

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 30, 1913.

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INDUSTRIES AND TRAINING

Mr. Manning W. Doherty, chairman of the manufacturers' committee of the board of trade, said at yesterday's luncheon that the committee hoped to be able within the next two months to make a gratifying announcement regarding a new industry or industries for St. John. This is good news, for, if the board of trade can be instrumental in adding one or two new industries this year, it will have fully justified the campaign for increased membership and larger funds. Mr. Doherty is convinced that New Brunswick has even more to gain as a manufacturing province in the years to come than as an agricultural province, great as its resources as a farming region undoubtedly are. This view is shared by many who have taken note of the geographical position of New Brunswick, and the facilities for gathering raw material and distributing finished products. One point made by Mr. Doherty is worthy of emphasis, and that is the need of encouraging our own people to take a greater interest in manufacturing, and in work in factories as a vocation for young men. In order to establish a successful manufacturing business it is necessary to have skilled labor. Such labor is not now being trained, in this city for example, and our course of education does not give it encouragement. It is necessary that more attention be given to technical schools, and to bringing the higher grades of the schools and the various manufacturing plants into closer relations with each other, so that the youth who intends to take up, or who may be induced to take up, mechanical work will have some knowledge not merely of principles but of practical work, before he enters his connection with the schools. An extension of the system of evening classes is one thing that may be done as a beginning, but sooner or later there must be a broader recognition of the need of special training, in order that it may not be necessary to go abroad for people to do the work in manufacturing establishments. It is well to increase our harbor facilities and enlarge the ocean horse traffic of St. John, but if the city is to grow and become a great city, there must be a steady increase in the number and variety of factories employing skilled labor.

PUBLIC SPIRIT

The remarks made by Mr. J. Hunter White at the board of trade luncheon yesterday on the subject of united action by the citizens to promote the interests of the city are timely and appropriate. Commissioner Schofield was forced to comment upon the slim attendance at the public meeting at Keith's assembly rooms on Monday evening to discuss what is really the most important question before the citizens at the present time. No doubt everybody expected to see three or four times as many citizens present to hear the discussion on a question of such great importance. No doubt every citizen would say that action ought to be taken, but that it is not enough. The members of the city council and the officials of the board of trade ought to be able to feel that they have not only the sympathy, but the active support of the people when such a matter is to be pressed upon the government. There is no politics in it, nor is something being asked merely for the city of St. John; but, if the citizens themselves do not think it worth while to show a personal interest, they certainly cannot expect the government to do so, when so many other places from the Atlantic to the Pacific are all clamoring for recognition in one way or another. If the citizens make out a very clear and very strong case, as they are able to do, and present their claims, strongly endorsed by the whole citizenship, and nothing is done, they would then perhaps be in a position to criticize the government; but if they fail to grasp the seriousness of the situation and make the proper representations, they will have themselves to blame rather than the government if there is greater congestion at West St. John next winter than in the season now closing.

But, whether it be in relation to an appeal to the government or to any other matter of importance to the welfare of the city, there is the same need of sinking all differences and uniting to promote the welfare of St. John. That city which shows the most public spirit, and whose people get together regardless of politics and all other considerations, when something is to be accomplished for the good of the city, is the one that makes the greatest progress; and St. John should lose no time in getting into that class.

WHY NOT IN ST. JOHN?

The state of Kansas has adopted a law for the whole state forbidding every resident of the state to deposit any refuse or litter in a street, highway, alley, park, yard or cellar. This law is to serve a double purpose. It will improve the public health and lessen the danger from fire, which often begins in a rubbish heap. It also does not make a Kansas citizen a lawbreaker, it provides that he may be sent to jail.

One is led to wonder what would happen if we had such a law in the city of St. John. If an order were issued that all refuse must be removed at once from the premises of every household, there

would be a general cessation of business for a time, because all the available men and teams would be impressed into service. And yet this course ought to be pursued. Every refuse heap is a breeding place for flies, which carry disease.

The city of Bangor, it may be noted, is to devote one day to the work of cleaning up the city, and the municipal authorities are to co-operate with the citizens, the campaign being promoted by the federated clubs of the city.

The farmers are planting potatoes earlier than usual this spring, and will plant more of them in expectation of a larger free market.

A London cable says that Ireland is the most sober member of the United Kingdom, with Scotland second. It is also noted, however, that the drink bill of the United Kingdom last year was £1,245,000 less than in the previous year.

