

POOR DOCUMENT M C 2 0 3 4

THE STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1909

Groping Children

By JAMES OPPENHEIM.

(Continued.)

"The group laughed merrily, for they had her and her wildfire enthusiasm, and they shouted good by as the car stopped, gathered her in and whisked them away. Jane walked rapidly across the town and took the Second Avenue elevated. She sat down in a corner, flushed and excited in a fever of the future. For the moment she was herself, as far removed from the rags on her body and the Russian twang in her speech—all absorbed in the world of her work, her strength, her dreams. Medicine to her was the breath of life; it led her through marvel on marvel of adventure and discovery into her feverish hands—hands that had sturdily groped out and until they touched the shining world beyond had been put unimagined powers, and the thrill of this new strength made her blood sing through her. Her fine Jewish mentality needed only the stimulus of daily work to grow by leaps and bounds. There seemed to be no thing she could not achieve.

But then, like a sick, came a sharp street. She hurried out, and down the steps and to the street she turned. And there, as ever, a hill-top advertisement of her mean condition stood the Father, leaning against a post and buried in a Yiddish paper. The flashing brilliant face looked toward the Old Testament prophet, on whose head was jammed an absurd faded derby. She took a sharp breath and had half a mind to hurry by without speaking, but the deep dreamer instinctively felt the presence of a customer and glanced up.

"Ach," he murmured, "Johanna!" She paused near him, and flushed red.

"Father," she snapped, "can't you call me Jane?"

He shook his head and smiled.

"Excuse me," he breathed, "I forget much, Jane." Suddenly he seemed to awaken, "hurry home. Little Esther is too sick."

"Sick?" echoed Jane, "she sick? Again?"

He shrugged his shoulders and said nothing. Where the English word slipped him there was nothing to say, for Jane did not tolerate Yiddish.

Then, for the first time, she remembered her mother's words in the morning and trudged on guttily down the street under the elevated structure. The street was so narrow that this structure roofed it over and made it a gloomy arcade everlastingly damp and muddy. A stream of people moved up and down. At the next corner the "el" road curved into Division street, and in the center of this was home.

Jane's mother went uptown. Uptown lay her own kingdom, her work, her personality—the Jane Grabo who was the intellectual center of a group of bright minds; down here was only the crass, resolute, the obscure, the shame and the squalor. She suddenly remembered the afternoon's experiment, and thought of her home as the cancer in her life and no ultra-violet rays to disperse it—a cancer she had to ashamedly hide, and that ate her heart out.

"The tenement was four-story wood, was an artificial factory; in its cellar lived the Matches. The man the beggar who made his way into uptown brownstone houses with a single box of unexposable matches. Jane entered the narrow, hump-sided hall and went up the steep stairs, and knocked on the front door. After a minute it was narrowly opened as if she were the landlord or the installment man, she thought—and her Mother peered out.

"Ach, you!" she muttered, and flung the door wide.

"What's the matter with Esther?" snapped Jane, as she strode into the bedroom. At the edge of the bed sat one of the thin, big-eyed girls sewing feverishly. In the bed lay Esther, tossing and groaning.

"Oh!" Jane snorted. "Why, this air is enough to stifle a person! Can't you keep the window open? Mother! Won't you ever learn that?"

The fat, bloodless woman sighed heavily.

"The power to think well, work well, sleep well, and enjoy life depends mainly upon the ability of your digestive organs to extract strength and nourishment from food. When digestion fails, as in dyspepsia and indigestion, the body is starved, no matter how much food is eaten. It also becomes poisoned. Food remaining in the stomach ferments, producing poisonous gases, which, being absorbed into the blood, shatter the nerves, dull the brain, create disease, and give rise to headaches, languor, loss of appetite, palpitation, flatulence, and other disorders of the blood and nerves. When the stomach, liver and kidneys fail to perform their functions perfectly, there is no remedy so simple as to restore them to health and vigor as Mother Seigel's Syrup. As a digestive tonic and stomachic remedy it has no equal. This is the testimony of thousands. Mrs. Peter Brennan, Peterville, P.E.I., writing on August 16th, 1908, says:—'Our little daughter, Annie May, suffered from stomachic malady and headaches for nearly three years. We tried numerous remedies but nothing seemed to do her any good until we gave her a fair trial of Mother Seigel's Syrup. She has now taken the contents of two bottles and to-day she is in perfect health.'

