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ST. JOHN STAR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 23, 1909.

JUDGE CASSELS' REPORT.

It is to be remembered in connection with Judge Cassels' report on the Marine Department that he has said the very worst that is possible. He began his investigation with the intention of discovering evils in the administration, and nothing that was straight and clean and honest was noticed by him. He had no time for explanations regarding incidents which he was pleased to look upon as doubtful. He reversed the honest principle of British justice which supposes a man innocent until he is proven guilty, and he assumed guilt wherever the least shadow of suspicion seemed to linger. Judge Cassels had been advised by the civil service commission that irregularities were to be discovered in the Marine Department. He undertook to discover irregularities and nothing else. He has failed to say a good word for the many officials whose conduct in office is above reproach, and by his condemnation of a few—most of whom were not permitted to speak in their own behalf—he has condemned unjustly practically the whole department. Thus it is evident that nothing worse exists than has been dealt with by the commissioner, and having probed to the full depth the weaknesses of the department, having discovered the exact extent of the trouble, the remedy may now be made as readily applied. No one ever attempted to argue that Judge Cassels would fail to find opportunity for reform. The Liberal government admitted this in appointing the civil service commission, and admitted it again in selecting Judge Cassels to make an investigation of that department to which attention was especially directed. And having learned, from one whose attitude toward departmental officials has certainly not been of a very friendly nature, just how deeply rooted are the evils of the existing system, the government has set about the work of reform. The Cassels' report is an indictment of a system which has been handed down from one government to another since confederation. It is a condemnation of the conduct of a number of officials who have been passed along from the last Conservative administration. The Liberal government which had the courage to express its determination to purify all public departments, has already set about the house cleaning and may be trusted to continue. The personnel list has already been abolished in several departments, proper purchasing systems have been introduced and under the amended civil service act it will be found that political influence will play a part smaller than ever in the working of the departments.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

The official returns of the voting in the recent general elections have been completed, and a statement issued by the Clerk of the Crown Chancery. This officer takes upon himself the task of counting the votes, and his decisions do not always coincide with the opinions entertained by politicians who are in a better position to know the facts. From the report given out it is shown that in all Canada, 1,176,394 votes were cast. The clerk of the crown divides these into 566,533 Liberals, and 579,571 Conservatives, a plurality of 16,982. In making up this statement all the Socialist votes in British Columbia, and all those who supported Joseph Martin, are put in the Conservative column. In Manitoba the Socialist candidate is classed as Conservative with 2,000 votes. In Ontario, Russell, of East Toronto, with more than 4,000 votes, is put down as Liberal. Avery, who supported Mr. Borden in the last parliament, is in the Liberal column, and Mulhern, an Independent Liberal, is a Conservative according to this statement. In Quebec two Independents are classed as Conservatives, one as Liberal and one as Conservative. Taking into consideration the Independent vote as a separate sentiment, the figures by the different provinces in the election were as follows:—

Province.	Lib.	Conser.	Indep.
Ontario	223,201	235,209	2,730
Quebec	159,844	136,424	10,730
Nova Scotia	86,583	84,500	201
New Brunswick	43,716	34,945	201
P. E. Island	14,494	14,285	201
Manitoba	30,915	35,071	2,078
British Columbia	13,412	17,500	6,483
Alberta	23,727	19,746	2,459
Saskatchewan	33,415	25,563	454
Total	687,661	663,547	24,893

SHE.

She broke our big platter—she dropped it—today And she should have been fired for that. She tells our affairs to the folks o'er the way And she should have been fired for that. But if she should go what on earth could we do? We've company here and we must see it through; She stays out at night until all hours too, And she ought to be fired for that. She scowles the steak till it's brittle and black, And she ought to be fired for that. She cooks like a person deprived of the knack, And she ought to be fired for that. Last week, we declared we would keep her no more, But illness occurred—it has happened before. Then she—well, she charged things at us at the store, And she should have been fired for that. She takes her day off when she can't well be spared, And she ought to be fired for that. The rooms in this place are improperly aired, And she ought to be fired for that. A month since we vowed that she'd have to get out, But there was some cleaning—that left it in doubt; She took some loose change that was lying about, And she should have been fired for that.

She lingers along, though she's impudent quite, And she ought to be fired for that. She's very unkind, a regular fright, And she ought to be fired for that. But maybe the new one would be just the same, The last one spanked Freddie the day that she came; And this one, last night, smashed a good picture frame, And she will not get fired for that!

