled sections, bringing them to a permanent condition, and steadily extending the work done year by year. The cost of road construction is largely dependent on the cost of labor and the amount of work performed, and it is not an uncommon thing to see an efficient road superintendent who has reduced the cost to one-half. It may be asked, 'Have any municipalities undertaken such a system of road management, and have they proven uniformly successful?' A large number of townships throughout the province have placed their work under road superintendents. The greater majority have continued the improved method, but some few have reverted again to the old statute labor methods. The reasons for the latter have commonly resulted from failure to secure a thoroughly competent and tactful road superintendent. In this, as in most other human endeavors, success depends upon the man. The superintendence of municipal road work requires thoroughly practicable ability and force of character. It requires tact and an understanding of the principles of road construction. Where a municipal council with all honesty of purpose undertakes to reorganize its system of road construction along better lines, there can be no doubt whatever of ultimate success. The first year's experience will probably produce certain dissatisfaction, but as time passes on the citizens would more and more revert to statute labor than they would to the farming methods of a hundred years ago."

The province of New Brunswick has tried one system and another, and has not succeeded in getting good roads. Under the present provincial government they have gone from bad to worse. The fate of governments appears to depend considerably upon the state of the highways. Does the Mail and Empire writer accurately state the case for Ontario? If so, would the system apply in New Brunswick? Some enquiry along this line would not be expensive, and might be of great advantage to this province.

THE LAND TAXES

In view of the critical stage the budget debate has reached in England, especially with reference to what are termed land taxes, to which the lords so strenuously object, an extract from a recent speech of Premier Asquith will be of general interest. He said:

"First of all are the new taxes, those which are commonly and, as I have before pointed out, rather inaccurately described as taxes upon land. They are not taxes upon land, but they are taxes which the state proposes to levy upon accretions of value to certain classes of land which arise from social causes and not from individual enterprise. Let us come to the increment duty. What is it? The increment duty is a tax of 20 per cent. on the increase in value—capital value—of certain kinds of land which is shown on its transfer or devolution and which is not attributable to the efforts or to the expenditure either of the owner or occupier. That is what the increment duty is. What is it not? In the first place let me ask you to consider what are the kinds of land and property which are altogether exempt from this scope of taxation. In the first place all agricultural land which has no building value above its agricultural value. Next, small properties occupied by the owner. Thirdly, property occupied by local authorities. Again, property held for Church or charitable purposes, and, finally, property belonging to the statutory owners such as railways which cannot be used for other than statutory purposes. I have seen or heard of these suggestions denounced in the house of commons and elsewhere as illogical, and even destructive of the principles of taxation. I hold they are neither one or the other. As regards agricultural land, it is exempt because this kind of increment in the case of such land is rarely or never to be found. As regards the small property owner who occupies his own land we apply here an excellent maxim, not only in law, but of policy and common sense, de minimis non curat lex. And finally as regards those classes of land which are held by public bodies varying in their character and in their objects, but all of them public bodies, they are not subject to this special form of taxation, for that reason, that directly or indirectly, the public is going to reap the benefit from one quarter or another of the increased value. Now suppose the case of land which does not fall within any of these exempted categories. How is the duty charged? Here again there is a great deal of misapprehension about it, and so it is better to state the case as clearly as one can. You start with site value of the land at the present moment. Not going into technicalities—by site value, roughly speaking, we mean the value of the land divested of the buildings. We do not go back into the past; we take things as they are. You do not rip up the previous history, you do not give to every man, however he has acquired it, the full and undisturbed enjoyment of the rights, privileges, and property which he at present possesses. Starting with that line we may say that when in years to come that piece of land is transferred by sale, or it may be by lease, or devolves upon death, and the site value at that date (that is to say, the value after giving the owner and everybody who has been interested in the land credit for all the expenditure which he made in the way of improvement, and development in the interval), comparing site with site, shows an increment of value there, you say, that is an increment which is due to the community, to social causes, and causes for which the owner was not any more responsible than you and I. It is not unfair, as a point of justice, and it is in the highest degree expedient as a point of policy, that the state should be entitled to claim for itself, in relief of the necessities of the same community, some part—not an exaggerated and not an exorbitant part—but some part of the increment which has so accrued. I may point out to you that there is no duty chargeable at all unless the increase of value amounts to at least 10 per cent., and where it is more the first 10 per cent. shall always escape free. This is the increment duty which Lord Rothschild tells us is rank and undiluted Socialism and which Lord Lansdowne tells us is going to shake the very foundations of civilized society."

