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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY OCTOBER 24, 1910

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 24, 1910.

The St. John Evening Times is printed at 27 and 29 Canterbury street every evening (Sunday excepted) by the St. John Times Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., a company incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act. TELEPHONES:—News and Editorial, 192; Advertising Dept., 31; Circulation Dept., 15.

Subscription prices:—Delivered by carrier, \$3.00 per year, by mail, \$2.00 per year in advance.

The Times has the largest afternoon circulation in the Maritime Provinces. Special Representatives—Frank R. Northrup, Brunswick Building, New York; Tribune Building, Chicago.

British and European representatives—The Clougher Publicity Syndicate, Grand Trunk Building, Trafalgar Square, London, England, where copies of this journal may be seen and to which subscribers intending to visit England may have their mail addressed.

THE EVENING TIMES THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers.

These papers advocate:

- British Connection
- Honesty in Public Life
- Measures for the Material Progress and Moral Advancement of our Great Dominion.
- No Graft
- No Deals

"The Shamrock, Thistle, Rose entwine The Maple Leaf forever."

ARE THEY GUILTY?

Is it the opinion of the St. John Standard that Attorney General Hazen and Recorder Baxter have been guilty of compounding a felony?

Let us get down to plain talk in this matter of the settlement of the Mayes case. The Standard continues to assert that Hon. Dr. Pugsley took the case out of the hands of his counsel and settled it because he was afraid of revelations which would be made if the case went into court. The only possible inference from the Standard's way of putting the case is that Dr. Pugsley is guilty of a crime; that he was afraid of being found out, and that Attorney General Hazen and Recorder Baxter were aware of his guilt and were prepared to expose him in open court, but for the settlement which gave Mr. Mayes a little less than one-seventh of the amount for which he sued.

If this be true, why does the Standard attack Dr. Pugsley? Why does it not attack the attorney general of New Brunswick and the recorder of St. John? Why does it not attack Mr. Mayes?

Either the Standard is making statements that are false, or Attorney General Hazen and Recorder Baxter stand convicted of a very grave dereliction of public duty. It is impossible to evade the issue. Abuse of Dr. Pugsley, or of the Telegraph or Times, will not deceive the public in this matter.

Are the attorney general and recorder guilty—or is the Standard lying about them?

LOOK AT THE RECORD

The few who read the St. John Standard and do not need to be told that the Conservative machine in St. John is sadly out of gear. The affidavit makers failed to score against Dr. Pugsley in the federal elections, or later when the dredging matter was thoroughly sifted in parliament. They failed again when they accepted a settlement of the Mayes' case in the exchequer court, accepting a little less than one-seventh of the amount sued for. At every point they have been met and discredited.

In the meantime they are also proven to have been false prophets. They sneered and jeered at the mere suggestion of developments at Courtenay Bay, or that the Grand Trunk Pacific had any other intention than to make its terminal port in the United States. Here, too, they have been discredited, and in so short a time as to make them wish they had been more discreet.

Dr. Pugsley has gone about his business as minister of public works, and has assisted in bringing to pass the very things that were the subject of Conservative derision. What has happened since he became minister? The government has spent large sums in dredging the harbor, to carry out an extensive scheme of harbor development at west St. John. The government has relieved the city from the burden of building wharves, and has already erected one, on which the construction of a warehouse will soon be begun. The government has arranged with the C. P. R. to assist in reclaiming and converting into railway yards and terminals the flats now swept by the tides at west St. John. The site for an armory has been expropriated and plans for the building are being made. The Grand Trunk Pacific has secured a site at Courtenay Bay, and has approved of the plans drawn by Mr. Coste for an extensive system of wharves. Boring tests have been made which prove that St. John may have at Courtenay Bay the model harbor of this continent. Plans are now completed for a dry dock and ship-repair plant which Engineer Dwyer said on Saturday he had no doubt would be constructed on the east side of Courtenay Bay. In addition to all these developments, in which Dr. Pugsley has taken an active part in the interests of his constituency, he has told Premier Hazen that he has no doubt they would get together, representing federal

and provincial governments, and ensure the coming of the Canadian Northern Railway by the valley route to terminals on Courtenay Bay. We have the testimony of Mr. Hazen that if St. John does not get at Ottawa all it wants and a little more, it will not be the fault of Dr. Pugsley.

