

THE ST. JOHN EVENING TIMES

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 13, 1905.

The St. John Evening Times is published at 19 and 21 Canterbury street every evening (Sunday excepted), by the St. John Times Printing & Publishing Co. Ltd. A company incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act. A. M. BELDING, Editor.

A NEED OF ST. JOHN.

There are about fifty manual training departments in connection with public schools in the maritime provinces. St. John has none. In schools having manual training and domestic science, or either of them, the general work of the pupils is better than that in schools which do not have these departments.

The theory of the manual training school is "learning by doing." It is the added course necessary to the education of the child. It recognizes the boy or girl, not as a mere absorber of knowledge, but as a being whose power to do is to be developed—whose hand as well as brain is to be utilized in the educative process.

The cost of introducing manual training in St. John would not be large. There are rooms in the present school building that could be utilized. The government pays half the cost of equipment. There is really no sound reason for delay.

The experience of other places in the province is worthy of note. A leading business man of St. Stephen has declared that even if the government should at once withdraw all support, the people would continue the manual training department of their school. In Campbellton, where the work was begun two years ago, they have now enlarged its scope. In Woodstock, parents and pupils are enthusiastic. The like is true in every town in the provinces where manual training has been introduced. The citizens of St. John should heed the lesson.

It was a revelation to those who heard Mr. T. B. Kidner at Berryman's hall last evening, when he told of the growth of manual training in England, and of the benefits of the system wherever introduced.

The meeting was one of the most interesting held in the city for years, so far as local educational matters are concerned. Inspector Carter set forth very clearly the importance of supplementing our present school training, such as is given in business colleges, and of adding manual training and household science. Mr. Kidner added much valuable information relative to manual training, explaining what it aims to do and telling of successes achieved. Other matters, such as the need of compulsory education, and the value of a more thorough nature study were touched upon, as well as the importance of paying teachers such salary as would encourage them to do the best work and to remain in the profession.

At the close of the meeting Mr. W. P. Hattersley, president of the Fabian League, stated that a board of trade committee would visit several manual training schools in the provinces and report to the board, and that a public meeting would no doubt then be called to press upon the citizens the importance of bringing education in St. John at least up to the standard of the small towns in this respect.

The meeting was intensely interesting and gave those who were present a much clearer grasp of what is meant by modern education, while it impressed upon them the fact that St. John which with its fine school buildings, is behind the times.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

At the meeting in Berryman's Hall evening police Magistrate Ritchie told of a handsome, well dressed, and in every way a looking young man who came to this office and was unable to write his own name. He was about 24 years old and had been born and brought up in St. John. The police magistrate said that similar experiences were by no means rare. Another speaker told of a boy who had been in his employ, whose mother he had urged to send the boy, who was sadly deficient in education, to school. The mother replied that she could not make him go. Is there not need of a compulsory school law in St. John?

THE TAX PROBLEM.

An exchange gives the following statement of the failure of a German plan to get a fair proportion of taxes on large business establishments.

An experiment has been made in Germany for several years of levying special taxes on department stores. Instead of assessing taxes only on the basis of the value of the property, an additional tax was imposed for every additional department. A store selling only one class of articles would pay less taxes than if it sold several classes.

The Chemnitz Chamber of Commerce in its annual report states that the department store special tax has entirely failed of its purpose. The chief complainants are not the department stores, but the manufacturers, who find it more difficult to dispose of their products in large quantities. To prevent restricting

their own market the manufacturers have been compelled to pay the tax in order to place their goods in the department stores.

"The small dealers who secured the imposition of the tax find that they have not been benefited. The additional burden is borne by the German manufacturers, just as an increase in license fees is paid indirectly by the brewers. In their turn the manufacturers have used the tax as an argument for lower wages, thereby shifting its burden to their employees."

PROFIT SHARING.

Not very much has been heard of late with regard to profit-sharing. It is interesting to note that this system, which was adopted in a limited way by the United States Steel Corporation appears to have worked very well. Employees now hold over \$10,000,000 of preferred stock of the company, and therefore have a much greater interest in its success. The New York Commercial says:—

Officials of the United States Steel Corporation stated yesterday that the profit-sharing plan of the company was proving a success. Reports received from subsidiary companies indicate that the subscriptions for preferred stock under the new offer will probably exceed the 25,000 shares set apart for distribution. The offer to employees to sell them the preferred stock at \$7.50 holds good until the close of the month.

Under the two previous offers of the profit-sharing plan \$1,502 shares were subscribed for by employees. Adding the 25,000 now offered makes a total of 106,502 shares of preferred stock, having a par value of \$10,650,200, which will be owned by the employees of the various mills.

