

SATURDAY

The Star

SUPPLEMENT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY MARCH 16, 1907

POLISH MINERS FLOCKING TO SCOTTISH COLLIERIES

Scotchmen Find it Hard to Obtain Employment Near Their Own Homes—The Underground Telegraph Service—Scottish Universities.

GLASGOW, March 16.—One of the most menacing forms of alien immigration is little known outside Lanarkshire and Ayrshire. The invasion of the coal mines by Lithuanian and Polish colliers—they are known indiscriminately as John Poles in Scotland—began about ten years ago, and is growing every month, and although the native miner may seek for work for weeks it is stated that John Pole is sure of a job within twelve hours of his disembarkation.

His methods are simple. He arrives at Leith with a luggage label tied round his wrist bearing some such address as "Pasquale Demotritus, 636, Edgewood-rows, Hamilton." An idle dockyard labourer sees him into a Hamilton train for the price of a drink, and at his journey's end a policeman sees that he reaches his destination.

Demotritus presents him next day to the over man at whose feet the pair grovel, and whose grimy hand they kiss when the newcomer is given a start.

He next comes under the notice of the checkweighman who rechristens him, and for the remainder of his stay in

inclines him to murderous attacks on his compatriots.

It is significant of the existing state of affairs that lawyers who practice in the west of Scotland courts are acquiring a knowledge of the Polish and Lithuanian tongues.

The Scottish miners as a body feel that a solution of the alien question will be far more advantageous to them than the eight hour day which a departmental committee is considering.

A deputation representing considerable commercial interests in Scotland has just been visiting London in general, and the postmaster general in particular. The delegation was introduced to the Postmaster General by Mr. G. McCrae, M. P., and laid before him representations of the importance of an early extension of the underground telegraph in Scotland.

The deputation which consisted of Lord Provost Gibson of Edinburgh, and Mr. Lonsdale of Dundee, urged on the Postmaster General that during the coming financial year he should complete the underground telegraph from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and that the Edinburgh to Aberdeen, via Dundee.

FIRST OFFICIAL PHOTO OF THE NEW SHAH OF PERSIA



LONDON, March 16.—This is the first official photo of the new Shah of Persia, who was crowned on January 1, 1907. He is wearing a full coronation dress, the value of which is estimated at £2,000,000. It is more than likely that Mohamed Ali will come to America next year to pay his respects to President Roosevelt.

Scotland he becomes Paddy Cassidy or something easier to remember and pronounce than his own name of Anthony Bultrivitus.

Flights of fancy on the part of the checkweighman are responsible for the appearance on the pay sheets of Lithuanians bearing such names as Robert Bruce, William Wallace, Robert Emmet, Napoleon Bonaparte, and even Julius Caesar.

The army of 7,000 Lithuanian miners who has settled in the western coalfield—for some unknown reason Fifeshire is comparatively immune—has its Lithuanian stores, its Lithuanian bakeries and even its native weekly Lithuanian newspaper.

John Pole invariably joins the miners' union, but it is seldom that he receives the standard wage. In many places the representative of the union is at the mercy of the interpreters when he tries to find out the amount of wages paid.

The Lithuanians are docile, however. The miners' leaders tried to bring them out at one colliery which was worked almost entirely by them, because it was ascertained that they were grossly underpaid. John Pole refused to come out, and moreover, when a strike arises he is always ready to "black-leg."

The alien miner is a source of trouble to the police. He solves every possible excuse for an orgy, and is so regular in his patronage of the police and sheriff courts that it is necessary to retain interpreters at handsome fees. Frequently on Monday morning more aliens are charged than English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh miners together.

So long as John Pole is faithful to his favorite lager beer he is fairly amenable, but when he has reached a certain point in a carouse he turns to the "Hoffman drop"—a concoction of ether and rank Scotch whisky—and this

should be undertaken in the following year.

Mr. Sydney Buxton relied that he quite recognized the inconveniences caused to commercial communities by breakdowns of the existing systems during storms, and though fully agreeing with the suggestion of the Lord Provost of Aberdeen as to the importance in time of war of having telegraph cables underground he could offer no promise of completing the Edinburgh to Glasgow line during the next financial year.