Price 6 cents a bottle, sold everywhere. A. J. White & Co., Ltd., Montreal.

CULTURE OF THE PAST HELPS JAPAN IN MODERN LIFE



NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Speaking at the eighth annual dinner of the Jewellers' Twenty-Four Carat Club, at Delmonico's, Kodachi Midzuno, Consul General from Japan, declared his country bears the kindest feelings toward the United States and that the anti-Japanese movement in this country would never gain sufficient momentum to cause serious trouble.

It had been expected that the Japanese Ambassador would be present, but the Consul General came in his stead. His utterances were understood to have the official sanction of his government. During his speech he said: "What Japan has accomplished in the last half century in all branches of what you call civilization is so well known to you that I scarcely need speak about it. But, gentlemen, we should not overlook the fact that our security of two thousand years. If our forefathers had not been fostered in the school of Oriental culture we of the new Japan would not have been able to digest the Occidental civilization when we were brought in contact with it."

TURKEY MEANS TO BE GREAT NAVAL POWER

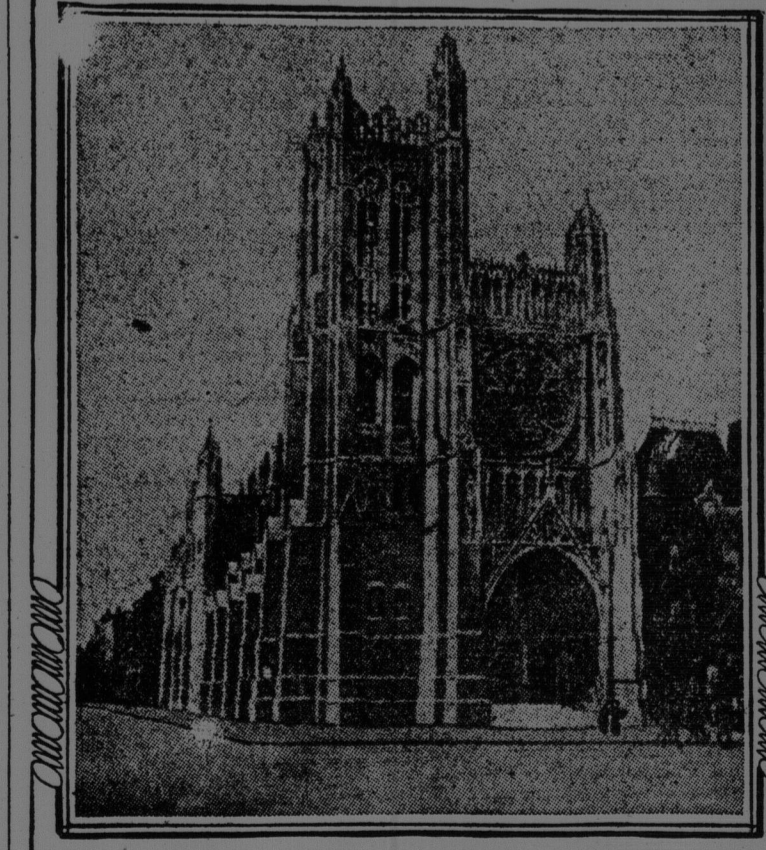
Officers Coming With Sperry to Study American Methods.

Mejnet That Formerly Prevailed in the Service Has Been Replaced by Efficiency and Training.