CANCELING THE OBLIGATION.

"You have saved my life," said the old man when the tramp had saved from drowning. "As a reward you may have my daughter there." The life-guard glanced at the daughter then bent again over the old man, and added that she would have hesitated about accepting it had she not felt that the cause of woman suffrage was so vital to the highest interests of the country that it would not be right for her to refrain from doing so.

FIRMNESS.

"Some men," said Unble Ehen, "don't display no resolution nor firmness when they're up against a hard nut, but dey isn't gwine to do no hard work."

THE PENALTY OF POLITENESS.

Hewitt—I object to women riding in elevators in these sky-scrapers. Jewett—Don't like to have company, eh? Hewitt—It isn't that, but I have to keep my hat off as long as I always take cold.

SATURDAY SERMONETTE

MARONED.

It was the refinement of cruelty for the pirates of old to maroon men on little desert islets in lonely seas far out of the track of ships. Landing the doomed man they tossed him a few biscuits and a bottle of water and sailed away leaving him to his fate. It was easy to tell what that fate would be. The chances were not one in ten of his surviving. He would be rescued, Food and water gone. Scorched by day and shivering through the night. Waiting for a ship that never appears. Dying of thirst, hunger and the terrible loneliness, has Dante's "Inferno" sufferings greater than those of the marooned man? Piracy is a lost art. The seas are now well policed for that, and men are rarely (if ever) abandoned on some remote shore, or rock of the sea, and yet men, women and children are marooned every day in our city. I saw one yesterday, a little child thin, neglected looking, her clothes torn and did not keep her warm. She was going home from school but not with the other children, they had marooned her. Her old, weary, lonely face told me how they had sailed away from her life and left her alone. Some thousands maroon their wives. They give them plenty of bread and water, cake and wine. Fine homes and clothes but they sail off and leave them as if they had marooned them on desert islands. Another class, a coarser, but not a more cruel class leave their wives and children to fight against cold and hunger alone. They are marooned from every comfort and joy. They have no friends they live alone. They have not been loved, they would not have been left to fallure. Young men come to our city to earn their living and something more, if they can. They too, are marooned in the loneliness of their boarding houses and then when they go to the saloon for companionship and life, the goody-goodies who have never offered them friendship, hold up their hands in horror at the perversity of boys and young men who go astray. Young girls come to our city to clerk or work in homes. Some of them go astray. Is it any wonder. When they are all driven out to a little neck of land, marooned to not over pleasant rooms or the street for companionship? "Alas for the rarity of Christian charity." All about us are men and women, boys and girls. More to be pitied than marooned sailors. Let us help them. The boys' home is doing something. Other organizations are doing a little. God grant we may all do more for the marooned.

Phaddus

## MRS. CLARENCE MACKEY'S SANE APPEAL FOR SUFFRAGE

Women Should Vote, She Says, Because Woman and Not Man Constitutes Essentially the Moral Force in Civilization, Which Should be Allowed to Express Itself in Politics.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—More than 500 believers in woman suffrage from organizations representing the various points of view among the adherents of the movement, gathered at the Hotel Astor the other afternoon under the auspices of the Interurban Woman Suffrage League and listened with enthusiasm to a speech by Mrs. Clarence Mackay.

Although she is the latest and most important acquisition to the ranks of the women who are striving to obtain the right to vote, Mrs. Mackay endeavored to keep out of the direct rays of the limelight. She sat on the left of Mrs. Currier Chapman Catt, who presided at the guest table, the place of honor on the right being occupied by Miss Ethel Arnold, and it was the Rev. Anna Shaw's speech that came last on the program.

Mrs. Mackay professed to give only a "greeting," but she spoke for about fifteen minutes in a low, earnest voice that carried distinctly to the most remote corners of the room and she treated her subject seriously. She was interrupted frequently by applause, and when she finished with an appeal to those present to leave no stone unturned to bring about the day when the mothers as well as the fathers would have something to say about the laws which affect the children of the country, the handclapping continued for three minutes and ceased only in obedience to a signal made by Mrs. Catt.

A VITAL CAUSE.

