

FOUR

THE STAR, ST. JOHN N. B. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1 1909

THE ST. JOHN STAR is published by THE ST. JOHN PRINTING COMPANY, Ltd., at St. John, New Brunswick, every afternoon (except Sunday) at \$2.00 a year.

TELEPHONE:—  
BUSINESS OFFICE, 22.  
EDITORIAL AND NEWS DEPT., 117.

# ST. JOHN STAR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 1, 1909

## WHAT MR. PRESTON SAW.

In recounting the impressions which he gathered while in Korea on his recent visit to the other hemisphere, W. T. R. Preston paints a very hopeful picture of the country's present condition and its future prospects. He tells, in a letter to the press, of the changes wrought by the Japanese since they assumed charge of the affairs of the country barely two years ago, and says a very high tribute to Prince Ito who as administrator is practically the ruler of the country. Speaking of the work of the latter during this period, Mr. Preston says:

"In that time he has been able to establish in Korea a court entourage free from the mountebanks and superstitions that formerly surrounded the throne, an executive administration where corruption no longer holds high carnival; law courts for the trial of minor and major suits; post offices where mail matter is as secure and safe as in Great Britain; telegraph and telephone facilities equal, in so far as they extend, to the best in Europe; post office savings banks by which individual thriftiness is being encouraged; hospitals, educational institutions, technical schools, and experimental agricultural stations; offices for the registration of all landed property; road-making, authority for waterworks and drainage in the large cities; police—all bringing to the masses a realization of individual rights and liberty hitherto unknown in Korea."

As an example of the strict justice dispensed by the new administration, Mr. Preston says that properties which had been seized without payment by the previous government for the enforcement of the court had been returned to the rightful owners. The government has created a magnificent hospital at Seoul where on an average four hundred natives are treated each day at a cost of about three cents each. Agricultural stations and technical schools have been established and are giving thorough training to many pupils. At the Japanese agricultural college the problems of the soil and its products are the subject of careful investigation which already have done much towards the solution of some of the most serious problems connected with the country's agriculture. The introduction of a new silk worm and a variety of the cotton plant better suited to the climate have stimulated the silk and cotton industries. Live stock is not being overlooked and a breed of cattle is being tried which, it is hoped, will develop a strain with the excellent qualities of the domestic animal and a little more of willingness to yield milk.

Korea has suffered from the evils which follow the destruction of the forests even more seriously than some of the occidental countries and to reclaim land now lying waste and give a better regulated water supply hundreds of thousands of young trees are being planted. The new forests are also looked upon as the source of a future supply of timber for use in replacing the present mud huts which constitute the majority of Korean houses. In the meantime advantage is being taken of the immense deposits of clay by encouraging the manufacture of building bricks. The various missionary enterprises which are being carried on chiefly by the churches of the United States and Canada are doing a work that deeply impressed Mr. Preston. The Y. M. C. A. has also been active and has received the official recognition of the government.

All these changes Mr. Preston regards as steps towards what he believes to be the goal of Prince Ito's aspirations—a contented, prosperous and educated people ruled by a Korean monarch in honesty, wisdom and capability. He is high in his praise of the loftiness of purpose and the unselfishness of Japan in holding out a helping hand to place a struggling country on a firm foundation of national independence.

This picture of Japanese generosity and nobleness in dealing with a helpless people is a pleasant one and would tend to strengthen one's faith in mankind if it could be accepted without question as it conflicts in many points, however, with previously formed estimates of the character and methods of the Japanese. Suspicion naturally arises that Mr. Preston saw what his Japanese hosts thought it wise that he should see and heard only those things which were favorable to their administration.

In spite of a rigid, though secret, censorship of the mails, rumors have reached the outside world that the Koreans are not travelling quite so rapidly towards the millennium as Mr. Preston seems to imagine. Tales are told of Japanese arrogance, selfishness and injustice in their relations with the Koreans that do not promise quite so well for the natives.