Now what has Premier Hazen done? Did he attend the board of trade banquet and declare that he would do all in his power to assist in the development of St. John? He was not there. Did he assure Dr. Pugsley that he would be glad to meet him and discuss the matter of the Canadian Northern? Not at all. But he read the Mayes' affidavit, and his organ the Standard is seeking to make it appear that Dr. Pugsley settled the Mayes' case to prevent criminal disclosures.

The people of St. John are not fools. Liberal or Conservative, they know what this port owes to Dr. Pugsley as minister of public works, and how earnestly he continues his labors to build up its commerce. They know also that the Standard's daily tirade of abuse is but the expression of foiled malignity, that cannot have its way.

THE TENEMENT PROBLEM

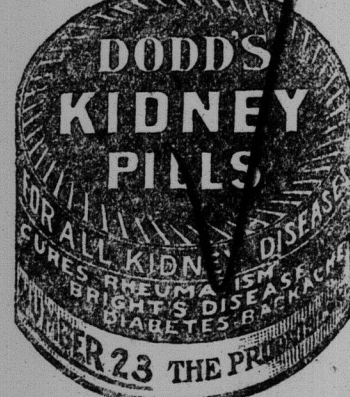
A London cable states that Mr. Henry Vivian, M. P., who will address the Canadian Club of St. John on Oct. 26, on the subject of town-planning, and who has been delivering similar addresses in other Canadian cities, states in a letter that he does not think there is anything quite as bad in England as the worst districts in Montreal. If this be true it is a startling statement. One might naturally look for slums in the worst tenement districts of cities in the old world, but such conditions should not be permitted to exist in a new country like Canada. Even in the city of St. John, where there is no excuse for overcrowding, or for the existence of tenements unfit for human habitation, it is found that these evils exist. A working man told the Times-Star this week that he was in search of a flat at a low rental. His wages were so low that he could not afford to pay high rent, and must be content with what he could get at a low figure. He would be satisfied with three or four rooms. He was told of a tenement of three rooms on one of the principal streets and visited the place. He found that it was a basement of three rooms and that in only one of these rooms were there any windows. Yet people had been living there, and presumably people will continue to live there, because they cannot afford to pay high rent and must make the best of what is available at a figure which they can afford to pay. We are sometimes disposed to resent the extravagant statements made by the Socialists, and yet here is a state of affairs which certainly warrants strong language. Something should be done, to make it possible for a man earning a small wage to get quarters that would at least have the benefit of plenty of light and fresh air. It ought to be a good investment for a company either to erect comfortable tenement houses such as could be rented at a moderate figure, or to buy up old buildings and modernize them to a sufficient extent to make them habitable. There are some streets and alleys in this city which would probably horrify the wealthier citizens if they should visit the tenement houses and learn on the spot the conditions of life. The great trouble is that the people who have comfortable homes of their own do not give much personal attention to such matters. Until they do, and a right civic spirit is developed, undesirable conditions will continue.

The announcement that the Merchants Bank will open a branch in St. John is an indication that in financial circles this city is expected to expand its commerce and industry.

The C. P. R. ready made farms in the west are highly praised. New Brunswick would appreciate a little activity on the part of the company to encourage more farmers to come to this province.

A woman, entered a drug store at Cleveland, O., and handed the clerk a prescription which had been made out for her by a doctor. The prescription was made out to the concern which had occupied the store at that time. The pharmacist filled the prescription, which was older than himself.

It sometimes happens that a well-dressed man is willing to dye for a woman.