Mrs. Mackay began by expressing her appreciation of the honor which the Interurban Council had paid an oratorical amateur in inviting her to speak at this function, and she added that she would have hesitated about accepting it had she not felt that the cause of woman suffrage was so vital to the highest interests of the country that it would not be right for her to refrain from doing so. She told no funny stories, and permitted herself no sarcasm at the expense of the enfranchised sex. She did not talk of woman's rights, equality of the sexes, or of the rights of citizenship. Her plea was made simply, directly and boldly on the basis that woman and not man constitutes essentially the great moral force in civilization and that this force should

be allowed to express itself in politics.

"Government among men," she said, "is really in its infancy. People make a mistake in thinking that this world is old and cold. We are just beginning, hitherto the function of government has been a police function." A suffragette delegation interpolated a murmur of approval at this point and the rest of the audience applauded.

THE ETHICAL SIDE.

Again the speaker was obliged to stop while her hearers gave audible evidence of how heartily they agreed with her. The demonstration was even more fervid when she demanded a moment later that "morally itself, the mental, the ethical half of the human race be admitted to government on equal terms." "We are not so much for the sake of the women themselves that she desired the enfranchisement of women as for the children, because she believed that the woman's vote would enlist a progressive force full of promise for the future of this state. Women, she said, realized their own limitations better than men thought they did and would not be liable to compete for offices for which by nature they were unfitted, but there was much in the way of municipal housekeeping which they were thoroughly qualified to undertake and which they could in fact do much better than men. "The more we delay making our demand for this right heard throughout this land," she continued, "the more difficult it will become for us to secure it. Accepted customs is a barrier which grows the more impassable with each accumulating year."

## SENATE HAS MONOPOLY OF LEGAL CHILD LABOR

Charge Brought by Committee—Twelve Year Old Pages Get \$75 Per Month.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 22.—An assault on the child labor of the District of Columbia was a feature of today's session of the National Labor Committee. Isaac N. Seligman, of New York, presided. Owen R. Lovejoy, secretary of the committee, led in criticism of the law in the federal district.

"The United States Senate," he declared, "has today a monopoly of child labor. In the Senate they are working boys for \$75 a month, who are no more than twelve years of age. There is no other cause for it. The bill went through the lower house in a form with which little if any fault could be found, but it took four years to get through the Senate. When that body got through with it, there had been inserted an amendment providing that orphans and children of widows could go to work at the age of twelve. Another one provided that house and senate pages could be employed at that age. Mr. Lovejoy's assertion that no child under fourteen without exception, should be allowed to work, was applauded.

JAY GOULD GETS A JOB

Millionaire Tennis Champion Will Likely Serve as Probation Officer in a New York Police Court.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Jay Gould, champion amateur court tennis player of the world and son of the millionaire railroad director, George J. Gould, is likely to become a probation officer in a local police court. He has indicated, through a friend, that he would like to fill this position in City Magistrate Pinn's court and the magistrate wrote him a letter today saying it would afford him pleasure if Mr. Gould would take the position. The magistrate also asked him to meet and confer with him regarding the subject on Monday morning. The situation which led up to Mr. Gould's offer to serve was brought about by a dispute Magistrate Pinn had with Police Commissioner Bingham. A paid policeman usually performs the duties of a probation officer but Magistrate Pinn recently scored Commissioner Bingham in a public statement for an alleged affront to the court and the policeman detailed to the magistrate's court was withdrawn. Jay Gould heard of the magistrate's plight and his offer to serve performed gratuitously is the result.

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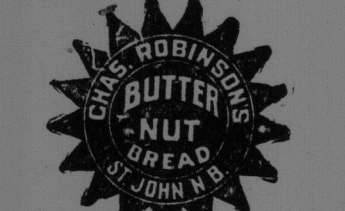
BURGLARS START FIRE IN DRY GOODS STORE

NORTH BAY, Jan. 2.—At 8.30 this morning fire was discovered in the store of Bege Bros., dry goods merchants. An attempt had been made to burglarize the premises, a window having been forced. The intruders finding their way blocked with bars across the inside, lighted matches to reconnoitre the interior. A lighted match dropped upon a pile of overalls and started the blaze on the inside and not being able to extinguish it, the burglars decamped. Damage will amount to about \$5,000, covered by insurance.

ALL IN HIS HEAD.

Instructor—Mr. Smith, kindly name the bones of the skull. Student Smith—Well, sir, I've got them all in my head, but I can't get out of their names just now.—Bohemian.

Your guarantee against fraudulent imitations is this label:



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IN MEMORIAM

QUINN.—In memory of Christina Frances Quinn, who died January 21st.

