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Envelopes
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Co., Ltd.
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39 Princess Street.

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SUNDAY, Oct. 3, 1909,
aily, Sunday excepted.

erry... 7.30 a. m.
... 7.45 a. m.

... 12.30 p. m.
... 1.45 p. m.

... 1.45 p. m.
... 6.30 p. m.

McEAN, President.
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Classes

r winter term,
October 1st.

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and Friday.

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Principal.

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St. John, N. B.

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Somerville, Kenobe-
Baywater daily ex-
9 a. m. and 3 and 5
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on, 4.15 p. m. Return-
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WITH THE JESTERS



GETTING AT THE TROUBLE.
Doctor: "Let me feel your pulse."
Patient: "I ain't wish Ah'm aillin', doc. De misery's in mah head."

MAKING IT SPECIFIC.
"Well, old man, we are living in a flat now."
"Is it nice and comfortable?"
"I guess you didn't hear me. I said we were living in a flat."

RULE WORKS BOTH WAYS.
Bride: "I'm glad the minister left out the word 'obey.'"
Groom: "So am I. Now you won't have to mind when I ask you not to do your own washing."

TOMMY HAD BEEN THERE.
The minister was a caller.
"My little man," he said to the youngest of the household, "do you know where people go to church?"
Sure!" said Tommy. "They go to sleep."

POINTING A DISTINCTION.
"Can you afford any luxuries?"
"No. Anything I can afford isn't a luxury."

ENGLAND FROM AUSTRALIAN POINT OF VIEW

**Australian Journalist Writes
Interestingly of His Impress-
ions of England--English-
man and Yankee Compared**

**OLD ILLUSIONS
ARE SHATTERED**
Frank Fox, a celebrated Australian journalist, has written a chatty letter covering impressions formed in England and America during a recent visit to both countries. In the London Daily Mail, under the heading "John Bull at Work," appears the following from his pen:
The Englishman probably loves work for work's own sake. I concluded this on first landing at Liverpool, when it took an hour's effort, and an average, for each passenger from the Canadian mail steamer to sort out his luggage. As Euston at least another half-hour was wasted in the same way. All that might have been avoided by a luggage check system such as prevails in Australia, America and other countries. But evidently the English character for steady energy and the good humor is built up by following the sport of luggage-hunting.

The English public and semi-public service which gives to the visitor the first view of the Englishman at work, is simply beyond praise. In the railway service, the civility of the guards and porters, the neatness, the quiet energy of the drivers and firemen, are notable. In America railway engines seemed always dirty and ill-kept. In England, as in Australia, they are bright and clean. That shows a workman's pride in his work and its instruments. It is the man with the clean engines who is going to win through in the end.

I have a means of comparison of the public service in the United States and in England. In New York a letter addressed to me at a newspaper office went astray through a clerk refusing to take it. I took it to the New York central post office: was very unceremoniously referred to the particular district post office which had attempted to deliver the letter. A clerk there could not see that anything could be done—"The letter would be opened, probably, and returned to the writer." Perhaps if I applied at the Washington post office it would do some good. I applied by letter (unanswered); then personally, and was told in a tired way that the matter was looked after and I should be communicated with in London. That is the last I ever heard of the matter.

Post Office Efficiency.
In London one morning I left a small despatch case in a motor-car. Reporting to Scotland Yard, I stated that the papers in the portfolio were important and their recovery urgent. The police officer at once volunteered to wire London to every police station in the metropolitan district (200 of them) reporting the loss and asking that word be at once sent if the article were handed in. Five eleven o'clock notices from a police officer called at my house with a despatch from Scotland Yard that the case had been found.

Democracy, republicanism—in the sense of "the public good"—depends largely on the efficiency of the public service. It can never be real when the Government and the instruments of the Government are careless of the people's convenience. The efficiency of the post office, the police and the park servants in London is great proof of a sound democratic spirit. I had often heard from British pessimists that the British worker was slow, unintelligent, unenterprising. So far that lacks confirmation. I do not think that the British worker is quick, as quick, as strenuous, as the Australian who packs a great deal into his eight-hour day. (Probably a natural result of a higher rate of wages.) But the London workman is very "solid" in his tasks. Some men painting park railings, I noticed, had little bits of mirror, which they utilized to see the thorough surface of the lower corner railings so that they might be painted thoroughly. I do not know whether this was a result of the conscientiousness of the workers or the efficiency of the supervision. But it bears out the impression we have in Australia that anything of British manufacture is good, solid, lasting. "American for smart, German for things, England for solid work." I heard an Australian railway man once say, referring to locomotives. In respect of those, at least, he was right. American machinery as tried in Australia, has not the lasting power of British.

Domestic Economy.
From what I have seen of it, the domestic economy of the British worker's home is open to improvement. For several days a road-making gang has been at work in a Hampstead street. The staple article of diet at the midday meal seems to be mutton chops fried over a brazier in the street. The mutton chops cooked in that way is hardly a luxury, but it costs a luxurious price. For half the expenditure the men could have brought in their food-cans an easily warmed rag out of more tastiness and more nourishment. In Australia they are now teaching domestic economy to girls in the state schools. Has that been thought of in England?

The organization of labor employment agencies seems defective. A workman, an ex-soldier, was telling me last week of his employment at a gas works which failed him in the summer. For three summer months he was always put off. Yet there surely, in summer a large extra demand for labor in the country for haymaking, fruit picking, and so on. State labor bureaus of the lines of those in Australia and Germany would not do serious violence to the individualistic ideas of the British nation; and they would help to bring the worker and the work together.