Japan has for years been looking for an outlet for her surplus population and she seems to have found it in "friendless and distant" Korea. In exploiting the country for the benefit of her own people Japan might claim that she could hardly be expected to show much more consideration towards the original owners than did the discoverers of this continent to-

wards the first occupants. What benefits the Koreans derive from the occupation of their country by the Japanese are likely to be the incidental benefits which accrue to a ruler on the approach of Thanksgiving day.

While these matters are of concern chiefly to the unhappy Koreans a matter which does affect Canadians and other British subjects is the trade policy adopted by the new rulers of the country. This policy includes substitution of cheaply made imitations of foreign manufactures, the forgery of trade marks and labels and other such devices. Japan wants the trade of the country for herself and is not over-scrupulous as to how it is obtained. These rumors do not confirm Mr. Preston's impressions and rather stimulate the belief that the future of the Koreans may be quite such a brilliant and happy one as our trade commissioner apparently believes.

## A SUCCESSFUL CONTEST.

The measure of success attending the prize contest conducted by the Star and which closed on Saturday, has been greater than anticipated even by those who were most enthusiastic in arranging the work. The detailed results, in so far as new and old subscriptions are concerned, have not yet been tabulated but it is known that upwards of three thousand new names have been added to the lists, putting the already large circulation of these two papers much further beyond the reach of competitors. The management of the Sun Printing Company are thoroughly satisfied with the result of the contest, which, indeed, has been the most successful ever held in this city. It took some time to work up a proper interest among those who nominated, and during the first few weeks there was some backwardness among the contestants about getting down to work. But the latter half of the term was marked by surprising activity so fruitful of results that the total vote has exceeded that of any other similar contest conducted by the experts under whose direction the Star and Sun's undertaking was carried on.

Jimmie Sigurdson, when the teacher read the story of the Roman who swam across the Tiber three times before breakfast.

"You do not doubt a trained swimmer could do that, do you James?"

"No," answered Jimmie. "I wondered why he didn't make it four and get back to the side his clothes were on."

Mrs. Hennepeke—What do you mean, sir, by telling Mrs. Torke's husband you never asked my advice about anything?

Hennepeke—Well, Maria, I don't; you don't want to be asked.

## BANK FOR SPINSTERS TO SOLVE A PROBLEM

Boston Woman Presents Novel Scheme to Provide for Those Who Don't Marry.

Depositors Must Live to be Forty Before Enjoying All the Benefits of the Scheme.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 31.—The unhappy fate of an unmarried woman, a problem that has long engaged the attention of the world's greatest thinkers, may soon be brought to a happy solution through the unique plan of a philanthropic band of Boston women. No longer will the yawning doors of the Old Ladies' Home open wide for those disappointed or unfortunate in love. No longer will a penniless old age be the fate in store for those who themselves homeless in old age.

Mrs. Glendower Evans, philanthropist, and associated with a dozen representative Boston institutions, is about to present to members of the Massachusetts Insurance Commission suggestions which she thinks will effectually and for all time put a stop to single unhappiness.

A combination bank and insurance company, this scheme, which is the feature of the scheme which bids fair to revolutionize a modern social problem.

Founded upon the principle that women have ever been faced by one alternative—that of getting married or living in many cases in comparative poverty—a group of Boston women have taken up the cudgel of reform in their behalf, with the accompanying result—that of the most unique banking proposition ever advanced in an American city.

The combating of this very situation—marriage or poverty—is the sole tenet of the proposed plan, with the corresponding correction of what is claimed by its adherents to be four of the present most insistent evils. These evils, corrected, will result in:—

No more mercenary marriages.

No more penniless spinsters.

No more worry about husbands.

No more jokes about old maid.

The solution of this problem, according to these women, is an insurance bank.

When does a girl cease to be a girl? At what age does she pass from the maiden stage to that of the maiden woman? This is one of the first questions to be confronted by the insurance company, and it will be placed at exactly forty years. Any woman may consider herself as having a good chance to marry up to the age of forty, but thereafter she enters the ranks of the maiden. For this reason it is planned that at that age the dis-

## CANADIAN NEWS TOLD IN BRIEF PARAGRAPHS

STONEY, N. S., Aug. 31.—The steamer Bell of Spain sailed from Sydney last night from Prince Rupert with a cargo for the Grand Trunk Pacific, consisting of 15,316 steel rails, 6,640 bundles of fish plates, 251 tie bars, 175 boxes of nut locks and 1,712 cases of railway spikes, making a total of 5,725 tons of cargo. Captain Munster expects to make the passage around Cape Horn to Prince Rupert in sixty-five days.