The construction of the line, he said, would be continued this year, but owing to the large expenditure on underground cables from London to the landing cables in the West of England and the extension of the main cable to the Northeastern Coast ports it was impossible to give a more definite undertaking. He could not pledge himself at present to extend the cable to Aberdeen, for he was bound to recognize that the telegraph traffic of the North-Eastern Coast ports was greater than the Aberdeen service would cover, and must therefore be attended to first.

An official statement of the present underground telegraph system shows that beside the main cable from London to Glasgow with a spur line to Glasgow, and connections to Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool, a line is being constructed to the landing places in Cornwall of an important cable, and is practically completed as far as Bristol.

The report of the Carnegie Trust does not hesitate to emphasize the weakness of the universities of Scotland. Many and varied are the reforms on which the report lays so much stress. A long fight was waged before the junior classes in the universities, classes that avowedly did only secondary

COUNTING THE VOTES AFTER THE ELECTION OF THE NEW RUSSIAN PARLIAMENT



ST. PETERSBURG, March 16.—Photo shows the counting of the votes for the Duma, which met Tuesday, March 15.

COMPETITION BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND CANADA FOR BRITISH IMMIGRANTS

LONDON, March 16.—The great Technological College in London, on the lines of the famous German institution at Charlottenburg, some states—Lord Rosebery so strongly advocated in 1903, is at length to come within practical lines.

Mr. McKenna, the new president of the Board of Education is framing a bill dealing with the scope of college so far as London University is concerned.

The government is to give the land at South Kensington and will make suitable grants of money. The institution will have the active co-operation of the great business firms and technical industries throughout the empire.

Lord Rosebery in his letter to the county council asked that body to provide the annual maintenance of £100,000. The cost of the erection and equipment was put at about £1,000,000. The late Mr. Alfred Beit subsequently bequeathed towards the scheme £1,200,000. Sir Ernest Cassel and Lord Strathcona were among those who were prepared to give financial aid.

"It was little short of a scandal," said Lord Rosebery, "that our young men eager to equip themselves with the most perfect technical training should be compelled to resort to the universities of Germany or of the United States."

According to the bill which is being framed the senate of the London University will have merely general powers of control.

The governing body will consist of forty members appointed as follows: Six by the crown; four by the Board of Education; five each by the University of London, the London County Council and the council of the city and guilds of London Institute; four by the teaching staff of the new institution; two by the Exhibition Association; one each by the Royal Society, the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, the Institution of Electrical Engineers, the Iron and Steel Institute, the Institution of Naval Architects, the Society of Chemical Industry, the Federation of Institution of Mining Engineers and the Institution of Mining Metallurgy.

The college building will be erected on three sites in South Kensington. One belongs to the government and is at present used by the Royal Physics Observatory (which is to have a new home) and the other two belong to the Exhibition Commissioners.

A keen struggle is going on between Canada and Australia for the British emigrants who leave those shores every year. Both colonies proclaim their need of men, and their agents are equally alert in endeavoring to paint the prospects of their respective lands in the most favorable light.

Mr. Walker, chief of the Canadian Emigration Office is authority for the statement that the construction of the new Grand Trunk Railway which is to stretch across the continent, and will be 4,000 miles in length will take at least seven years to complete. "Sixty thousand men will be wanted as soon as they can be had," he said. "But they must be resolute workers. An idle man who falls here will fall in Canada if he is idle."

work were removed from the curriculum leading to graduation. Although the student has still to pass an additional test before he can enter and be allowed to reckon attendance at other essential classes, he might for example, be qualified and not allowed to take mathematics, but not Latin. This means that the student is in only part of university standing; his preliminary education is not yet completed. That this is a real weakness is said to be shown by the fact that during the current winter season out of 800 beneficiaries that had nominally passed the whole preliminary examination in Arts actually 145 have not completed it. The Carnegie Trustees have dealt with the situation by passing regulations which will come into operation next winter.

The federal government of Australia is equally anxious to secure workers, but they must understand something of ground cultivation. Some states— notably Western Australia—assist intending emigrants to such an extent that the passage money comes to only \$20 or \$25.