The Turks, and especially the Grand Vizier, the Naval Minister and the Admiralty, are intensely interested in the approaching visit of the American fleet to Turkish waters because this is the first occasion since the revolution that the fleet of a great power has visited any of the Ottoman ports, and the Turkish authorities are therefore anxious to impress on their visitors that fact that they are civilized now, and even on the road to become one of the great naval powers themselves, writes a special correspondent from New York Times from Constantinople.

Some time ago the Turkish Naval Minister approached the American Embassy here with a request to offer facilities to a number of Turkish officers who were to accompany the fleet to America, and he was confident that these officers would learn much from a navy which is itself the last word in up-to-date and efficiency, whose traditions are so glorious, and whose remarkable round-the-world voyage has been a theme of conversation in naval circles everywhere.

MILLION DOLLAR CHURCH TO BE ERECTED IN NEW YORK



ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—If the present plans carry, work on the new million dollar edifice to be erected by St. Thomas' Episcopal Church on its present site, Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street, will be started shortly after Easter. If the new structure is not begun by then it will be started before the contracts are not all signed or the money is not all in hand. The papers will be signed just as soon as the Plan and Scope Committee of the church and the contractors can agree on all details. According to the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Sillars, the rector, who is chairman of the Plan and Scope Committee, it is very likely that the money will all have been donated by then.

At present about \$200,000 has been subscribed in cash or pledges. Much of this and a great deal more was given shortly after the church was destroyed by fire in 1905.

HOPED WHOLE FLEET WOULD COME

He hoped very much that the whole American fleet would visit Smyrna, where they would find the Mejidieh—an American-built war vessel with which the Turks are much pleased that the Admiral in command of the squadron would pass the Dardanelles in his ship in order to visit Constantinople.

"It is not permitted, of course," he added with a smile, "that foreign battleships should pass the Dardanelles, but I think we can make an exception in favor of Admiral Sperry."

His excellency returned this subject again and again, thus showing how very anxious he is to make a great event of this American visit. At present, the American ambassador, is at present absent, but will be back in about a week, and then Arif Pasha and he will be able to decide on a programme regulating this event.

The minister will personally press Mr. Leishman to invite all the fleet to Turkey, to press the admiral to visit Constantinople, and to arrange for a long visit so that the Turkish navy can organize in honor of their guests a series of great feasts, which will not be inferior to those given in Japan, New Zealand and Australia. It is probable in any case that Lieut. Burhaneddin, the only one of the Sultan's sons who is a naval officer, will go down to Smyrna to meet the American and welcome them to Turkey.

Lieut. nearly all the prominent officials meet today in Turkey, Arif Pasha is a new man, for he came in the first minister appointed by Kiamil Pasha when that veteran took office this last time. He is a practical sailor, has been a long time commander in chief of the fleet (such as it was), and is an energetic, clear-headed organizer, the very type of man needed for rebuilding the Ottoman navy. He is in the prime of life, that is, between forty and fifty years of age, and has dark hair and beard are streaked with gray. His face is of an European type, and his manner shows that he must have been on the water a good deal during the last few weeks.

NAVAL EXPLOITS OF THE TURKS I told him that I had been in the morning at the picture exhibition in the cavalry school and had noticed that nearly all the pictures by Turkish artists were pictures of land-and-sea battles in which the Turks had given a good account of themselves. The minister is, however, a man of the present and the future, for this remark failed to draw him into a course about the naval triumphs of the Turk, about the great Ottoman Admiral Barbarossa, and about the ex-bravery of Pasha's ex-bravery of Lapanto and during the Greek war of independence, when on several occasions Turkish men-of-war went down under the fire of enormously superior French and English fleets without a single man surrendering or allowing himself to be saved.

The minister listened to me with interest, and then said: "I have just submitted to the government a very great and detailed scheme for the rebuilding of our fleet, but, of course, before it is decided upon the advice of the English admiral who is coming out here must be asked for. It is necessary for us to have a strong fleet, for we have many islands and a great coast line. Happily, we have good material to draw upon for our seamen in the fishermen from the Black Sea coast and from the islands."

