

SIX

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ST. JOHN STAR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 22, 1910.

THE TELEPHONE QUESTION.

A few days ago the report of a Board of Trade committee chosen to look into the affairs of the Telephone Company was printed. Today the company presents its reply. It was remarked that the committee had apparently made out a good case. This can be just as truly said of the company's statement. There must be, however, certain allowances on both sides. Neither of the interested parties can be regarded as strictly impartial, and while the officers of the company are in the favorable position of answering charges based on necessarily incomplete information, they also speak with that particular knowledge of the telephone business which is really necessary in dealing with the subject.

There is one criticism which might be made on the company's reply. It seems to express the belief that public sentiment is strongly against the telephone corporation, and that a defence must be made to bitter and unjust attacks. As a matter of fact public sentiment is inclined to deal most fairly with the company in this as in all other matters. The corporation is not looked upon as a machine created to grind every possible cent from its patrons. People realize that it is an association of small investors—a thousand of them—many of whom live right here in St. John. They appreciate that these investors naturally desire a reasonable return from their money, and they note with pleasure that while endeavoring to make the business profitable the company has so improved the system that it is now far superior to any in Eastern Canada at least. The directors of the Telephone Company realize that they have many friends in St. John, and that the present discussion is not generally regarded as an unwarranted attack on the company's methods of doing business, but rather an endeavor to bring about a better understanding between patrons and company through a clearer realization of each other's ideas.

But now that both sides have been heard, the solution of the problem is not very far advanced. A report has been made by a committee containing certain charges of more or less importances and apparently making out a good case. This company replies that the deductions found in this report are based on false grounds and incorrect information. Involved in this discussion are points of a technical nature which require expert knowledge. In absence of this knowledge, matters seem to be very much as they were before the enquiry was started. Desultory discussion can be productive of no good results, but if a more friendly feeling is to be developed, it must be by introducing some system of rate-control satisfactory to all concerned. The suggestions made by the special committee with respect to the case, but in the creation of a Public Utilities Commission, as has been suggested, the solution may be found.

THE MEAT BOYCOTT.

If the meat boycott continued to spread during the next month as it has done in the past week, the United States government will not be under the necessity of taking action against the trust. That alleged combine will not only be speedily dissolved, but will find itself facing serious financial difficulties. A marked reduction in the consumption of meat, even for one month, will prove far more effective in the attack on high prices than all the legal machinery that can be set in motion. Prices depend on two things, first the extent to which the consumer will permit himself to be misled, and secondly the natural workings of the law of supply and demand. It is evident that there are in the world vast many thousands of men, representing almost as many families, who are unwilling to be imposed upon any longer for the financial benefit of a Chicago-Kansas combine. Their numbers are rapidly increasing, and this boycott if properly carried on will certainly result in such a decrease in the consumption of meat as will prove a rather serious problem to the producing companies. It is clear that the people have in their own hands the absolute control of everything in life and if conditions exist which are not in the public interest, it is due almost wholly to lack of organized effort on the part of those who suffer from the injustice. In the present instance there is a widely prevalent belief that meat prices have been forced beyond all reason. So excessive have been the demands that consumers have been forced to unite for their own protection, and are apparently putting up an effective campaign, as reductions in prices are already reported from several districts. Similar movements would without doubt produce equally satisfactory results if developed along other lines, and it may be expected that if the success attending the meat boycott is such as amply justified the effort, such attacks will be on the controllers of other articles of everyday consumption.

SATURDAY SERMONETTE

ENLARGED HEAD.

Diseased head is a disease not confined to any country or race. All classes are subject to it. All conditions in life, the rich, the poor, the high, the low, men, women and children, few are exempt or immune from it.

It frequently attacks young wives and mothers. The first baby and the baby's first tooth will generally bring on an attack.

Harmless letters of the alphabet placed cunningly before or after a man's name have been known to produce enlargement of the head.