TORONTO, Aug. 31.—A general clean up of blind pigs of Cobalt, Elk Lake and Gowanda has just been made by George Morrison, provincial license inspector. Sixteen convictions resulted in the payment of \$1,150 in fines, and there are several cases yet to be disposed of. One man was sentenced to three months in jail for importing with a witness.

At Elk Lake 200 barrels of beer were confiscated and samples of it are now being analyzed. At Matheson the detective correlated twenty cases of beer and two barrels of whiskey.

All sorts of dolgers are resorted to at Latchford in order to ship liquor to Gowanda and up Montreal river in a way that it will not be detected. Bottles of liquor are packed in gasoline cans and barrels. Innocent looking cases and provisions are often cases of whiskey.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 31.—At the British Association held at the University of Manitoba was moved that the Manitoba government offer a bounty for the extermination of rats.

Prof. Shipley, head of the Zoological department, said he thought the invasion of the province by rats was a matter of the gravest importance to the wheat industry. It allowed to spread and would destroy twenty-five per cent of the yield annually. The most determined steps should be taken to exterminate these pests, who have made their appearance from the south.

The agricultural section was the center of interest while the forestry problems were under discussion.

HAMILTON, Ont., Aug. 31.—A meeting of the Dominion Government concerned, this step being due to the fact that the Dominion Government bounties cease next year. Officials of the Hamilton Steel and Iron Company refuse to confirm the story, but a prominent financier declares the scheme is well founded.

TORONTO, Aug. 31.—It is announced

today that a merger of all the companies in the keeping the peace of the world. There was no assurance of peace until a strong navy. He placed the results of the recent conference would be "in a decade, not in words."

While we had been talking, other people had been acting.

"Our supremacy at sea has been threatened in language that is unmistakable. In the near future the threat of national and imperial lines, totally different, as an empire, to see that our present position is not jeopardized in any way."

"If the result of the London conference produces an imperial organization for war, it will be a disaster to the world. It should preserve our supremacy. The latent resources of the empire have not been called upon yet to join in the organization which, if effective, must be based on broad, national and imperial lines, totally different, as an empire, to see that our present position is not jeopardized in any way."

"We have arrived at a crisis in our history as an empire. We aim at no less than the conquest of the world. We wish to keep clear of all international disputes. We wish to consolidate the empire for the purpose of mutual advantage and defense. We are determined to hold our own, and let all know that our unassailable supremacy at sea should be kept. Instead of a British navy solely the overseas dominions are now to stand shoulder to shoulder as Britons all, to hold what we have. Union is strength—closer union means greater strength."

"If the British Empire is to remain, it is a serious task. But it is much worse to enter a saloon in the night season and rob the money box, and it is no excuse that you needed the money to repair your wooden leg."

G. A. Corvelli, of Ontario, is charged with burglarizing the saloon of George Gordon, at 115 West Sixth street. The prisoner had but one real leg. To the stump of the other was fitted a wooden support, the lower end of which had been broken off.

"It is bad enough to go into a saloon in the day time, and the count in a serious tone. 'But it is much worse to enter a saloon in the night season and rob the money box, and it is no excuse that you needed the money to repair your wooden leg.'"

Corvelli said he is a baker by trade and came to Los Angeles from Ontario.

"Of course I stole the money," he said. "But it seems to me that you should not be too hard on a poor fellow who only committed the crime to get money to repair his wooden leg. I thought this was the promised land and I have been eight months trying to find work. I was a fool to leave Canada." Corvelli was given three years in prison.

## WEARS HIS WHISKERS IN A PICTURE FRAME

Burr-Laden Hirsute Crop to be Posed as a Witness in Court.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Blond whiskers, worn once upon a time by Samuel Sharpe, in Brooklyn, and which have been highly commended, will be an exhibit in the Flatbush court proceedings, but unless the bald-headed burr-laden crop can be admitted as evidence together they cannot be admitted at all. They can't be separated, and they won't give a court case hangs upon them.