In addition to selling the stock to employees below the ruling market price and giving them several years in which to pay for it, the United States Steel Corporation each year distributes a bonus of \$5.00 a share to the employees who have purchased stock under the profit-sharing plan. This bonus distribution will be made next month, and will call for about \$100,000. This bonus is in addition to the regular dividends of 7 per cent. paid upon the preferred stock.

Next year the 25,000 shares now offered employees will also be entitled to a bonus. The bonus which will have to be paid next year will call for \$532,000. In addition, the 7 per cent. dividends will call for \$745,000, making a total of more than \$1,250,000, which will be paid to those employees who purchased stock under the profit-sharing plan.

When the first offer of stock was made to employees under the profit-sharing plan, more than 25,000 employees purchased stock at \$82.50 a share. Owing to the decline in the price of the stock to below 50 the second offer was not so successful, only 10,248 employees subscribing. Those who purchased the stock at \$55 a share, however, have made a handsome profit on their investment. The stock has advanced more than \$35 a share. In addition the employee has received \$7 on each share of stock in dividends and will next month receive a bonus of \$5 a share. This is a handsome profit on a stock for which the employee has three years in which to pay.

Along the line of last night's discussion on education the following from an exchange is interesting:— James Mills, B. L. D., in his address at the opening of the Guelph Technical School, said:—

"In the last thirty-five years I have had ample opportunities for observing the results of education in Canada, and I do not hesitate to say that the one thing which most annoyed and discouraged me most is the character of the handwriting of the public and high school pupils. Their handwriting is generally discreditable, their speech and composition incorrect, slipshod and incoherent."

It is deplorable that, while all the mere "trills" of education—a smattering of all the "ologies"—are being assiduously cultivated, the ground work is neglected.

New York is to have a municipal ferry, although it will take several years to complete the arrangements. The Commercial says:—"Comptroller Grant and President Randolph of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Co. after six months' deadlock, have reached a compromise on \$540,000 as the price for the site and adjacent strip of land to be paid by the city for the ferry terminal at St. George. This was needed to carry out the project for a municipal ferry."

Aside from territorial autonomy the speech from the throne delivered at Ottawa yesterday does not allude to any measure of special interest.

A manual training equipment for a room for twenty pupils costs less than five hundred dollars, of which the government pays half.

TO WHIP WIFE BEATERS.

Salem, Oregon, Jan. 12.—The Legislature today listened to the reading of Governor Chamberlain's message. The message carried a recommendation that a law be passed establishing whipping posts for wife-beaters.

THE PROBLEM OF DRUNKENNESS.

(Boston Transcript.)

There is probably no department of criminal law and judicial procedure in which there is greater need of reform than in that relating to the treatment of drunkenness. The ordinary method of punishment by a small fine or a short imprisonment is notoriously ineffective. The fine is no punishment at all to the man with money, and in the case of the man without money it means imprisonment for a brief term. Experience has shown that the latter penalty has no appreciable deterrent effect. What is needed in dealing with persons arrested for drunkenness is a penal system that shall discriminate between different classes of offenders and that shall aim at reformation rather than retribution.

Six years ago a committee appointed by Mayor Quincy made a thorough study of the penal aspects of drunkenness and presented a valuable report. The committee strongly recommended certain measures for extending and improving the probation system as applied to drunkenness cases. Unfortunately only one of the committee's recommendations was adopted and enacted by the State Legislature. This was the one instituting the "probationary fine." It empowers the Court to place a person who has been fined, but is unable to pay at once, under the charge of a probation officer until the amount of the fine is earned and paid. A far more important measure recommended by Mayor Quincy's committee, which provided for the complete reorganization of the probation service in the metropolitan district under the direction of a central registrar failed of adoption. After this committee reported, the important subject of the penal treatment of drunkenness was not further agitated until it was recently taken up for investigation by the Massachusetts Civic League. A committee of the League has been formed, under the chairmanship of Mr. Robert A. Woods, for the purpose of working to bring about "a more reasonable and more beneficial system for the public and legal treatment of drunkenness." In the last annual report of the League, just issued, the committee on drunkenness makes this interesting statement regarding its aims:—

"It is now universally admitted that drunkenness is in many vital aspects a disease. Yet throughout the civilized world no nation has taken any decisive step toward a scheme of public action which should embody the profound change in the conviction of all intelligent people with regard to this matter. It is the belief of the committee that there is at this point a peculiar opportunity for the State of Massachusetts to take the first step in a path of practical legislation so clearly foreshadowed by scientific conclusions.

"There are, broadly speaking, three stages in the development of the drunkard: the incipient stage, the periodic stage and the habitual stage. At present all these stages are treated pretty much alike. We are all familiar with the unreason and scandal of sending victims of drink to Long Island for terms of three or six months continuously, with slight intervals during periods of twenty, thirty and forty years. In general, the committee hopes to promote a policy of great gentleness and consideration under probationary influences during the first stage; to strengthen and develop wise ways of scientific treatment under temporary restraint during the second stage; and to secure permanent seclusion—except in the case of clearly established cure—for the final stage.