Put harmless (apparently harmless) little letters like these before a weak man's name and they will give him an enlarged head in from ten to twenty hours—M. P. P. Take one P. away and the effect will be the same.

Take other letters and place them this way before men's names, and the head, the weak head, will enlarge in two or three times its normal size—HON.

Ph. D. has been known to enlarge the head. Two D. D.s have done it as well. But it is only fair to say that the enlargement was needed. The heads were too small.

M. A. B. A. and other letters have caused expansion of the head. Yes; I knew a man whose head got altogether too large for his little body by its own being appointed magistrate.

Money heads; that is, heads, yes a whole family of heads, fathers, mothers and the children to grow and swell and get dropical until you saw nothing but head.

It seems altogether too bad that a little money, a little success should go to the head and spoil so much good material.

The disease sometimes to your surprise and sorrow attacks a friend you thought immune. He has been "salted" to use a South African phrase, or maccinated, to use a term we better understand, and there was no danger of his getting the disease, we said.

But when we saw him we said it, at a glance that he had caught it. (The symptoms were all there) and he could no more hide it than he could the smallpox.

I remember one young man in whom I was interested to whom success came, and I said to myself, "It won't hurt him." But what was my surprise and sorrow to meet him on the street with a head that an alcoholic head, then nearly filled the street. Every bit of his head, "See what a big man am I," he said, "I'm not said it, so did his bow, and everything about him, even his boots showed it."

I have known a young theologian to develop what the doctors would call a "beautiful case."

He had a good voice and a good presence because he had a fairly good figure and an exceptionally good tail, and his pretty little sermons, and the girls of his congregation and the tailor spoiled what would have made a good man, for he developed a head larger than all the rest of him.

If any of you show symptoms of enlargement of the head use the most drastic remedies for a cure. Powder it, soak it, and if that won't cure you try the gullotine.

Thaddus

A STEP AT A TIME

Have you ever noticed how unreasonably the man at the bottom of the ladder envies the man at the top? No, until success has been actually attained does the man appear at the top, and the consequence is that he gets scant credit for the step at a time climbing which has brought him there.

This is the experience of the Midland Vinegar Company of England, the manufacturers of Mr. P. Sauce. The top of the ladder, Mr. P. is an assured success—everybody who tastes it likes it, and recommends his friends to make a trial of it.

Amid the general buzz of success no man has leisure to imagine what a long time was given over by the Midland Vinegar Company to careful planning, with different combinations of rich Oriental fruits and spices, before a perfectly delicious, rich, thick, fruity sauce like Mr. P. was arrived at and christened, and sent forth to win its way with the people. H. P. has been a success from the very first—but that is because its manufacturers climbed up to it a step at a time, and did not vault themselves as sauce manufacturers until they had a perfect sauce to talk about. You try Mr. P. You will like it—everybody does.

BUDGET DEBATE

FINISHED YESTERDAY

OTTAWA, Jan. 21.—The commons final wound up the long drawn out debate on the budget on ordinary cleared of the books for the actual business of legislation during the remainder of the session. A half dozen speakers were heard during the afternoon and evening in a general review of Canadian fiscal matters and government finances. Mr. Leggie, in resuming his speech on the budget, continued his criticism of Mr. Foster's amendments on the government administration. He noted that when Mr. Foster was Minister of Finance, despite the fact that the government was small, there had been most generous appropriations for a few particular constituencies in New Brunswick. Kings county, for which Foster sat, got a public building costing twenty-three thousand, though the annual revenue there was only \$12,000. Similarly Bathurst, which turned in collections of about the same amount, got a building costing \$25,000. Under the circumstances he thought it hardly consistent on the part of Mr. Foster to sneer at the government for making new appropriations.

When a box of cardines is opened, it should be drained of all oil possible, and then the little fish turned out and sprinkled with lemon juice. They should be drained again before serving. The lemon will cut the remaining oil and make the fish palatable.