Where Australia loses in the struggle for emigrants, however, appears to be in the fact that she possesses no central emigration office. Quite recently Captain Collins, the secretary of the Commonwealth in England, sought some suitable offices in the neighborhood of Charing Cross. The idea was that all of the states should come under one roof. This programme, however, has never been carried into effect.

About two years ago Mrs. Close propounded a scheme to the various boards of guardians in the metropolis for the bringing up of work house children in the country districts of Canada. The scheme met with the approval of several well known people, notably the Archbishop of York, Lord O'Hagan and others, but no practical steps were taken by any board of guardians to put it into operation.

Mrs. Close therefore decided to make an experiment with ten children at her own expense. She visited Canada and obtained a model farm at Nauyasewauk, N. B., and last June eight boys and two girls, ranging in age from 10 to 14, left England. They were in charge of a lady who now writes glowingly to Mrs. Close of their progress, and Mrs. Close is satisfied that her scheme is a pronounced success. It is, she says, not an emigration scheme, nor it is a charity, inasmuch as it is intended to deal only with money raised by the rates and spent by public bodies for the maintenance of state children. It neither resembles nor competes with nor interferes in any way with Dr. Barnardo's work, the Waifs and Strays, or any similar society.

With regard to the cost, Mrs. Close says the capital outlay is only \$75 per child against an average here of \$250. The cost maintenance is much lower than in England.

Father Bernard Vaughan continues

his onslaughts on modern society. In a recent sermon at the Church of the Immaculate Conception he said: "We are living in a day when the world thinks that it has made the discovery that there is no such thing as sin," he said. "In current literature, in drawing room conversations, in club land, in workmen's homes, in halls and clubs and in the so-called scientific criticisms of the day we are reminded that we have passed from the shadow of dogma into the illumination of science."

"In some of the churches we are even told that there is no more harm in not attending to a certain moral standard than in not reaching a certain artificial line of beauty."

"How silly and childish is the world. It has got into its spiritual dotage so soon. The world does not like—it abhors, indeed—the passion of Jesus Christ. It is not treated of in the fashionable churches."

"There are West End ladies who could give points to West Ham guardians, and there are firms within a stone's throw of this pulpit who could tell of worse social crimes than any I have yet referred to."

The Queen has sent a letter of congratulations through Lord Hylton to Mrs. Mary Anne Maynard, who has just celebrated her one hundred birthday at Morham. The descendants of Mrs. Maynard number seventy-six in all.

WONDERFUL

She—What interested you most in your travels, major?

Major—Well, the mummy of a queen I saw in Egypt. It's wonderful how they could make a woman dry up and stay that way.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

ART OF READING.

To get the best out of reading we must begin early and work hard. It is an art like music or painting and demands its stern apprenticeship. It is the true that a man who knows only his own tongue does not know that.—Christian World.

A MUTINY OF MODERN DAYS WHICH READS LIKE ROMANCE

Australian Provincial Officials Want to go to the Colonies Conference—Repatriation of the Kanakas Who Went to the Fiji Islands.

SYDNEY, March 16.—Australians are discussing with a great deal of energy the right of the various states to be represented at the Conference of Colonial Premiers to be held in London in April. Lord Elgin has despatched an invitation to the prime minister of the Commonwealth only and the officials of the different states feel that they have a very real grievance. One paper bluntly says that the states cannot both have their cake and eat it too, and having voluntarily merged themselves in the Commonwealth can no longer be expected to secure the treatment of independent colonies.

Some of the Kanakas who have been deported from Australia have been induced to go to Fiji to work in the sugar plantations there instead of returning home to their islands in the South Sea. The great majority, however, have been taken back to the New Hebrides and landed at the places from which they were recruited. The work of repatriation has not been without incident for there was more than a chance that if the returned Kanakas were not landed amongst friends they would be killed. One of the repatriation steamers, the Leueneuva, landed an elderly man and his wife and two children at Quarrie, Malaita, a place which has a particularly evil name among recruiters. These children, aged seven and twelve were both born in Queensland and attended school there, the elder, a girl, speaking and writing English as well as an average child. What their fate will be in being sent to live among savages is only a matter of conjecture, but they wept bitterly as they left the ship. Orders had been given that the family was not to be landed unless friends from the old man's village were there to receive them. As the boat neared the shore the Kanaka's face broke into smiles and he repeated again and again as he recognized people, "Him all right."