"To be more explicit, the committee is already preparing for a series of conferences as to the best way of co-ordinating and centralizing the probation system, so that the record of each drunkard may be consecutively kept, and his career intelligently and logically influenced. Improvement in this respect will increase the possibility of considerate treatment for the young offender, while serving to tighten the bands on those farther gone. Some encouraging progress has already been made toward an understanding among various interested parties as to ways of organizing the probation system for this better type of service.

"As some success is gained in this first part of the programme, a careful study will be made of the proper sentence and the appropriate curative treatment, under sentence of drunkards in the second stage. In the third stage the committee is clear that the cumulative sentence should be established, and that in due time drunkards should be committed permanently, as is now the case with criminals under the habitual criminal act or as is done in the case of confirmed insanity.

"The truth is that in the matter of the treatment of drunkenness we are at the present moment in many respects not much in advance of the chaotic ignorance and cruelty which characterized the treatment of criminals and the insane before the days of John Howard and Dorothea Dix."

NOW THERE IS TROUBLE.

New York, Jan. 13.—A Herald despatch from Tangier, Morocco, says: "Grave news has arrived from Marakesh, one of the ancient capitals of Morocco and former seat of government. According to the most trustworthy information obtainable, all the inhabitants of Marakesh and the people of the Trybl tribes have revolted and proclaimed Mulai Bay as Sultan and Mulai of Morocco and Mulai Reid as Khalifa and the Sultan's envoy of Marakesh."

IS THERE A MATTER TO WHICH YOU THINK PUBLIC ATTENTION SHOULD BE CALLED? TELL THE TIMES ABOUT IT.

Royal Standard Flour for Bread

WHOLESALE BY

NORTHROP & CO., 23 and 24 South Wharf.

HIS WHEELS ARE WORKING.

Arrested For Violence a German Count Claims He is Heaven's Agent to Kill Jews.

Berlin, Jan. 13.—Count Puckler, Germany's most noted Jew-hater, was sentenced yesterday in one of the courts of Berlin, to six months in jail for public incitement to disobedience of the laws and violence, of one class against another. Count Puckler informed the court that he had a special mission from God to lead an anti-Jewish propaganda. This conviction came, he said, in answer to constant prayer. He had often been inclined to abandon his mission, but was held to his work by God's will. He protested against the imputation of mental abnormality. He admitted that he had occupied the prisoner's box eighteen times, and asserted seriously that he meant what he said when he had urged his auditors to beat Jews with sticks.

When the count heard the sentence of the court, he created an exciting scene. He jumped up and shouted passionately to the judge: "You will have to bear the consequence of this sentence. We have yet to meet with weapons in hand." The judge imposed an additional three days imprisonment for disrespect of court and commanded the sheriff to lead the prisoner away.

MOSCOW TO HAVE CIVIC GOVERNOR.

Moscow, Jan. 13.—It is stated that General Volkoff will be appointed prefect of this city, the city passing to a civic governorship similar to that of St. Petersburg. Grand Duke Sergius will remain as governor of the general military district.

THE NAWAB IS ANGRY.

Calcutta, Jan. 12.—Owing to an outbreak of hostilities between the Nawab of Dir and the Khan of Nawaiga a British movable column has been ordered from Malakand to Chakdara to preserve the Chitral lines of communication and possibly also to assist the Nawab of Dir.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

(Boston Transcript.) Admiral Doubaassoff's declaration that a temporary peace with Japan is a possibility of the near future, suggests a course which Russian prize would be greatly strained by accepting. The admiral, who is a member of the North Sea Commission for planning the reconstruction of the Russian Navy, says bluntly that the Baltic fleet is utterly inadequate for the crushing of Togo. It is best for Russia, he declares, to accept the terms, realize that she cannot conquer Japan until she secures command of the sea, and therefore yield to Japan what the mikado's forces have seized. Another war with Japan, he says, is certain and before that comes, Russia will have a navy with which she can retake what she has so far lost; and the admiral evidently means to imply that Russia will then take enough more to make up for present troubles. From a certain point of view there is much to recommend this scheme to Russia. It will be a severe strain on the national pride; but there would be compensations. For one thing, there is no present prospect that she can oust Japan from Korea or Port Arthur, sea power, such as Russia seems not to have, is necessary for that. If Japan could be persuaded to give up what she now holds, Russia, it might be reasoned, would see a great reaction in her own complexion, while her army already in Manchuria would be adequate for the protection against Japanese aggression of what territory Russia still holds. There would be time to double-track the Siberian road and make ample preparations for a new and decisive struggle, for which an occasion would not be difficult to find.