It does not seem to me to be as fully recognized as it might be that to the workless the last thing that should be offered is alms. Englishmen are rightly proud of their charity; but the charity that finds alms the first and last expedient is not the best kindness. The hard-up should be given an opportunity rather than a dole when that is possible.

Scotsmen the Best Clerks.
About clerical work, I am told by a bank manager that the Scot makes the best clerk, and that the average London lad is rather too much interested in cricket to attend properly to his work. My one direct experience of clerical labor has been favorable, assuring through New York (again a comparison). I sent to a city typist some MS. of a book. The work was misread owing to "the difficulty of the writing." I resented this, and sent it to a city typist. The young lady offered finally to do the work at "foreign language rate," which, she said, was a fair thing "because I can't read your out-of-the-way words." I brought the MS. on to England, and sent it somewhat diffidently to a small London office. There English was not stigmatized as a foreign language, and the work was done with smartness and correctness that showed an educated intelligence.

If I may venture a generalization, I think that the many industrial evils which exist in England will not be cured, with reasonable despatch, except by some freer use of the community power of organization—especially in the direction of setting up labor exchanges to give the unemployed every possible chance of getting work.

REJECTION OF BILL BY LORDS CERTAIN NOW

Overthrow of Budget Rendered Fairly Certain by Results of Bermondsey Election--Tariff Reformers Confident

Washington, Nov. 2.—The Republican administration is not going to have a tariff war with Canada. This fact has not yet been officially announced, and it will not be until after the President returns to Washington. It has required but a brief scrutiny of the possibilities of such a war to scare the administration. Canada, as the very best single customer (population considered), the exporters of the United States have, would be in a position to make so much trouble in such an event on any party in the United States fostering the war.

To Obviate Trouble.
This has become plain, and therefore the tariff commission has been commissioned to find a way to obviate trouble. It is understood that it has done so, and that it will report to the President in due time that Canada does not discriminate against the United States in a manner that calls for the imposition of the maximum rates on imports from the Dominion.

Of course it is a fact that Canada does discriminate against the United States, and that the new tariff law was drawn in a way to enable the United States to hand out punishment for it. In fact it looks as if the law amounted to a mandatory order to do so. But it appears that the administration is to take advantage of the fact that the President is really the sole judge of what is discrimination, and that it is distasteful to the public to judge of the tariff by the tariff. In doing so, he can take the glory, if there is any, while the tariff commission can take the blame, if there is any. It is declared that it "will work fine." Which is doubtless true. At any rate it will save the administration from having to meet the charge of having crippled the trade of the country with Canada, a charge which might lose the Republicans the house at the next election if the crippling proved to be severe.

SERIOUS DROP IN WAGES THROUGHOUT ENGLAND
Falling Off in Wages Recorded in All Trades --- Hours Are Being Shortened Too --- A Gloomy Outlook.
London, Nov. 2.—There is a very serious drop in wages over England. Not only has the rate of wages fallen off in most trades, but the number of hours worked also shows a considerable decrease. The downward tendency in wages, which commenced early in 1908, states the Board of Trade report on changes in the rates of wages, recently issued, was maintained in the first six months of this year, the net reduction being £67,744 a week.

The total number of workpeople affected by changes during the six months was 1,091,586, of whom 643,000 received advances and 1,081,278 sustained decreases, whilst the remaining 389,939 had upward and downward changes which left their wages at the same level as at the beginning of last year.

Hours Decreased.
The number of hours worked has also decreased. Eighteen thousand nine hundred workpeople had a reduction in hours amounting in the aggregate to 46,236 hours per week, while 221 workpeople have had their aggregate working time increased, the net increase being 332 hours per week.

The decline in the rate of wages began at the end of 1900, and continued until 1905, when an upward curve was reached, which reached its highest point in 1906, when the net amount of the rise per week was £201,000. At the end of that year a trade depression set in, which affected wages during the last nine months of 1908, forcing them steadily downward.

German Army Officer Unable to Blot Out Memories of a Duel in Which His Opponent Was Killed, Takes Own Life
London, Nov. 2.—The case of Capt. Hildebrand, who committed suicide in Germany on the eve of his wedding, was clearly one of cumulative remorse for having eight years ago, nearly to a day, killed his brother officer, Lieut. Blasewitz, the day before the latter's marriage.

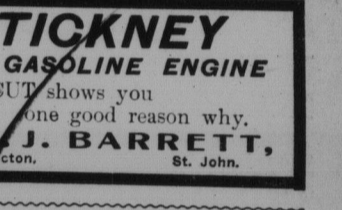
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FRANCE TO PROTECT ITS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Premier Briand Outlines Educational Policy of Government in Vigorous Speech--The Country's Real Enemies

Paris, Nov. 2.—M. Briand, the premier, in an eloquent discourse tonight at the dedication of the home of the Educational League, at which President Fallieres and several of the ministers were present, announced that one of the Government's principal pre-occupation would be the protection of the public schools, whose enemies were the real enemies of the republic. He counselled the people to guard against attacks, as he was convinced that the country's enemies were setting a trap and hoped to win over public opinion through excesses of passion and anger at the defenders of the public schools.

Pointing out that the last struggle was not with the church, but against those who pretended to direct the church, M. Briand declared that France will never obey orders from the outside, and that Catholic France, which does not view religion as the instrument of a political propaganda, never will permit the exercise of brutal force against public institutions to which the nation is dedicated. "The public schools," he continued, "are France, and if their enemies succeed in undermining the schools it is the republic itself which will be weakened. The Government will strive to secure adequate laws, but the support and defence of the people will be most efficacious."