Mr. Asquith next pointed out that the reversion duty was a charge of 10 per cent. on the value of a property during the continuance of a lease where the original lease exceeded 21 years. He said further:

"I ask you to observe that these duties have no application whatever to agricultural land, meaning land which is properly and economically devoted to the industry of agriculture. They do not apply to it at all. In the next place I ask you to observe they have no application to any added value in any kind of land which is traceable directly or indirectly, to the efforts or expenditure of the proprietors or persons interested in that land. There is no question of confiscation or putting a fetter upon the exercise of individual initiative."

Halifax defeated St. John at golf on Saturday, and O'Neill of Halifax won the single scull championship at Detroit. St. John must wake up.

Today's papers contain an unusually long list of fatal accidents, of many of which pleasure seekers were the victims.

Bargains in Suits For Men and Boys

This August Clearance Sale offers a great opportunity to secure a good suit at a very small price. The suits offered are not merely summer suits but suitable for wear anytime of year. The regular as well as the sale prices are marked in plain figures. You can see just what you are saving.

Men's Suits, sale prices \$4.95, \$7.50, \$9.85 to \$11.45.

Boys' 3-Piece Suits, sale prices \$3.50, \$3.95, \$4.95 to \$5.50.

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Which combines that combination of comfort and style.

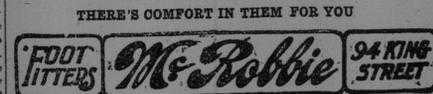
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Of fine smooth finished kid, have a medium broad toe, patent tips, goodyear welt walking weight soles, medium high military shape heels.

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I have opened the largest stock, Carpets, Squares, Rugs, Inlaid Linoleums, Printed Linoleums and Curtains ever imported to the Maritime Provinces.

Inlaid Linoleum . . . 75c., \$1.10, \$1.25

My stock of Squares is very large, 150 designs to select from, in Wool, Brussels, Tapestry, Welton, Axminster and cheaper grades.

Prices as low as any dealer in Canada.

A. O. SKINNER, 58 KING STREET.

Crockery Bargains

300 Dozen Cups and Saucers 60c. Dozen.

200 Dozen Plates, any Pattern or Color, Price Starts at 48c. Dozen.

American Alarm Clocks \$1.00 Each.

Bargains on Lots of Wall Papers.

Cheap Glass Lamps, Etc At

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After the planting . . . the harvesting . . .

Plant your faith in the pure drugs and care we use in filling prescriptions and a harvest of good health is your reward.

There's another harvesting—Dollars—through our low charges.

"Reliable" ROBB The Prescription Druggist 137 CHARLOTTE ST.

Hair Neis, Hair Rolls, Hair Braids, Hair Claps, Back Combs, Side Combs.

Embroidered Collars, all sizes.

Neck Frillings 15, 20c., 25c. per box.

WETMORE, GARDEN ST. Cheap Underwear. Corsets 50c., 75c., \$1.00.

LONGINGS

All night long my heart has cried For the merry moon,

And the mountain's ragged flank, And the plunge of oars.

Oh, to feel the wind grow strong And the trail leaps down!

I could never learn the way To the wicket of the town.

When the hill-heads split the tides Of green and living air,

I could keep the waters hard To her deepest lair.

I would let the world's rebuke Take life with me to-day.

Before death's shadowy hand To her deepest lair.

I would let the world's rebuke Take life with me to-day.

Before death's shadowy hand To her deepest lair.

To the maker's hand—Henry Fletcher Harris.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

UNCLE EZRA SAYS:

"When you come to the cross-roads or right or wrong, do the balky horse act till you know far dead sure which road is the right one."

UNAVOIDABLE PLEASURE.

"My daughter is a fine pianist. Have you ever heard her play?" asked the lady from next door, calling.

