

THE EVENING TIMES, ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1909

ROYAL
Baking Powder
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A Million a Minute
A Romance of Modern New York and Paris
By Hudson Douglas

(Continued)

"Des Reves is blowing himself up," Cornor observed in a puzzled tone. "wonder what's up. He has not lived on this side of the river since his old man kicked the bucket."

"How long has he been married?" asked Quintance abruptly.

"He isn't married."

"It must have been very lately then," Quintance cogitated still more ruefully. "He's married, J. J., and to an American girl. The Duchess de Reves was with him at the Elisee tonight."

Cornor's face became instantly expressive of painful astonishment and, at the same time, sympathetic surprise. He was a perceptive young man, and much that had been obscure in connection with Quintance's recent erratic movements was clear to him now. A woman was at the bottom of it, as usual. And heartache was worse than headache.

"It was all no business of his. He could not interfere. But—he had known the old due and knew the young—he felt very sorry for the Duchess; and for Quintance."

A scarlet motor car entered the courtyard as they drove on again. Cornor looked after it curiously, but it held only the chauffeur. And silence obtained in the cab till it drew up before the Blue Rabbit.

"What on earth did you bring me here for?" asked Quintance somewhat irritably, and stopped on the uneven sidewalk to study with growing distaste the gloomy exterior of the brasserie, the shabby looking unlighted fronts of the buildings which flanked it.

"To cure your headache," Cornor answered assuredly. "Come on in. If you don't like it we'll go away."

Quintance buttoned up his overcoat, lest his evening clothes should make him unnecessarily conspicuous in such a place. He pushed boldly past the unsavory-looking waiter who ushered him into a much more roomy chamber beyond, confronted without embarrassment the festive assembly gathered round the mahogany tables there and about the head of the room, and, looking up at the uproarious acclamation as they appeared.

"Do not take any notice of them," he advised, his own features of a ferocious gravity, and led the way to an unexpected table half way down the long, dimly lighted hall, where they were immediately surrounded by two foot-high steins of Munich beer, and having quaffed these, began to follow the health of the guild and to follow their own devices.

Quintance had never been in the Brasserie of the Blue Rabbit before, although he had known the Latin Quarter intimately in his student days, and it stood within half a mile of the School of Mines. But he recollected that they had reached it through various frolics and that of a new well apart from the beaten track.

"What street's this?" he asked Cornor.

"This is not a street," answered that solemn-faced young man. "It is the Impasse de Paradis, where we have come to near some angels singing."

The atmosphere of the Blue Rabbit seemed more appropriate to fiends than angels, so smoke-thick was it. The ceiling, the walls, and the robes of those already present would certainly seem to have been made of smoke. Some of the faces were so dark, and the light was so dim, that it would cost a large sum to replace, and which became then marvellously.

From unshadowed alcoves shone clear, bright eyes and pearly teeth flashed smiles as Quintance looked dully about him. The swift and the agile of silk and satin were audible over the rippling tumult of voices, the lace and the lingerie of the Blue Rabbit. There was no cheap concert of the Quartier, but a sudden re-creation and thrill of the delicious pleasure of out-veining even the dames of trottoir in the exposure of their intimate charms.

Most of the men were also in evening dress, and as much at their ease as the waiters shuffling about in dirty shirt-sleeves with their heads bowed.

It was the correct thing to drink only beer at the Brasserie of the Blue Rabbit. And, that at least touch of realism which was lacking in their make-believe, the professor and acceptance of a stein was introduction sufficient to any one of its frequenters. No names need ever be mentioned, and all acquaintances were understood to cease at the outward threshold. So much Quintance gleaned from Cornor in answer to his idle questions before the waiter of the Blue Rabbit, and as the bells ceased an answering carillon was struck upon the concert grand at one end of the long room, the talk and laughter

MUCH DEBATING OVER NEW U. S. TARIFF

Textile Schedules Were the Cause of a Hot Time in the Senate—Senator Doolittle in a Vigorous Attack Shows Debating Skill

(From Our Regular Correspondent)

Washington, D. C., May 6.—At a meeting of the cabinet on Tuesday of this week, most of the time was spent in considering the decision of the supreme court in the commodities case. This was followed immediately by a long conference between the president and his attorney general and the cabinet members. President Taft, in his annual address to congress, will recommend an amendment to the interstate commerce law in order to be believed, render the commodities clause effective. The proposed amendment is similar to one introduced and rejected in congress while the bill was pending. It provided that the holding of stock in a producing company by a common carrier engaged in interstate commerce shall constitute a "legal interest" therein within the meaning of the law.

President Taft is intensely interested in the problem of amendments to be made to the interstate commerce law in order to make it practicable and effective and he is holding many conferences with the attorney general on this subject. It is his purpose to urge a number of important changes, one of the most notable being an amendment which shall authorize the pooling of rates under the supervision of the interstate commerce commission. This amendment in the law was urged by President Roosevelt in several messages to congress and it is held by President Taft to be all important in that it will make for lower rates to the shipper as well as to the interests of the shippers as well as to the railroads. Mr. Taft believes that the result of such an amendment would be to lower rates to the shipper, in many instances. The existing law is so far reaching as to be practically impossible of enforcement.