"The supply of officers is also good, for luckily our naval officers have not been idle during the last 30 years, though their warships were, for they have been nearly all employed on vessels of commerce running to various ports. Those who remained did not let away their time as they might well have done, but worked hard at keeping the guns, machinery, etc., of the vessels clean and discipline strict among the men. Thus you will find that, contrary to what you may have been led to expect, the engines are not rusty, the screws broken, and the interior of our ships in a ruinous condition. The last 30 years would have been enough to ruin any navy, but our officers never wholly forgot that Turkey, too, has been a great naval power, and during these long days of the desolation these officers have been holding themselves ever ready to co-operate in the great change which has come at last."

SHOWS SURPLUS OF \$250,000

Public Ownership of
Telephones

WINNIPEG, Feb. 5.—A surplus of \$250,000 and a reduction in rates promised after one year's operation of the telephone lines of the province is the showing made by public ownership in Manitoba. In addition to the surplus the government has constructed six hundred miles of long distance lines and a number of rural systems. The system purchased from the Bell Company by the government in January, 1908, and a reduction of rates was promised. A bill is now being prepared for Manitoba legislature providing for a reduction of rates of from 20 to 35 per cent in rates.

The report of the Department of Education was tabled in the legislature this afternoon. It contains the opinion of Donald MacMaster, K.C., member of the British commons, Mr. MacMaster is a Canadian and says the government of Manitoba has the power to enact a compulsory education and also to inspect denominational schools. But should they put such measure in force there is no doubt a minority would have reasonable grounds on which to appeal to the Governor (General in Council, claiming that their rights and privileges, as subjects of the King, were affected and that they were fairly entitled to be exempted from contributing to the support of public schools.

HAD GIVEN UP HOPE

But Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored Vigorous Health

Medicine of the old fashioned kind will sometimes relieve the symptoms of disease, though they never touch the disease itself—they never cure. Ordinary medicine leaves behind them indigestion, constipation and headaches. Purgatives leave those taking them weak and exhausted. On the other hand Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do direct good to the body, the blood and the nerves. They fill the veins with new rich blood; they tone and strengthen the nerves; they cure diseases by rooting it out of the blood. They always do good—they cannot possibly do harm.

Mrs. George R. Wilson, Montreal, N.B., says: "Four years ago after confinement I contracted a severe cold and although I took considerable medicine I got no better. In fact my condition was gradually getting worse. I was all run down, had no appetite and grew so weak that I could not do my household work. At last the doctor, who was attending me, told my husband that I was going into a decline, and that I would never get well again. I was almost in despair. A friend suggested my taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I got half a dozen boxes, and before I had used them all I was able to do my household work again and was in better health than I had enjoyed for years. I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved me from going into consumption. I warmly recommend them to every weak person."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PRACTICE BEING KEPT UP.

"We have 25 torpedo boats, 18 torpedo boat destroyers, and a number of ships of different types. We have not yet decided on what type we shall choose for our new fleet. Our vessels now engage a good deal in gunnery and torpedo practice and are continually visiting the Sea of Marmara for purposes. They will also engage from time to time in the works of mercy which it sometimes falls to the lot of warships to undertake. As soon as the minister is in the post in the terrible calamity which has just occurred in Calabria and Sicily, we decided to send one of our cruisers to the scene of the catastrophe in order to combine with the Italian, French, English, and other war vessels on the spot in affording all the assistance in our power to the afflicted population."

In connection with this latter remark of the minister I may add that as soon as the news of the earthquake in southern Italy was communicated to the deputies, one of them—a venerable Mohammedan mollah—arose and publicly offered up for the victims of the disaster a prayer in which he was heartily joined by all the deputies present.