He and his family were landed amidst a hundred natives. Half a dozen Kanakas who returned by another steamer, the Tambo, were equipped as a Salvation Army detachment with uniforms, instruments and a big drum. The idea is to extend the Army work throughout the islands.

A tale of a sensational sea voyage, just told here, is so romantic that it is being made the basis of a tale of sea life by an Australian story writer. The incident is founded on the report made by the captain of the Canadian mail steamer Moana, of events which occurred on the British barque Don, a vessel well known in all of the Australian ports. During the voyage from London to Victoria, B. C., the crew of the Don boarded the cargo and thus obtaining unlimited quantities of liquor soon became riotous and eventually mutinous. When the Don was off Cape Horn, however, too in rough weather, the drunken crew attempted murder. They seized an unfortunate Spaniard, named Hope, whose only offense was that he refused to join in their orgies, and were in the act of throwing him overboard when Captain Roach, at the point of the revolver, saved the man's life. For thirty-six hours Captain Roach sat at the fore-castle door with a six-chambered revolver in his hand, announcing that he would shoot the first man that again attempted to procure liquor from the hold. Meanwhile the sailors in their intoxicated state were singing risqué songs, shouting and fighting. During this time the Don narrowly escaped shipwreck on what is known as Horn Island.

The clause in the New Victorian Gaming Suppression Act which prohibits the making of wagers on a race

course between bookmakers and men was responsible for some comic incidents at Flemington racecourse on the opening day when the law had been observed for the first time on registered course. Many women of the opening day who are in the habit of frequenting the betting ring, and who know more, as a rule, about the proper price of a horse than the dings of the government, attempted to make wagers as usual, and were indignant when the bookmakers declined to do business. One feminine backer who had evidently made up her mind that she had a certainty in her possession, insisted upon being laid odd and threw the money into the bookmaker's bag; at the same time demanding a ticket; while another who had been told that the law did not permit betting with women on race courses sent her son to put the money on, but was again disappointed, as the son was obviously under the age of 21 and according to the new law could not make a bet. The attempt of it, however, has evidently failed, for he are being made through male friends and expressions, "I backed that one," "I backed the second," were as frequently heard as ever among the women in the grand stand.

People in New Zealand, white and Maoris alike, have been making much of Sir John Gorst, who went on to Christ church as a representative of the exhibition which is being held there, and his presence has revived memories of the stirring times of more than forty years ago, when he was civil commissioner at Waiatapu. Raw the old Maori chief, who ordered Sir John to quit the district under penalty of death as he was gathered to his fathers, but several of his fighting men were alive to greet the distinguished visitor.