"It was this way," said Shapiro, yesterday, in his picture-frame. "The woman that lives upstairs, Jennie Kraus, kicks my wife. But that was the beginning. In the beginning I had a beard, the finest beard on Pacific street—the finest in the United States."

"Then, he walked to the other side of the store and stroked the beard, which he had carefully mounted on cardboard and placed in one of his largest picture frames hanging on the wall."

"Look at it! Look at it there in the frame!" he exclaimed. "Ain't it a picture? Ain't it a work of art? Don't you see? Don't I deal in art and didn't I wear those whiskers? Think what they must have been on my face before the burrs came! Without them my face is nothing!"

"Before Jennie Kraus kicked my wife," he said, "my brother, Jimmy Kraus, came into my store with his hands behind his back and I didn't know what for till he heaved away the counter and threw two handfuls of the sticklers in my whiskers and ran out."

"That was the 25th of August. All that evening and all the next day my wife, Rebecca, and my two children sit on three chairs in front of me and try to pick out the burrs. They drive me mad with pain and spoil the whiskers. We have to neglect the store and housework for two days to save the beard and then give it up, and I had to cut it off."

## CASTILE SOAP

Directly from the importers in original cases as it comes from France. Take home a bar.

25c. per Bar.

Telephone orders solicited.

FRANK E. PORTER, PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST, Cor. Union and St. Patrick sts.

Fruits, Confectionery and Groceries. New Stock. Goods the Best. Ice Cream & Specialties. C. L. JENKINS, 37 Waterloo St. Phone Main 1200-41

## TO MEND WOODEN LEG

G. Corvelli, of Ontario, Robbed Saloon in California.

Judge Refused to Accept His Excuse—Sent Him to Prison for Three Years—Corvelli Now Says He Was a Fool Ever to Leave Canada.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 31.—Under the laws of California it is no excuse for burglary that the crime was committed to secure money for repairing a wooden leg.

G. A. Corvelli, of Ontario, is charged with burglarizing the saloon of George Gordon, at 115 West Sixth street. The prisoner had but one real leg. To the stump of the other was fitted a wooden support, the lower end of which had been broken off.

"It is bad enough to go into a saloon in the day time, and the count in a serious tone. 'But it is much worse to enter a saloon in the night season and rob the money box, and it is no excuse that you needed the money to repair your wooden leg.'"

Corvelli said he is a baker by trade and came to Los Angeles from Ontario.

"Of course I stole the money," he said. "But it seems to me that you should not be too hard on a poor fellow who only committed the crime to get money to repair his wooden leg. I thought this was the promised land and I have been eight months trying to find work. I was a fool to leave Canada." Corvelli was given three years in prison.

## WEARS HIS WHISKERS IN A PICTURE FRAME

Burr-Laden Hirsute Crop to be Posed as a Witness in Court.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Blond whiskers, worn once upon a time by Samuel Sharpe, in Brooklyn, and which have been highly commended, will be an exhibit in the Flatbush court proceedings, but unless the bald-headed burr-laden crop can be admitted as evidence together they cannot be admitted at all. They can't be separated, and they won't give a court case hangs upon them.

"It was this way," said Shapiro, yesterday, in his picture-frame. "The woman that lives upstairs, Jennie Kraus, kicks my wife. But that was the beginning. In the beginning I had a beard, the finest beard on Pacific street—the finest in the United States."

"Then, he walked to the other side of the store and stroked the beard, which he had carefully mounted on cardboard and placed in one of his largest picture frames hanging on the wall."

"Look at it! Look at it there in the frame!" he exclaimed. "Ain't it a picture? Ain't it a work of art? Don't you see? Don't I deal in art and didn't I wear those whiskers? Think what they must have been on my face before the burrs came! Without them my face is nothing!"

"Before Jennie Kraus kicked my wife," he said, "my brother, Jimmy Kraus, came into my store with his hands behind his back and I didn't know what for till he heaved away the counter and threw two handfuls of the sticklers in my whiskers and ran out."