After the interview the minister placed his own magnificent steam launch at my disposal, and asked Admiral Said Pasha, son of the grand vizier, and one of the ablest and most popular of the naval chiefs, to accompany me on board the battleship Mesoudieh. That vessel lies in the Bosphorus, right opposite Yildiz Kiosk, and with one of its ten-inch guns trained on the barracks which Sultan Abdul Hamid has constructed near his palace, and in which his trusty Albanian and Syrian guards are housed.

The tables are certainly turned with a vengeance on Abdul Hamid, for the Mesoudieh is anchored in the very spot where the imperial yachts, the Stamboul, Izmedine, and Etrogroul lay at anchor for so many years, while the yachts now lie neglected in that very part of the Golden Horn where the Turkish fleet rotted for a quarter of a century. Perhaps I should not say "rotted," however, for a long and careful inspection of the Mesoudieh has convinced me that the stories we have heard about the Ottoman war vessels being all in a state of indescribable filth, rust, and demoralization are exaggerations. In short, we must consider seriously the possibility of a new naval power appearing in the Levant, the Red sea and the Black sea.

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"BACK TO THE LAND"

TRIED IN SHEFFIELD

Experiment Succeeded in Nearly 100 Cases

—Drink Trade Profits
by Wills.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The resignation of the Most Rev. Dr. Francis McCormack, Bishop of Galway and Kilmaedagh, and its acceptance at Rome are announced in Dublin. Dr. McCormack is the senior Irish bishop. He is 76 years of age.

DRINK TRADE PROFITS.

From figures which have been compiled by a reliable authority it appears that the wills of 14 persons connected with the wine and spirit trade were proved in the United Kingdom during 1908, showing personally amounting to £2,465,000, or an average of £23,235. During the preceding year the number of wills proved was 168, and the net personal amount £2,346,000, or an average of £23,667.

TAIL OF THE EARTH.

For alleged libel arising out of a comment on an advertisement of an astronomical weather almanack which he produced, Mr. Benjamin George Jenkins sued The Daily News, Limited. The advertisement in question began, "Have you seen the Great Comet? It is believed to be the tail of the earth!" Judgment was given by Mr. Justice Sinton for the defendants with costs.

"BACK TO THE LAND."

A successful experiment has been made in Sheffield of sending a number of the unemployed into the agricultural districts of Lincolnshire where situations have been found for them. Nearly 100 men, most of whom had some previous knowledge of farm work, have been in regular agricultural employment, and many of them have decided to make their home definitely "on the land" have sent for their wives and families. The experiment was initiated by the Sheffield police court missionary.

LIFE-SAVING POLICE.

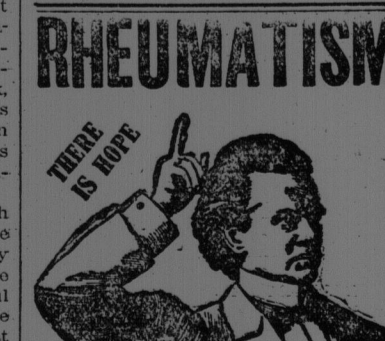
The Lady Mayores at the Mansion House distributed prizes to members of the City of London Police Athletic Club. A medal from the Royal Humane Society and two other medals were presented to Police Constable Matthews, Monk and Pascoe respectively for life-saving. The Lord Mayor remarked that he felt he should like to be in the shoes of men who had saved life, which was the noblest of achievements. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayores already won the tug-war in the Olympic games at the stadium.

THE BATTLE LINE.

Gibraltar, sailed February 6th, S.S. Tanagra, Ketches for Huelva, and N.S. Permuta, sailed February 5th, S.S. Himera, Bonnet, from Huelva, for Jacksonville, etc., and Europe.

"Johnny," said Mrs. Lapelling, putting on her wraps, "I've been in the house all day and I need the fresh air. If you'll mind baby a little while I'll go and take a preamble around the block."

RHEUMATISM



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