LIFE WORK OF THE LATE MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE

Julia Ward Howe was by birth a member of a fashionable New York circle; by education a cultivated and accomplished woman of society; by marriage made one of a group of zealous and uncompromising philanthropists—abolitionists, prison reformers, equal-suffragists, co-educationists. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe turned her electric training only to generous uses. She published verse, travel and essays; she taught in private circles. Her husband, a journalist, was reckoned among the higher forms of teaching; she won much reputation as a public speaker on social educational and political subjects; and it is not impossible that even had she written nothing her brilliant fame as a conversationalist, and as the most inspiring of companions, might insure her that vague though sure renown which belongs to the famous French hostesses of the seventeenth century.

The New York of her youth was still a neighborhood city, where the small set of cultivated and literary families saw much not only of each other, but of the agreeable foreigners who came to the United States. Her father, Samuel Ward, was a well-known banker, to whom all notable persons, brought letters of introduction, and in whose household the young people learned to be agreeable, to be alert and to adjust their mental vision to an ever-widening horizon.

Mrs. Ward, a very cultivated woman, was herself a poet of some merit, whose poems, never published, were greatly admired in private circles. The clever second daughter took profit from all her experiences, read everything that came her way, attacked with energy Latin and German—a knowledge of languages being then generally deemed superfluous if not distasteful in what was known as "female education," and when still in short dresses wrote romances of verse. Her wise elders, however, while encouraging her literary tastes, permitted none of this intellectual green fruit to find a market.

She had been a New York belle for two or three seasons when her marriage with Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, of Boston placed her in a new world. This eminent philanthropist, then in the prime of middle age, had devoted his whole life to the unfortunate. When hardly out of college and medical school he had enlisted as a volunteer in the cause of Greek independence in the revolution of 1824—the contest to which Lord Byron gave his life; out of untrained material he had created an excellent surgical corps, for insurgents, at the declaration of peace he had established an industrial colony on the Isthmus of Corinth; in 1830 he had served as president of a relief committee in the Polish uprising, and had been imprisoned in Prussia for his pains; he had founded in South Boston the first American institution for the instruction of the blind; and he was among the most efficient of the anti-slavery crusaders. Friends who surrounded him took life and themselves very seriously, and all sorts of "cases" came to the Howes abode to be justified and adopted.

Mrs. Howe's nature responded generously to these new demands. She became the eager advocate of the oppressed, whether victims of the law like the slaves, of political tyranny like the Irish, the Hungarians, or of public opinion—as, so her thinking, were all women. Her ready pen was always at the service of her many clients. But she found time to study French, Greek and Italian, and to devote herself to modern philosophy, working hard at Schelling, Hegel, Fichte, Spinoza and Kant. She wrote philosophical lectures, which she read at her own house and she helped to establish philosophical clubs. With her husband she edited an able anti-slavery paper, the Boston Commonwealth, to which she contributed letters, essays, poems, letters and witty comments.

In the ten or twelve years following 1854 she published three volumes of poems—"Passion Flowers," "Words for the Hour," and "Later Lyrics," two books of travel, "A Trip to Cuba," and "From the Oak to the Olive," and a drama, "The World's Own," having written also in the same period hundreds of clever newspaper letters to the New York Tribune and the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Since 1881 she published "Modern Society," a "Life of Margaret Fuller," and a second volume of essays, entitled "Is Public Society Failing?" She had chosen to include within covers only a small part of her writings, not even those which were her own. Her life work of this versatile and public-spirited author.

She inspired the prosperous New Englander, the Bostonian, the Prison Reform Congress in London, in 1872, and helped to found the Women's Peace Association. She was president of the women's branch of the great New Orleans Exposition in 1884, and she has presided over innumerable clubs, conventions and congresses.

Notwithstanding this enormous activity and productivity, her own countrymen associate her name almost wholly with one poem, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," a poem struck off at white heat early in the Civil War, when in the camps about Washington, Mrs. Howe was thrilled by the marching of thousands of gallant young soldiers to the music of "John Brown's Body." The stigmata caused by enthusiasm the new words which were set to the familiar tune; and the "Battle Hymn" was sung in camp and field, from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico. It became the Maxwellian of the national Yankee. The verses are as follows:

BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC
Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;
He is tramping out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift sword;
His truth is marching on.