The proposition that there would be a "hot time" in the senate when Senator Doolittle made his attack on the textile schedules was more than verified when senator from Iowa on Tuesday of this week, took the floor and boldly challenged the republican leaders. The skill of Doolittle as a debater was shown many times. He never for a moment lost his temper and his witty replies to those who sought to confound him kept his auditors in good humor and added greatly to the effectiveness of his argument. Senator Doolittle directed his attack on the textile schedules and there has been merely a cross-fire of questions and answers which disclosed more bitterness than has been shown heretofore in the tariff controversy. Mrs. Taft was an interested listener during the debate and she was heard to remark that she had never seen a senator so eloquent as Senator Doolittle.

There is no truth whatever in the report that the secretary of the interior and the secretary of agriculture and quarrel between the restorations of public land to entry, and that President Taft has personally called a halt upon the White House this week, it was emphatically stated that no friction existed between these cabinet members. The dispute was merely a difference of opinion as to the interpretation of the law. President Taft with the aid of his cabinet will render judgment in the matter.

The newly appointed minister from Venezuela, Pedro Rojas, was sent to the White House this week by Secretary Knox, and his recognition completes the formal recognition of the new republic. Relations between Venezuela and the United States, broken off almost a year ago as a result of the refusal of the United States to recognize the new republic, have been restored. The occasion was marked by felicitous addresses.

The National Association of Employing Lithographers is in annual convention in Washington this week and its members are making a vigorous campaign for the recognition of the lithographer as a craft. The association claims that the Japanese attempt to get trade in this country, and that the American lithographers are now doing in the United States, could have but one result—the ruin of an industry that pays the highest wages, next to diamond cutters of any trade in the country. Some lithographers, it is stated, receive as high as \$18 a week, and that unless this industry receives better protection Japan and Germany will drive the American lithographers out of business. They are asking for 45 per cent to be able to do business in competition with the German lithographers. The present schedule of the Payne bill gives them 30 per cent, and they claim that this is not enough.

Washington, May 13.—The schedule relating to iron ore will be before the senate when it meets today and may give rise to a hot time. It is the fact that four great natural products, iron ore, lumber, oil and coal, on the free list. So far as the American lithographers are concerned, the bill for the committee on finance will endeavor to have the senate agree to paragraphs making the American lithographers a part of the bill so that the schedules still under consideration may be reduced to the lowest possible number.

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HAVE A PLAN TO IMPROVE THE FUTURE BREED OF MAN

Chicago Scientists Suggest a Method—Segregate Undesirables and Prevent Their Marriage—Then Establish Colonies for Scientific Marriage.

(Banger Commercial)

Drunkards, tramps, scoundrels, grafters, convicted criminals, epileptics, the degenerate on the insane—women as well as men—these are the classes of people who are the earth, if the plans of some eminent physicians and alienists of Chicago, aided by able lawyers, are executed by the state and city governments. "The human race is to be improved at the lower end of the scale. At the same time the upper end is to be raised to heights hitherto dreamed of through the establishment of colonies of husbands and wives and the propagation of a perfect race."

It is suggested by some Chicagoans that Mr. Carnegie or Mr. Rockefeller would form no greater service for humanity than to found and endow a colony for such scientific marriage.

The plans were first set forth by Dr. Eugene Davenport, dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, in a paper on "Hereditary," which he recently presented to the American Association of Chicago. Dr. Davenport urged that the state should pick out all the undesirable elements in society—the "culls" as he called them—and send them to colonies, where they might die off unmarried and without heirs. Not all of those who heard of this scheme, however, were in favor of it. Some of the leading specialists in this line of thought in Chicago have discussed Dr. Davenport's paper and described what they believe the effects would be. One of the surprising statements is that there are in the United States 1,600,000 persons who ought to be sent to a colony of undesirable, and that charity is wasting money in helping to keep these unfortunate alive.

Dr. Harold N. Meyer, one of Chicago's foremost alienists who has devoted years to the study of the defective classes, in the American Association of Chicago, denounced some cherished and long-indorsed theories of the Chicago school of Davenport's main tenets. He says: "Mediocrity, philanthropy, of all agencies is the most blame for the degradation of the human race. The reason for the physician and mental strength of the people of the western world at the close of the middle age is in the fact that for centuries they had made it a practice to get rid of the 'culls.' Trivial offenses were punished by death. It was a hard regime. Through it a double effect was produced. First, society was no longer menaced by the degenerate classes, and by taking his life he forever prevented his participation in the reproduction of his species thus relieving itself of any possibility of menace from descendants that otherwise might inherit his malevolent characteristics. Thus the fittest survived."