THE STAR ST. JOHN N. B., SATURDAY, JANUARY 22 1910

The Evening Chit-Chat

By RUTH CAMERON

Of all the mottoes a newly wed couple can adopt, "Live and let live" seems to me about the best.

When a marriage takes place two people come together who have been brought up in entirely different surroundings and under different conditions.

That means that it is inevitable that they should have different habits and different ideas.

Furthermore, since despite their promises to be one they really are two individuals of opposite sexes, it is also inevitable that they should each have certain little eccentricities.

Now, if either sets out to make the other conform to his ideas and give up all the habits and eccentricities that differ from his, there is either the loss of individuality or trouble ahead to be reckoned with.

I heard a young bride fretting the other day because her husband would not give up smoking.

"He knows I don't like it," she declared, "and it does seem to me as if he ought to give it up. No, he doesn't seem to suffer from it at all, but it doesn't seem to me it's a good habit. Does the smoke make me sick? Dear me, no, I don't really mind it at all. It is just that I can't see any need of it. My brothers and my father never smoke and I don't see why my husband should."

It's an attitude like that which plants the seeds of divorce.

If a woman objects to a man's smoking because she thinks it hurts him or because the smell of smoke makes her ill I can understand her position.

But the woman who objects just because it is a habit different from what she is used to, because it is a habit she is not in sympathy with and cannot share—well, I wouldn't very much blame the man who said of her: "A woman is only a woman but a good cigar is a smoke."

If that bride should apply the motto, "Live and let live," I fancy she would find that wedded life went much more smoothly.

I know another woman who frets because her husband will not wear the same kind of underwear that she does, and another who protests almost every morning because her husband eats his fruit at the end instead of the beginning of his breakfast, and a man who is unhappy because his wife goes to the Presbyterian while he goes to the Orthodox Church, and another who is deeply disturbed because his wife believes in woman's suffrage while he does not.

All these differences are so tremendously unimportant. Doubtless a husband will change a habit because of an eccentricity for a wife he loves, and vice versa, but why should they be asked to?

As long as habits do not hopelessly collide and eccentricities are not really objectionable, why shouldn't they both "live and let live?"

The best governed countries, they say, are those which have the fewest laws. And it seems to me that the most harmonious wedded life must be that in which the parties place the fewest possible restrictions on each other.

Red Cannon

The Lighter Side of Life

ROOSEVELT AND THE LION.

Wm. D. Boyce, a publisher of Chicago, who has just returned from East Africa, tells an amusing story of an encounter Colonel Roosevelt had with a lion.

Roosevelt had sighted the lion when without weapons, and as the lion sprang at him the former promptly stopped to the ground and the lion went clear over him.

This was repeated several times, and the lion became tired. Roosevelt walked away. The next day Roosevelt saw the same lion, and the animal was practicing short jumps.

HIS FATAL FORGETFULNESS.

"I don't say it's a true story," said a merchant. "It was told to me for the truth, but a clothing salesman recited it, so I doubt it."

The merchant was telling of a celebrated Christmas by buying himself a brand new outfit of clothing, hat, shoes, gloves, underwear and socks. He hadn't purchased such an outfit since he was married. He drove two miles to town, got the clothing and figured at the way home about how he would surprise his wife.

"He'll hardly know me," he said to himself. "When he got to the bridge across the creek about a mile from home, just as twilight glared, he stopped, undressed himself and threw his old clothes far out into the stream."

"It was gone. He remembered what he had said to himself—'She'll hardly know me.'"

TOO MUCH FOR HIM.

When Lady Somerset, the head of the English Temperance Association, was young, she conducted a temperance campaign for a time.

A tramp asked her for help. "I'll help you, my dear," said Lady Somerset, "but first you must answer me one question. Do you or do you not drink beer?"

The hardened customer, looked at her in amazement. "Why, lady," he said, "I don't think I squit it into me arm wid a syringe!"

WHAT THE DOCTORS DID.