I have seen him in the watch-fires of a hundred circling camps;
They have built him an altar in the evening dews and damps;
I can read his righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps;
His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel writ in burnished rows of steel;
"As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace shall deal;
Let the hero, born of woman, crush the serpent under his heel,
Since God is marching on."

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment seat;
Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer him! be jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me;
As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on.



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You can easily have your house warm this winter if you use an ENTERPRISE "SCORCHER."

The experience of those who have used them during the past few years, and they number some hundreds, is that they are great Heaters—easy to keep over night, which is a most important feature in a Heating Stove, and economical on the fuel. If you buy a "SCORCHER" it will be a great comfort to you during the cold days and nights that are coming.

We shall be very glad to show it to you, or send you illustrated circulars.

EMERSON & FISHER

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Overcoats

For Fall and Winter

Latest Styles
Best Qualities
Lowest Prices

MEN'S \$4.98, \$5.98, \$6.48,
\$7.48, \$8.48, \$9.48, \$11.48,
\$12.48, \$13.48, \$14.88, \$16.48,
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BOYS' \$2.78, \$3.98, \$4.68 and \$5.38.

1000 Pairs
SAMPLE SHOES
At Cost Prices

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Clothing—Tailoring—Shoes



New Yellow Buckwheat

One Ton of Carleton County Buckwheat. Price Low.

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Your Watch Thoroughly Cleaned and Repaired
New Mending Fitted
Reliable Work. Moderate Charges
All work guaranteed

W. PARKES, 138 Mill St.
Next to Hygienic Bakery.

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Don't forget our special blended tea is cheap in price only. 30 cents per pound.

AT 61 & 63
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American Pea Coal

Suitable For Furnaces, Cooking Stoves and Small Tidy Price Low.

R. P. & W. F. STARR, LTD.
226 Union St. 40 Smithe St.

Jarvis & Whittaker,

General Agents For
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74 Prince Wm. St.

A Knights of the Golden Eagle charm was found in the body of a fish which was being cleaned in a store at Levison, N.B. On the charm were engraved the initials "E. J. D." The fish had been received from Boston.

Monday, Oct. 24.
Store Open Till 9 p. m.

Young Men Require

GAITERS

We have some heavy sole shoes for just now wear in patent, tan and velour calf leathers with grey, brown and black gaiters. These make a perfect outfit.

PERCY J. STEEL

Foot Furnisher
519-521 Main St.

Recent Additions to Our Stock

Includes Some Choice Numbers of "English" Sterling Silver, Table Novelties.
Also Many New Designs of Silver Plated Ware, in fancy Gift Prices.
Our fall preparations are now in full swing.

FERGUSON & PAGE

Diamond Importers and Jewelers
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Gent's Collars, in Linen, Paper and Rubber
Gent's Ties, Scarfs and Bows
Gent's Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Braces
Gent's Warm Underwear and Top Shirts

A. B. WETMORE, Heavy Carriage, \$1.25
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Musical Instruments

Violin and Banjo Strings, Violins, Violin Bows. Accordions, Harmonicas.

Toys, Dolls, Fancy Goods, Books, Stationery Etc.

AT
WATSON & CO., Corner Charlotte and Union Sts.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Phone 1685.

MORGAN BUYS THE ATLAS CEMENT CO?

New York Report That Steel Corporation Seeks to Control Portland Cement

New York, Oct. 24.—The Press says that J. P. Morgan & Co. have extended their interests to take in the largest cement company in the United States, the Atlas Portland Cement Company. Ultimately its property probably will go to the United States Steel Corporation, which is eager to control the cement business owing to the increased use of combined steel and cement for building purposes.

Steel corporation already conducts a large cement business under the name of the Universal Portland Cement Company, and while this concern does not begin to make as much cement as the Atlas, it has been increasing its production rapidly. In 1908 it produced 4,333,300 barrels of cement, and in 1909 turned out 5,786,000 barrels. It has four or five plants.