"Nowadays the offender is fined or sent to the workhouse or to the penitentiary. After he is punished as the laws require he is allowed either helped, to contract or re-enter the family relation. If his wife has his tendencies the children of the family are half bad at birth, and they go on and on, increasing the ever growing number of criminals."

"What proportion of the population of the earth would you say belongs to the classes of undesirable?" was asked.

"There are the drunkards," replied Dr. Meyer, making a mental calculation, "the criminals, the epileptics, the juvenile offenders—well, including the insane and scoundrels, I would say, without pretending to be exact, that about two per cent of the population belongs to the class that might be denominated 'culls' and subjected to colonization."

With a population of eighty million in the United States, Dr. Meyer's statement means that there are one million six hundred thousand people in this country who, under the Davenport scheme, ought to be segregated for the rest of their lives from their fellows and doomed to die childless.

"No one would contend that the severe methods of the Middle Ages ought to be restored," continued Dr. Meyer, "but the same results should be accomplished. The colonization scheme of Prof. Davenport affords one means, but there is another. Indiana has a law providing for such scientific segregation (the sterilization) of the convicted criminal that when he leaves the penitentiary his power to leave a line of criminal descendants is forever

defective with the healthy. "It is unfortunately true that more attention is paid to the breeding of prize animals than to the reproduction of the human race. The strain of the horse, dog, cat, sheep and cattle has been improved. Nothing along similar lines has been done for man."

"In generations we have been able completely to transform the characteristics of some animals. Dr. Davenport's suggestion for the scientific propagation of the human race opens up a vast field for speculation. We might have universal beauty of form and features, perfect health and an increase in mental capacity not now suspected."

"There is no question that it would be possible to produce human beings of superior physical and mental qualities by critical selection. It would be justifiable, too, on scientific and moral grounds. But the best we can hope for is a more judicious attitude in the selection of mates and more regard for the well-being of our offspring."

"Colonies that started out with the idea of living the perfect life have never been a success. It would be very difficult to get enough well matched persons together to start a perfect marriage colony. In Indiana the legislature has forbidden the marriage of those who are palpably unfit to bear children; that is a step in the right direction."

"The Indiana marriage laws referred to are extensive, but the tenor of all of them is indicated in two sections relating to the granting of licenses to wed. These follow: "No license to marry shall be issued except on written and verified application. Such application shall contain a statement of the full Christian name and surname, color, occupation, birthplace, residence and age of the parties, whether the marriage contemplated is the first, second or other marriage, together with the full Christian name and surname, residence, color, occupation and birthplace of their parents, including the maiden name of the mother, together with such other facts as may be necessary to determine whether any legal impediment to the proposed marriage exists."

"No license to marry shall be issued where either of the contracting parties is an imbecile, epileptic, of unsound mind or under guardianship as a person of unsound mind, nor to any male person who is or has been within five years an inmate of any county asylum or home for indigent persons, unless it satisfactorily appears that the cause of such condition has been removed and that such male applicant is able to support a family and likely so to

continue, nor shall any license issue when either of the contracting parties is afflicted with a transmissible disease, or at the time of making the application is under the influence of intoxicating liquors or narcotic drugs."

QUEST OF A STANDARD.

Dr. G. Frank Lydston, of the faculty of the University of Illinois and professor of criminal anthropology in the Chicago Kent College of Law, said:

"If there is a 'divine right' of socially safe human beings it is that of discrimination in sexual selection. The discrimination is usually a matter of emotion and sentiment rather than good sense, but, all the same, 'tis our right and we bethink the man or state which shall endeavor to abrogate it. Legislation by direct and radical interference will be impossible so long as the human heart throbs dominates the human brain cell. Education of the public will do something; proper physical, mental and moral training, particularly of children, will do more. It will be time enough to talk of the arbitrary application of the principles of eugenics when degenerate—criminal, epileptic, insane and drunk—are prevented from marrying, and all children are reared under the supervision of the state and made healthy, well nourished and clean and given a decent mental training."

"To my mind it is quite clear that uniform and arbitrary breeding for genius on one hand or physical perfection on the other would be disastrous to the human race. Brains must do the thinking for the race and muscle the drudgery."

"Do I believe, then, that nothing can be done to improve the race? Far from it. As I have already stated, much can be done by education and something by legislation and state parentage. The insane, epileptics and the incurable imbeciles and criminals should at least not be allowed to marry unless prevented by the crime of permitting a degenerate child to be born. Sterilization is the only way that should here be thrown to the Caribbees of sentiment."

The propagation committee of the grand division of the Sons of Temperance of New Brunswick is called to meet on Monday evening next, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock at 26 Orange street, the residence of S. Hennigar, the grand worthy patriarch.

FILES

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The Times Daily Puzzle Picture



IRONY OF FATE.

The boy in the country labors on. And bears in his breast from dawn to day the fervent hope that he yet may be a man in the city, rich and free. Find a city chap.

The man in the city plods his way. Worn out by the rush from day to day. And sighs that he can never be a boy in the country, glad and free.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.

(Lower left corner down, in chair.)