Montenegro continues in a defiant mood, and refuses to give up Scutari. Since the powers are firm in their determination that Scutari must be given up, the little kingdom may as well yield gracefully. Europe will not be embroiled in war because the king of Montenegro has assumed a defiant attitude.

Mr. Henry Bourassa predicts that Lord Mearns, Nantell, Cochrane and Roche will shortly retire from the Borden cabinet to accept other positions. If Mr. Borden would go to the country the whole cabinet would shortly thereafter be free to go about its business, and the country would be the gainer thereby.

A citizen who has observed the methods of street departments in other cities observes that if the St. John department would put a horse sweeper, accompanied by a man, upon the street crossings, especially after such a day as yesterday, it would earn the gratitude and applause of the citizens. The sweeper and a man could clean a great many crossings in a short time.

Mr. Carvell and Dr. Pugsley sought to secure some improvements to the West India trade agreement, but their amendments were voted down by the supporters of Mr. Borden. Mr. Carvell wanted a direct steamship service between Canadian ports and the West Indies, and Dr. Pugsley wanted to make an offer which would be an inducement to the West India to increase their preference on Canadian goods.

The Playgrounds Association is anxious to convert the portion of the square south of city hall, West End, in which there are no trees or walks, into a model playground. There is a space about 90 x 180 feet which could be graded up and permanent apparatus placed there, including an outdoor gymnasium such as is found in all playgrounds in American cities, and which would be of the greatest benefit to the young people for purposes of physical development. The location is an admirable one for a playground, and it would be a great boon to the people of the west side.

Professor Kyle says that the health of the city of Toronto has wide powers in dealing with unsanitary houses, and as a result many of such buildings have been closed up. Similar powers and more stringent legislation are needed in St. John. There are tenements in this city which are a menace to the health of those so unfortunate as to live in them, and a menace also to the health of the community. Toronto is dealing with its housing problem in a practical way, and St. John should follow its example. As a matter of fact this city should not be content to follow the example of other cities, but should itself set a few worthy examples.

Mr. Michael Connolly contends that as rapid progress as possible is being made with the west side wharf construction, and that the trouble is that the contract was not let soon enough. Mayor Prink and others who are familiar with wharf building in St. John do not agree with Mr. Connolly, and contend that much more rapid progress might have been made. The Times ventures to say that if the city council had been constructing this wharf, and had not made any more rapid progress than has been made, the citizens would be holding indignation meetings or there would be a new city council at the first opportunity.

The Playgrounds Association of Toronto is taking practical steps not only to interest the citizens in playground work, but to give playground supervisors and welfare workers generally an opportunity to hear addresses by specialists on various phases of the work. The association has arranged a course of twelve lectures by specialists, beginning April 1 and to end May 9. Among the lecturers were Miss Mari Ruff Hoyer of Chicago, Jacob A. Riis of New York, and leading educationists of Toronto. The subjects dealt with included general recreation, industrial work on the playground, playground apparatus, story telling, health suggestions, nature study, games, folk dances, play festivals and others. A remarkable change is coming about in Canada in relation to the play activities of children, and their proper supervision.

BIRTHDAYS OF NOTABILITIES

WEDNESDAY, APRIL THIRTY.

William Wainwright, veteran vice-president of the Grand Trunk railway and a director in many Canadian companies, was born on April 30, 1840, in Manchester, England. He started railroading in England and came to Canada in 1862 and has been continuously associated with Grand Trunk interests.

Arthur F. Sladen, private secretary to the governor-general, was born on this date in the year 1869 at Woolwich, England. He has served as private secretary to Lord Minto, Earl Grey and the Duke of Connaught.

Hon. F. R. Latchford, judge of the high court of Ontario and previously a member of the Liberal government of the province was born on April 30, 1865, near Aylmer, Que.

John T. Hawke, editor of the Montreal Transcript and a newspaper man of note in Eastern Canada, was born on April 30, 1854, at Plymouth, England.

LIGHTER VEIN

Father—"John, you know I disapprove very much of your fighting, but I cannot help feeling very proud of you for thrashing such a big boy as that. What did you thrash him for?"

POSER FOR PROBERS.

He—Then you married me simply for my money?

She—Do you think an investigation committee could discover any other reason?

OBJECTED TO RED.

Little George, had just taken his place in the barber's big chair.

"Do you want your hair cut like mine?" asked the red-haired barber.

"No, thank you," replied George. "I don't want it cut that color."

THE REASON.