DEATHS

ALWARD.—In this city, on January 22nd, James Alward, leaving a wife and three sons.

PITTS.—At Long Reach, Kings County, N. B., January 18th, 1909, Mrs. Catherine Pitt, aged 91 years.

ENGLISH.—At Shift Lake, Parish of Canterbury, January 19th, James English, after one week's illness (paralytic stroke), aged 66 years, leaving a widow, four sons and two daughters to mourn their loss.

FOGERTY.—At New York, January 21st, Elizabeth Gerald, youngest daughter of Elizabeth Mary and the late John Burke Fogerty. Funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, George Carvill, Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

HOPEFUL VIEW OF THE NEAR EASTERN SITUATION

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Addressing a political meeting at Cheltenham tonight, Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs, spoke hopefully of the near Eastern situation. He said the sky had not entirely cleared, but that the cordial agreement between the Berlin treaty again met in conference. Sir Edward declared that the great powers were working in the direction of peace and he trusted that the approaching visit of King Edward to Berlin would promote German confidence in Great Britain's good intentions and good will.

The trouble with the rubbers that you get these times is that there is no rubber in them. If you want rubbers made from rubber that is hard yet pliable, come to us, we have given the rubber question special attention. Our rubbers are the biggest wear givers on the market.

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LADIES' SIZES, 13 to 15, . . . . . 65c. 75c, 80c, 85c  
BOYS' SIZES, 1 to 5, . . . . . 50c. 60c, 70c, 80c  
GIRLS' SIZES, 11 to 2, . . . . . 50c. 60c, 70c, 80c

PERCY J. STEEL, FOOT FURNISHER, 519-521 Main St. SUCCESSOR TO WM. YOUNG.

SPECIAL.—Captain Dreyfus got a new trial so does Carter, asking you to come in and see the bargains for five days only, in the line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing, Boots and Shoes, that will satisfy you, style and price. Remember the place, opposite Eastbrook's Tea Factory, 48 Mill St. Everything is guaranteed or money refunded. J. CARTER'S, 48 MILL ST. Phone 1604

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WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A COMPLETE LINE OF Travellers' Samples of Fancy Goods, Clocks, Toilet Cases, Gold and Silver Mounted Goods, Albums, Photo Frames, at less than wholesale price. Come today and get choice. Also, a number of pieces slightly damaged, at your own price.

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BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Amateur Heavyweight Championship Won by Harvard Student—Fox Belt Contest.



are on the same scale as a Synima but our seismograph has not yet moved.

WILL BOOM CANADIAN TRADE IN IRELAND

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 22.—Frank Blockdick, son of Robert Blockdick, M. P., has been appointed trade commissioner at Belfast, Ireland. This is the first office of the kind to be established in Ireland, and it will be followed by a campaign for the development of trade with Canada.

WORST SNOW STORM YET IN THE WEST

WINNIPEG, Jan. 23.—What is reported to have been the worst snow storm of the season has been raging in Central Saskatchewan since yesterday, and the railways have had difficulty in maintaining their schedule. In Manitoba the weather is remarkably warm, so warm in fact that the new curling of over 1,000,000. Notwithstanding the great efforts that have been made to relieve distress some villages are still isolated or their populations have fled to the country or mountain districts and are difficult to reach.

BRIEF DESPATCHES.

PAINTUCKET, I. L., Jan. 22.—Announcement was made this afternoon to the 1,200 employees at the Royal Weaving Company mill here that beginning February 1st, their wages would be increased one-quarter of a cent per yard on all quality of goods.

ELLENOS AYRES, Jan. 22.—The Irish bark Calabura, Captain Lewis from Boston for this port, has been in collision at Chien bank with the British steamer Mab, Captain Nohner, last reported at Colstaine from Port Talbot. No damage is reported.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 22.—The director of the government geological survey says that the recent discovery of a coal seam in the Powell River is the greatest mineral discovery in Victoria for twenty years.

THE DOG AND THE INNKEEPER.

A ventriloquist and his dog entered the restaurant and ordered some lunch. "Bring me some also," said the dog. The innkeeper, quite amazed, kept looking at the dog, who repeated each order of the ventriloquist. The man was so bewildered that he wanted to buy the dog, intending to put out a sign "The Talking Dog Restaurant." "Very well," said the ventriloquist, "you can have him for \$20." The innkeeper enthusiastically put down the money, when the dog said:—"Now that you have said me I will not talk any more."