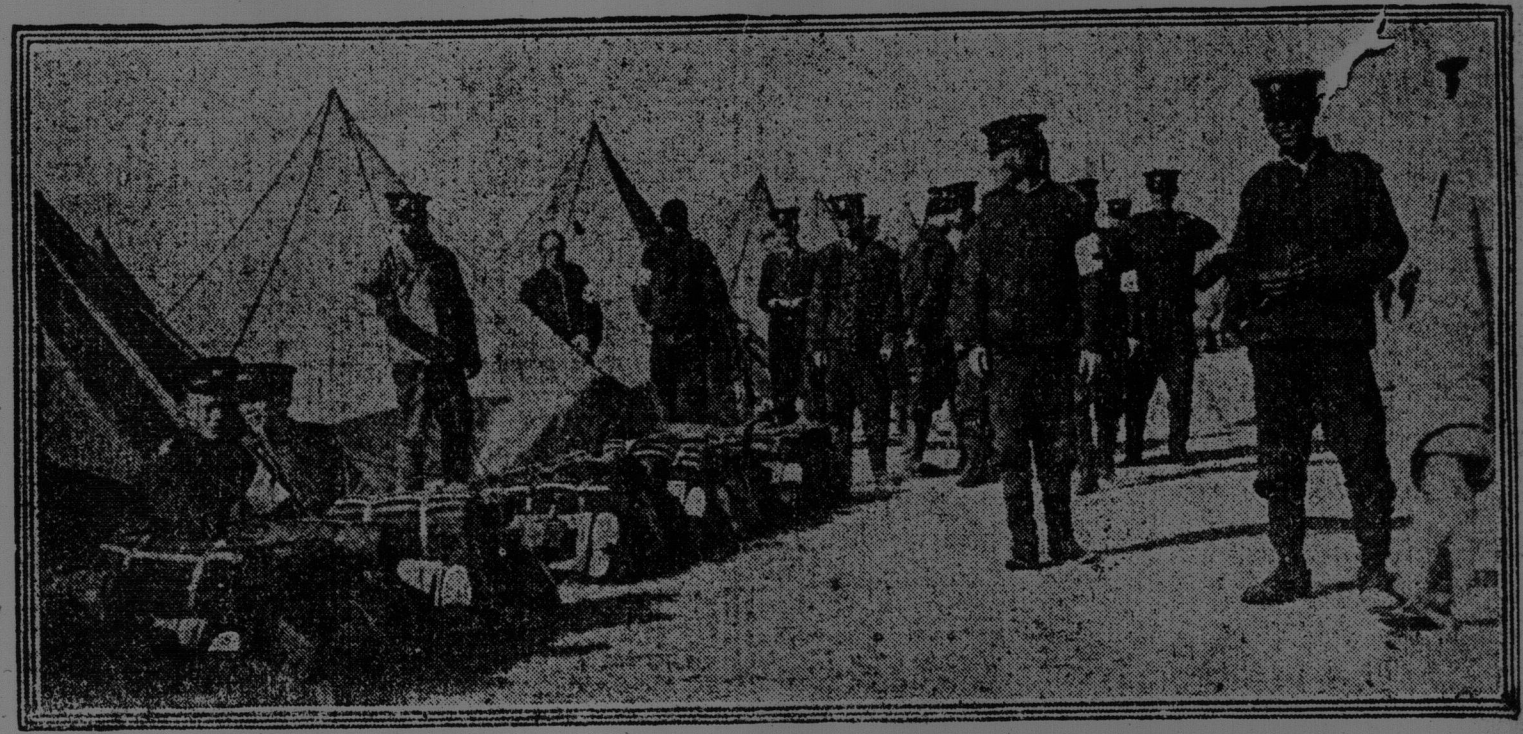
MAY PRAY "GIVE US EACH DAY OUR DAILY COTTON"

LONDON, March 16.—The British East African corporation gave a complimentary dinner recently at the Hotel Cecil to Colonel Hayes-Sadler, C. B., his Majesty's commissioner in British East Africa, Sir Ralph Moore, chairman of the corporation, and Mr. Hamar Greenwood, M. P., in the absence of Mr. Winston Churchill proposed "The trade and development of British East Africa." He said that one-fourth of the people of that country depended for their living on cotton, and that instead of "Give us this day our daily bread," they would soon have to pray, "Give us cotton," because there were no cotton there would be bread. The great British cotton growing association was doing more good than all the speeches in the House of Commons in drawing the cotton closer to the Mother country.

He believed there was a growing feeling in the House of Commons and the country that one of the first functions of any government was to develop the trade of the protectorate.

Sir Alfred L. Jones in responding to the toast of "The British Cotton Growing Association," which was given by Mr. H. E. Miller said if Lancashire could not get cotton except from America she would become bankrupt. He believed we should get cotton under the British flag and he did not hesitate to say at a price which would enable us to supply America.

UNDER JAPANESE INSTRUCTORS THE CHINESE ARMY IS RAPIDLY BECOMING AN EFFECTIVE BODY



BERLIN, March 16.—To prove that the Yellow Peril is no imagination and that under the guidance of Japan China is rapidly organizing a thorough military reorganization like the one shown here are being printed in the part of the German favoring the Colonial policy. German consuls in all part of China report that Japanese secret agents are inciting the Chinese to hatred against the white Americans and Europeans alike.