"Hear her?" exclaimed the other. "Of course we've heard her! You don't tell me the government prints her music, do you?"—Yonkers Statesman.

I REMEMBER.

I remember, I remember, How we shovelled off the sidewalks

And we wished it was winter then, How the snowflakes came a-flying,

And the world was all a-flying, For the furnace that was with us,

And the summer that was not.

I remember, I remember, How the furnace ember,

I recall the radiator— How the plumber came a-flying,

But at that, the thoughts of plumber, Ice and trouble have been with us,

That is built upon the motto Of a hundred in the—St. Louis Star.

A WOMAN'S NOTION.

A woman's notion of manly power at its best is where her husband compels her to do what she wants to do regarding, of what she knows she ought to do.—Puck.

HIS WIFE.

Magistrate—Have you any visible means of support?

Wife—Yes, yer worship, Hemmer, stand up so's the court can see yer—Town and Country.

HOGGISH.

Apparently, however, a little end seat hogging was in vogue, as was also the case with the politest men.—Washington Herald.

MARY AT IT AGAIN.

Mary had a chicken small, And she thought it was a goose.

When the waiter handed her a cheque For a dollar ninety cents.—Chicago News.

DEFINED.

"Say, pop, what's civil service?" asked the boy, according to the Bohemian.

"It means where a busy man rubs into the post-office to buy some stamps—falls in line, waits an hour and twenty minutes before reaching the window—then, after tendering a hundred dollar bill, hears the fellow-faced clerk murmur pleasantly: 'Wholesale stamps at the next window, please.'"

FOUND AT LAST.

(Argument.)

Diopeles, lantern in hand, entered the village drug store. "Say, have you anything that will cure a cold?" he inquired, the pill-copied his lantern. "I have at last found an honest man."

IN THE CHURCHES

Rev. E. J. Wood, of St. Simon's church, Toronto, occupied the pulpit in St. Paul's church yesterday morning. There was a large congregation in attendance and the visiting clergyman preached an eloquent sermon, taking as his theme, The Hope of Immortality.

Rev. G. A. Kuhring, of St. John's (Stone) church, spent yesterday at Oak Point, where he administered the sacrament of Holy Communion and conducted service. During his absence Ven. Archdeacon Raymond conducted the communion service at St. John's church at 8 a. m. and the pulpit was occupied at 11 a. m. and p. m. by J. E. Lawrence, of Dunsmuir, York county, now a divinity student at Lennoxville (P. Q.).

Rev. J. H. A. Anderson, of St. John's Presbyterian church, returned on Friday from an enjoyable vacation trip to Cape Breton and P. E. Island and occupied his own pulpit at both services yesterday. During his absence St. John's congregation has been ably ministered to by Rev. Dr. Burrows, of Bermuda, who now leaves to supply at Florenceville for a short time.

Rev. C. D. Woodruff, of Flemington (N. J.), occupied the pulpit of St. Matthew's Presbyterian church, both services yesterday. In the morning he took his text from 1 Peter 1:4. In the evening Dr. Woodruff preached a very scholarly and eloquent sermon from Luke xv:13.

Yesterday Zion Methodist church celebrated its fifty-first anniversary. In the absence of the pastor, Rev. Jas. Crisp, at Berwick (N. S.), the services were taken by Rev. Dr. Rogers, of Sussex.

Before finally passing into the hands of its present owners, Zion church had been put to several uses. The church was built by the late John Owen in July, 1858, and as this worthy member was opposed to instrumental music no organ was installed. After a few years the congregation fell off. It was later used as an art gallery.

It afterwards was owned by the late Robert Reed. In 1893 it became the property of a church, its pulpit was supplied by Wesleyan Methodist, Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, Reformed, Episcopal and Baptist ministers.

From 1883 to 1893 the pulpit was occupied by Rev. Robert Wilson, Ph. D. He was succeeded for a short time by the Rev. M. Pierce who in turn was followed by the present pastor Rev. James Crisp.

In his sermon yesterday Dr. Rogers made reference of the men of the church of fifty years ago who though now passed away, have left their imprint and influence on the church.