"That was the 25th of August. All that evening and all the next day my wife, Rebecca, and my two children sit on three chairs in front of me and try to pick out the burrs. They drive me mad with pain and spoil the whiskers. We have to neglect the store and housework for two days to save the beard and then give it up, and I had to cut it off."

## CANADIAN PORTS GET GRAIN TRADE

New York Produce Men Alarmed at Conditions.

Will Appeal to Inter-State Commerce Commission for Reduced Freight Charges.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—As a last resource, the members of the Grain Committee of the New York Produce Exchange intend to appeal to the Inter-State Commerce Commission on the ground of water competition in their fight with the railroads to get a reduced rate east of Buffalo, so that this port may again obtain its share of the export grain trade. At present, they say, half in the middle of the open season, when grain should be moving outward heavily, the steamships are going fully laden with grain from Montreal, while those from New York are practically empty.

Canadian ship brokers are obtaining 6 cents a bushel freight to United Kingdom ports, while ships here can not obtain cargoes of grain three cents a bushel. The members admit that the railroads are willing to give them a preferential rate east of Buffalo to compete with the through rates of the Canadian lines, but they are afraid of the Central and Western Traffic Association's "diverting other freights from their retailation."

The loss of the grain trade from this port has been severely felt along the river front, where at least fifteen big grain elevators are declared to be standing idle. With the exception of the business done by the Atlantic Transport Line, the export cattle trade has practically disappeared from New York, and the cessation of the grain trade in addition will result in the big grain steamships seeking business at other ports.

Canadian ship brokers are obtaining 6 cents a bushel freight to United Kingdom ports, while ships here can not obtain cargoes of grain three cents a bushel. The members admit that the railroads are willing to give them a preferential rate east of Buffalo to compete with the through rates of the Canadian lines, but they are afraid of the Central and Western Traffic Association's "diverting other freights from their retailation."

The loss of the grain trade from this port has been severely felt along the river front, where at least fifteen big grain elevators are declared to be standing idle. With the exception of the business done by the Atlantic Transport Line, the export cattle trade has practically disappeared from New York, and the cessation of the grain trade in addition will result in the big grain steamships seeking business at other ports.

## MIGRATION OF RATS DURING THE SEASONS

Movement to Fields Take Place in Spring, With Return as Cold Weather Approaches.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 31.—In nearly all countries a seasonal movement of rats from houses and barns to the fields occurs in spring, and the return movement takes place as cold weather approaches. The movement is noticeable in large cities.

More general movements of rats of this kind have been noted in the cities of Western Illinois. They were noticed especially in Mercer and Rock Island counties. For several years prior to this invasion no abnormal numbers were seen, and their coming was remarkably sudden. An eye-witness to the phenomenon informed the writer that as he was returning to his home by moonlight he heard a general rustling in the field nearby, and soon a vast army of rats crossed the road in front of him, all going in one direction. The mass retreated away as far as could be seen in the dim light. These animals remained on the farms and in the villages of the surrounding country, and during the winter and summer of 1904 were a veritable plague.

In 1877 a similar migration occurred into parts of Saline and Lafayette counties, Mo., and in 1884 another came under the writer's observation in the Kansas River Valley. This valley, for the most part, was flooded by the great freshet of June, 1903, and for about ten days was covered with a solid sea of water. It is certain that most of the rats in the valley perished in this flood. In the fall of 1903 hundreds of rats were killed by the winter, and by the following spring had so increased in numbers that serious losses in grain and poultry resulted.

No doubt the majority of the so-called migrations of rodents are in reality instances of unusual reproduction, or of enforced migration, owing to lack of food. In England a general movement of rats inland from the coast occurs every October. This is closely connected with the clothing of the herring season. During the fishing the rodents swarm to the fish, and are attracted by the offal left from cleaning the herring, and when this food supply fails they hasten back to the farms and villages.

In South America periodic plagues of rats have taken place in Panama, Brazil, at intervals of about thirty years, and in Chili at intervals of from fifteen to twenty-five years. These plagues in the cultivated lands follow the species of bamboo in each country. The ripening of the seed furnishes for two or more years a favorite food for rats in the forests, where the animals multiply greatly. When this food fails they are forced to the cultivated districts for subsistence. In 1878 almost the entire crops of corn, rice and manioc in the State of Parana were destroyed by rats, causing a serious famine.