At the close of his talk before a Sunday school the bishop invited questions.

"A tiny boy with white, eager face, at once held up his hand, 'Please, sir,' said he, 'why was Adam ever a man?'"

The bishop coughed, in doubt as to what answer to give, but a little girl the eldest of several brothers and sisters, came promptly to his aid.

"Please, sir," she answered smartly, "there was nobody to nurse him."—From The Columbia Star.

TABLE D'HOUE.

A young Buffalo bookkeeper on a recent visit to New York thought to impress his New York friends by putting up at a fashionable hotel. Of course, he couldn't afford it and had to economize in various ways to make ends meet.

He happened on one occasion to be taking his evening meal on a bench in the park when a young man and his sister, friends of his passed in an automobile. The Buffalo youth bent his head over his sandwich, but the New Yorker saw him and shouted:

"Hello, George! Dining out again, you say dog, eh?"—From Young's Magazine.

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Fashionable Hatter



AND NOW THE ARSON TRUST

The fire started in Paris, Monsieur Poirot, or Worth, or Felix, kindled the blaze. The spark leaped the boulevard, crossed the continent, passed a while in London, and then flashed to Broadway.

The reign of the petticoat was over. The master tailors had decreed a new style; henceforth women could no longer stride free-limbed in the voluminous folds of full-cut skirts.

Slender figures were the vogue, and dresses so scant as to barely permit of movement instantly became the furore.

In his factory office, twelve floors up in a Broadway skyscraper, the petticoat manufacturer sat staring into the white face of his partner. Between them lay a pile of cancellations. From every state in the union telegrams were pouring in, countermanding orders, on the strength of which thousands of dollars' worth of costly, dainty undergarments, for which no market existed, had been made up.

And now fashion impulsively had turned her fickle back and the profits of a dozen seasons were wiped away at one unlucky turn of the wheel of style.

Already a list of par-due notes and the notice of an overdrawn balance whispered approaching bankruptcy. "Othello's occupation was gone"—the bottom had fallen out of the business.

In the safe reposited pictures covering the full value of the firm's fixtures and investment in merchandise. For a half hour the two men argued in earnest murmurs.

A week later flames flashed through a factory, within which lay the ghastly, blackened bones of a watchman and three firemen—the arson, trust had found another customer.

The full story of the most unspeakable industry in the annals of civilization will never be learned. The recent arrest and indictment of one New York gang discloses the existence of an organization of adjusters, insurance agents and underlings, and uncovers the startling truth that straight through the continent men have been making a livelihood and amassing fortunes out of the practice of professional arson.

Untold lives and millions of dollars in valuable property have paid toll to the dishonor of business men and the friendliness of a set of demons as merciless as the forces in which they deal.

In the light of this awful thing, the abolition of capital punishment seems illadvised. Ordinary murder becomes a tame affair in contrast with such wholesale and

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hideous destruction of human beings—Herbert Kaufman in Women's World for April.

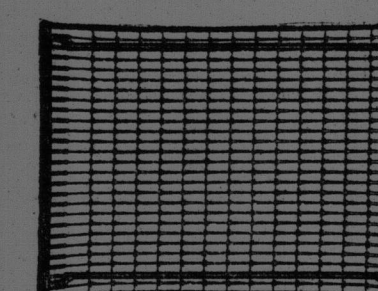
The lighthouse of Heligoland has a light of 30,000,000 candle power. At Nuremberg a lamp ten times as powerful has been made.

Many of the misfortunes from which we suffer most are those we never experience. They are the misfortunes of the imagination.

Protest Against Forcible Feeding
London, April 30—Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt, of New York, were on the platform at a meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union at Kingsway Hall last night to protest against the forcible feeding of imprisoned suffragettes. Mrs. Belmont contributed to the war chest \$20.

Israel Zangwill, denounced forcible feeding as barbaric. Resolutions denouncing forcible feeding were carried.

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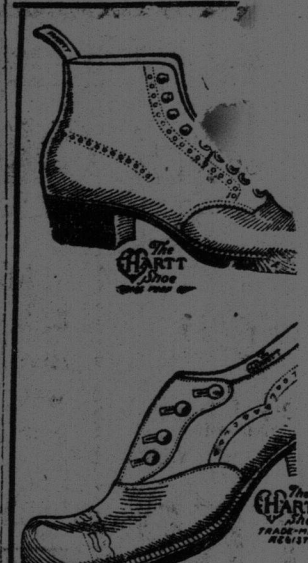
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