Just at present the steel corporation has no direct interest in the Atlas Company, but it is generally believed Mr. Morgan will turn over the cement company to the steel trust at a profit.

The Atlas Portland Cement Company has \$11,000,000 stock, which until last summer paid dividends of 8 per cent a year. The company has the largest single cement contract in the world, it is said, that with the government to supply 4,500,000 barrels for the Panama canal. The company began to supply cement under this contract in 1908 at a rate varying from 2,000 to 10,000 barrels a year.

The company has six plants, and when its new plant at Hudson is completed will have an annual production of 18,000,000 barrels a year.

A ball game played at Madison, Ind., was remarkable in that neither of the winning teams had a fielding chance of any description. This is believed to be a world's record.

Monday, Oct. 24.
Store Open Till 9 p. m.

Young Men Require

GAITERS

We have some heavy sole shoes for just now wear in patent, tan and velour calf leathers with grey, brown and black gaiters. These make a perfect outfit.

PERCY J. STEEL

Foot Furnisher
519-521 Main St.

Some Great Values in \$3.00 BOOTS FOR MEN

Fine Box Kip, Blucher Laced Boot, extra double Sole back to heel, \$3.00 per pair.

Fine Box Kip, Blucher Laced Boot, neat, dressy, stylish last, \$3.00 per pair.

The same in Dongola Kid, \$3.00 per pair.

See Our Window

Francis & Vaughan

19 King Street

GLOVES

Ladies' Black Cashmere Gloves, 24c, 26c, 35c, and 45c.
Ladies' Knit Ringwood Gloves in Black, White, Grey, Navy and fancy colors. 17c, 20c, 22c, 25c, to 60c pair.
Children's White Fancy Knit Gloves, 15c, 18c, 22c, 25c.
Boys' and Men's Wool Gloves, 15c, 25c, 32c, 42c.
Ladies' Kid Gloves 60c, \$1.00, \$1.10 pair.

Arnold's Department Store
83 and 85 Charlotte St.
Telephone 1765.

LANDING

Rock Maple and Good Mixed HARDWOOD
Sawed, split and delivered to any part of the city.
Lowest Prices

GEO. DICK, 46-50 Brittain Street
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LOOK AT YOUR WATCH

and carefully note the time.

Then remember that by this time tomorrow you will have delayed just 24 hours too long in ordering that King of Breads BUTTERNUT.

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"Butternut Bread is a favorite bread because it is a flavor-right bread." The palate refuses to forget that sweet, nutty flavor.

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People of open mind having Bright's disease or having friends who have, can hear of something to their advantage if they will call at our store.

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The Prescription Druggist,
137 Charlotte Street
Phone 1339.

FULL SET \$5.00

We have a scientific formula which removes the extraneous teeth, absolutely without pain. We fit teeth without plates and if you desire, we can, by a new method, do this work without resorting to the use of gold crowns or unsightly gold bands about the necks of the teeth. No cutting of the natural teeth or painful grinding.
Gold Crowns \$3 and \$4.
Bridge Work \$3 and \$4.
Teeth Without Plate \$3 and \$4.
Gold Filling \$1 up.
Other Filling 50c.

The King Dental Parlors

Cor. Charlotte and South Market Streets.

ed with a warning against further offense, whereupon the attorney-general requested his resignation, which has been tendered and accepted.

The new act to regulate the liquor traffic in the province has worked so successfully that it is reported other provinces are considering the adoption of one of its provisions.

Mrs. Flora P. Johnson of Alexandria, N. H., has a gold watch that has been keeping excellent time for 60 years.

ENFORCING LIQUOR ACT

British Columbia Government Dismisses Magistrate Who Was Lenient

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 24.—The government has furnished an instance of its determination to strictly enforce the liquor law enacted at the last session of the legislature. A magistrate in one of the interior districts assumed the responsibility of not imposing the minimum fine in a case of acknowledged guilty, discharging the accused