An invasion of black rats in the Bermuda Islands occurred about the year 1880.

## E. CLINTON BROWN, DRUGGIST.

Cor. Union and Waterloo Streets. Phone 1008.

## Children's Eyesight

In getting your children ready for school, don't overlook their eyes. An eye strain uses up an excessive amount of nervous energy and causes the child to become tired and distracted in its work. D. BOYANER, Optician, 38 Dock street.

## Day and Night Restaurant

75 GERMAIN STREET. Meals, 25 Cents. Open from 8.30 a. m. to 2 a. m. HAM LEE & J. HUNTER, Proprietors.

## HELP! HELP!!

It's a sad predicament to be in, when you need help and can't get it. A "STAR WANT" AD. will find help, and that quickly, for you

## CANADIAN ORDER FORESTERS

Assessment System, Fraternal Insurance.

NIGHT OF MEETINGS CITY COURTS. COURT ST. JOHN, No. 470—Orange Hall, German street, last Friday in month.

COURT UNION JACK, No. 640—Orange Hall, German street, 4th Wednesday.

COURT NORTH END, No. 647—Union Hall, Main street, last Tuesday each month.

COURT YUKON, No. 729—Orange Hall, Simonds street, Third Wednesday.

COURT HIAWATHA, No. 735—Temperance Hall, Market Building, 1st Wednesday.

Office of the order. PALMERS' CHAMBERS, 64 Princess Street. R. V. WIGMORE, District Deputy.

D. R. KENNEDY, District Organizer.

## REMEMBER!

when buying biscuit to ask for the

BEST 10c VALUE

— THE —

Village Biscuit

year 1915. In a space of two years they had increased so alarmingly that none of the islands were free from them. The rodents devoured everything which came in their way—fruit, plants and even trees—so that for two years the people were destitute of bread. A law was passed requiring every man in the islands to set twelve traps. In spite of all efforts the animals increased, until they finally disappeared with a suddenness which could have resulted only from a pestilence.

## UNION OF FORCES AGAINST TAMMANY

Grandstand Collapsed Hurling 100 to the Ground.

Accused of Big Vienna Theft—20,000 Will Go on Strike—Depends on the Submarines.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 31.—A reply to General Frederick D. Grant at the state fair grounds today a section of seats fell, hurling a hundred persons to the ground. Several persons were hurt.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The Republican leaders of New York City formally declared today for fusion with the various anti-Tammany organizations. The fusion of local candidates this fall.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—After having been followed by detectives Charles C. Maurer, a well-known man, was arrested at a Harlem hotel tonight at the request of the Austrian consul, charged with the theft of \$24,000 from a post office in Vienna. The prisoner says that he is an Englishman and that his name is Robert Freeman. He protested at his arrest and said he was innocent.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 31.—Insurrection either by National President Lewis nor the National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America, 23,000 miners are likely to "strike" in the Pittsburgh district tomorrow. District leaders decreed the strike today after a two days' conference with the mine operators over the use of black powder, the new explosive ordered by the state in mining coal.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.—With a sufficient number of submarines guarding our coast, the battleships of an enemy venturing too close to the coast of the United States would be completely at the mercy of these small craft, declared Commander Charles C. Maurer, U. S. N., in a lecture before the Naval War College today.

England, he said, did not take kindly to the submarine at first, but realizing the possibilities of these little vessels, she now led in submarine development, adding largely to those already in commission.

"I see you farmers are all buying EXES. Eyestrain uses up an excessive amount of nervous energy and causes the child to become tired and distracted in its work. D. BOYANER, Optician, 38 Dock street."

## Your Boy

No stimulation. No alcohol habit. Ask your doctor about Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a tonic for the young. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Ask your doctor how often he prescribes an alcoholic stimulant for children. He will probably say, "Very, very rarely." Ask him how often he prescribes a tonic for them. He will probably answer, "Very, very frequently." Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a strong tonic, entirely free from alcohol.