Gustav Ulyatt has a little daughter who hasn't been well recently. The other day a physician was called to the Ulyatt home to see her. He examined the child with the aid of a stethoscope. When her father came home that evening he asked what the doctor had said.

"Nothing," replied the little girl. "What did he do?" asked Mr. Ulyatt. "He just telephoned me all over," was the child's reply.

REGAL OINTMENT

Is strongly antiseptic, destroys and prevents the growth of germs that cause suppuration and starts healthy granulations from the bottom of the wound, thus exerting a strong tendency to heal without a scar. 25c a box.

Sent by mail on receipt of price. Sold only by E. CLINTON BROWN, Druggist, Cor. Union and Waterloo Sts.

Store Open 'till 11.30 p. m. Saturday, Jan. 22nd, 1910.

Bargains in Rubber Footwear

MEN'S KNEE RUBBER BOOTS. \$3.75  
MEN'S RUBBERS. 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25  
LADIES' RUBBERS. 65c, 75c, 85c  
BOYS' RUBBERS. 65c and 80c  
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Big Values in all Lines

PERCY J. STEEL, Foot Furnisher. 510-521 Main St.

OUR "Know-How"

In our knowledge of prescription compounds, means much to you. Let us fill your next prescription.

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

Boys and Girls

Have You Entered the Board of Trade Contest Yet?  
\$45—in Cash Prizes—\$45

Score of Competitors Already Simply an Easy Essay—Writing Competition in which the following questions constitute the given subject:

(1)—In What Way Has St. John Improved in the Last Fifteen Years?  
(2)—What Improvements Are Most Needed at the Present Time?  
(3)—And How Can These Be Accomplished?

Essays must be not less than 1,000 words or in excess of 2,000 words.

When completed hand to your school teacher.

75 per cent. Treatment of subject; 25 per cent. for composition and punctuation.

\$10 and \$5 in grade 8 and under; \$10 and \$5 in grade 9 and over. Grand prize \$15.

START TODAY.

Time-Tried Silverware

Silverware that stands the wear and tear of daily use is the kind stamped "1847 ROGERS BROS."

For sixty-one years this has been the quality mark on knives, forks, spoons, etc. Best sets, dishes, vases, etc., are stamped "1847 ROGERS BROS. CO. MADE IN LEADING MANUFACTURING PLANTS."

RUSHING AMERICAN SHOES INTO GERMANY

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—American shoe manufacturers are making extraordinary shipments on orders from the German agents placed in anticipation of the enforcement of Germany's general tariff against American imports on and after February 1. A representative of one of the larger companies selling American shoes says that the tariff increase will average fifty cents on every pair.

The newspapers generally deplore the move of a tariff war with the United States and even some of the journals which heretofore have been the severest critics of the American tariff, are now expressing the hope that a compromise will be reached.

The Socialist and Radical organs improve the opportunity to contend that Germany must price her shoes and shoes should be lowered by the opening of the frontiers to foreign shoe. In this they are joined by the butchers who recently appealed to the Reichstag on the subject.

At present, the government is simply waiting for American action on the German communication recently forwarded to Washington.

Germany is also involved in sharp controversies with France, Canada and Portugal over the matter of reciprocal trade.

To turn the hems of table linen easily and accurately, remove the needle from your sewing machine, adjust the hemmer to the desired length, and pass the goods through. They are then ready for hemming by hand. This saves a great deal of time, and gives a straight, even hem.

The Eternal Question

3 times a day and every day

What Bread?

"BUTTER-NUT BREAD is a favorite bread because it is a favorite right bread." The palato refuses to forget that sweet nutty flavor.

DEATHS

RUSSELL.—This Friday morning, Enos (Dolly) Russell, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James V. Russell, aged 16 years.

Puneral from her father's residence, 192 King Street East, on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock.