This is apparently Admiral Doubaassoff's idea. It will not be pleasing to Russian statesmen, and it might also find obstacles in Japan. The latter country is believed to be eager for peace, but it is unlikely that the mikado would end the war now, with affairs so favorable to his cause as they are at present, except on terms that would give Japan at least as good a chance as Russia to prepare for the new war that Admiral Doubaassoff expects. Altogether, the admiral's plan, while vastly interesting, would seem, in view of the probabilities, to amount to a peace forced by the military power of Japan, and assented to by Russia because she could not herself conquer. There is nothing visible to encourage an idea that the St. Petersburg government is ready to consider this settlement. Today's despatches throw little light on the question of Russia's possible control of Russia's internal affairs. Prince Mirsky is said to have presented his resignation as minister of the interior as a protest against the programme of reforms under the czar's recent manifesto. These, apparently shaped by Witte's influence, are said to be less liberal than seems to Prince Mirsky essential for their success. The delegation of St. Petersburg factory workmen, demanding that the government secure reforms in the factory conditions is a reminder of the strike of 1896. At that time the government, after a period of surprise at the absence of disorder in the strike, forced many of the manufacturers to raise wages and improve conditions.

After Christmas Card FROM

W. Tremaine Gard.

Now that the holiday rush is over, and the business of that kind quieted down, I find like most tradesmen quite a lot of LEFT OVERS, that are just as good and as fashionable as what I have sold, and to get a move on them NOW, I am offering them at very low prices and heavy discounts to CLEAR THEM OUT so if you or any of your friends want bargains in WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVERWARE, MANICURE TOILET SETS, OPERA GLASSES, or such articles, just call and see what I can do for you, at

77 Charlotte St., near head of King South Side.

W. Tremaine Gard. Goldsmith, Jeweler and Optician.

AID THE DOCTOR.

Don't forget that you can assist the doctor greatly in getting the best results from his prescriptions by having them filled properly. You make sure of this in bringing them here. We can afford you absolute security both as to quality of drugs and accuracy of compounding.

E. CLINTON BROWN, Prescription Specialist. THE FLATIRON BUILDING, Corner Union and Waterloo Streets.

SIC TRANSIT.

(Boston Transcript.) When I am gone the sun will shine the same, The flowers bloom, the seasons come and go; Nothing in nature will reverse my name. When I am gone.

When I am gone the throngs of busy feet Will not a moment tarry on their way. No one will know 'in all the crowded street' When I am gone.

When I am gone to dwell in better spheres For me a change, for me a new abode, But not a ripple on life's surface here, When I am gone.

When I am gone the sun will shine the same The flowers bloom the seasons come and go, And other moths will dance about earth's flame. When I am gone. Oscar Bath.

The 2 Popular Brands of

SCOTCH WHISKIES

"Special Quality"

Buchanan's

"Black and White."

Valley Wood Yard, PARADISE ROW. JOS. A. MANN, Proprietor. Dealer in Soft Coal, Hard and Soft Wood and Kindling, Graded Oats. PHONE 1227.

Established 1889—Telephone 636.

North End Fish Market, 517 Main Street, St. John, N.B.

JAMES P. QUINN, Dealer in all kinds of Fresh, Smoked, and Boneless FISH. Oysters and Clams.

Francis & Vaughan, 19 King Street.

A \$2.50 Shoe, in all Sizes \$2.00

HOLIDAY GREETING

OUR CHOICE SELECTION OF Holiday Goods

now ready for the inspection and approval of all. Come early and get the best choice. We have good substantial goods or we have cheaper goods. Something suitable for all. A great line of

Watches, Jewelry, Cut Glass, Silver Goods, Opera Glasses, &c.

FERGUSON & PAGE, King Street

JAMES V. RUSSELL, 8 1-2 Brussels Street. A LARGE ASSORTMENT Boots, Shoes and Rubbers AT LOWEST CASH PRICES. Men's Hand Made Kip Long Boots, \$3.00.

To Rise Every Morning Fit to Face the World One Needs All One's

VITALITY

A Cold or a Cough is a severe handicap and it spells

DANGER

To Avoid, or Cure, Seek the Best Remedy

George Philips

I. C. R. Ticket Agent and Exchange Broker, St. John, N. B., says: "I was completely cured of influenza cold by a bottle of Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam."

H. A. McKeown

Ex-M. P. P., St. John, N. B., says: "I take great pleasure in stating that I have used Hawker's Tolu and Cherry Balsam for the last eight years and consider it the best cough cure I ever used. I find Hawker's Liver Pills an excellent liver regulator."

Canadian Drug Co., Limited Sole Proprietors St. John, N. B.