Rev. Dr. G. O. Gates, formerly pastor of German street Baptist church but now of the First Baptist church of Westmont, Montreal, was warmly welcomed by his former congregation yesterday morning, when he preached an eloquent and logical sermon from 1st Timothy, 1:2. "The glorious gospel of the blessed God" there was a large congregation in attendance, the body of the church being well filled and the music which was of a special character included a solo by Mrs. Godsoe.

LOCALS IN BRIEF

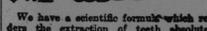
The "Prentice Boys" picnic at Ludgate Lake on Saturday was attended by many and all report a first rate time.

Policeman Semple has reported Richard W. Polkins for allowing three of his cows to run at large in Douglas avenue.

The auction sale of the city water lots on west side will be conducted by Auctioneer Potts at noon on August 12 at Chubb's Corner.

At Chubb's Corner, on Saturday, Auctioneer F. L. Potts sold a \$1,000 city bond due 1914 for \$8 1/2. A piece of property

Full Set \$4.00



We have a scientific formula which renders the extraction of teeth absolutely without pain. We fit teeth without plates, and, if you desire, we can, by a new method, do this work without resorting to the use of gold crowns or unsightly gold bands about the necks of the teeth. No cutting off the natural teeth is painful grinding.

Gold Crowns \$3 and \$5

Bridge Work \$3 and \$5

Teeth Without Plate \$3 and \$5

Gold Filling \$1 up

Other Filling 50 cents

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Corner Charlotte and South Market sts.

DR. EDSON M. WELSON, Prop.

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New Chef, New Waitresses and best of satisfaction. Open day and night. Give us a try.

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Special Attention Given to the Repairing and Adjusting of High Grade Watches

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Diamond Importers and Jewelers 41 KING STREET

Your Ad in this Space

WOULD place your goods before thousands of profitable buyers every night. Think it over, and Phone Main 15 or 31-11.

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For Calendar of the School and further information, apply to the Secretary, School of Mining, Kingston, Ontario.

WOOD When You Want a Big Load of Dry Wood,

HARDWOOD, SOFT WOOD or KINDLING, Try City Fuel Co. Telephone 643

FIVE BANKS FOR CAMPBELLTON

(Campbellton Tribune.)

Campbellton will very soon have five banks, being the intention of the Bank of Montreal to open up a branch in this town. R. B. Rosborough, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, New Glasgow, arrived here on Saturday and will take charge of that bank's branch here. It has not yet been definitely settled as to where W. H. Tappier, former manager, will be transferred. Earl Mowatt has resigned his position in the Bank of New Brunswick and is spending a few weeks' holidays, after which he will be connected with the Bank of Nova Scotia. J. A. Ferguson has been transferred from the Grand Manan branch to fill Mr. Mowatt's place in the Bank of New Brunswick.

TO BUILD LARGE IMPLEMENT FACTORY

St. Petersburg, Aug. 9.—Arrangements have been completed by American manufacturers of agricultural implements for the establishment of a large factory here, the erection of which will be begun at once.

Mrs. Mary Boyle

The death of Mrs. Mary Boyle, widow of John Boyle, occurred on Saturday. Mrs. Boyle was 81 years of age and her death will be mourned with deep regret by many friends. The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, John Callaghan, 12 Brussels street, at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow.

A PLAYGROUND FOR TORONTO

The first public playground in Toronto will be opened at St. Andrew's Square on the afternoon of Wednesday, Aug. 11. Controller Hooken will occupy the chair.

Some prominent public men not yet decided on, will have the honor of officially declaring the playground open, and thus marking the beginning of the realization of a worthy but long-delayed movement. Hamilton opened a public playground several weeks ago.

The Public Playgrounds Association of Toronto will be invited to join in the opening ceremonies.

It is possible that the association may undertake the maintenance of the playground, including the salaries of the two experienced supervisors, a man and a woman, who will be engaged.

Citizens who attend the opening will see the playground fully equipped and get an idea of the good work that is being instituted for the benefit of the boys and girls of the city who in many sections have no place but the streets to play.

Rev. J. M. Williams, a Methodist preacher of Pine Village, Ind., was given 60 acres of land by one of his congregations because he preached short sermons.



For all Liver and Stomach Troubles