Puneral.—In this city, at 4 p. m., on Friday, Mrs. Herbert Foster, of convulsions, at her home, 175 Metcalf street.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

A COLUMN FOR WOMEN

Fashions and Fads

Star Fashions

How To Obtain Patterns

To obtain Star patterns of accompanying design, fill out the following coupon and send it to

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, THE STAR.

Including 10 cents for each pattern desired. Orders filled by mail. Several days usually required. When ordering patterns, write name and address, size and number of pattern, carefully.

Star Pattern, (10 Cents Each)  
No. .... Size ....  
Amount Inclosed .....

Name .....

Street and No. ....

City .....

Province .....

Household : Hints

Cold water with but little soap should be used for washing colored silks. If the color runs, vinegar should be stirred into the water until the color sets.

When packing, tie in bottle corks well and put the bottles in the middle of the trunk. If packed solidly in this way they will carry around the world.

When coal is needed on the fire in the sick room, it should be brought into the room in paper bags, which should be laid gently on the fire to prevent noise.

A teaspoonful of glycerine added to a gill of glue makes a cement that is a great convenience in the kitchen. It is especially good for fastening leather, paper or wood to metal.

Dampers should be placed in all pipes leading from boilers and kept closed in summer, as air from the furnace should not be allowed to blow into the house when the fire is out.

When pressing a skirt, it is always advisable to lay a deep cotton cloth under the material so that it is not touched by the iron. This prevents the material from becoming shiny.

If the house is infested with ants, dip a sponge into sweetened water and if the ants come get at it. They will soon cluster upon it and the sponge can then be dipped in hot water.

PITCAIRN ISLAND WAS FIRST SETTLED BY MUTINEERS IN 1789.

Pitcairn Island is a mere dot in the middle of the Pacific, and is the home of the descendants of the mutineers of the British war ship *Bounty*, who settled on the uninhabited island in 1789. That mutiny, an act of treason and piracy, was led by Fletcher Christian, master's mate of the vessel.

Two miles long and one mile broad, the island consists of a mountain surrounded by coral reefs and is described by the *Low Archipelago*. It lies in latitude 25 deg. 3 min. south and 130 deg. 15 min. west. The island was discovered in 1777 by Carteret, but remained uninhabited until settled by the mutineers under Christian.

During the ten years following their settlement the island was a scene of disorder and lawlessness. In the year 1808 the sole survivor of the original settlers was one Englishman, John Adams, eight or nine women and some children, the rest having fallen victims to disease and violence. The elements of disorder having been removed, the island began to grow under the management of Adams. In 1839 it was formally taken possession of by the British crown, and in 1855 the number of inhabitants had reached 200, but the population is estimated at about one hundred and twenty-five persons.

The island has been the scene of many steamship disasters, but, owing to the fact that mail is received but once a year and the telegraph is unknown to the inhabitants of the desolate spot, the outside world has had no means of obtaining news of the shipwrecks until many months after the wreckage is washed ashore on the island.

The shores of Pitcairn Island rise abruptly in steep and rugged basaltic cliffs, which preclude the possibility of two or three points. About once each year a British vessel passes the island, and the natives come out in small boats to get their mail and to post letters to the outside world. Frequently the American and British naval officers have been entertained by the islanders, who speak English and are noted for their cordial hospitality.

CURIOUS EPIGRAMS.

Among the 1,300 epigrams collected by Ernest R. Sutcliffe in "Epigramma," are many quaint and curious specimens. Grimaldi, of the stage was said to be a sufferer from melancholia, says the *Westminster Gazette*. It will be remembered that going to a physician on one occasion he described his case as "the worst of disorder having been referred to me by the doctor." Grimaldi, said to "shake off the feeling. Go and see Grimaldi, and if he does not cure you your case is hopeless." "Alas," said the poor sufferer, "I am Grimaldi."

D. B. YANER, Scientific Optician. 38 Dock Street. Close 6 p.m. Sat. a. o. m.

Answering some "situation wanted" ads may place you in communication with exactly the sort of work you are looking for.