THE EVENING TIMES.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 2, 1906.

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JOHN RUSSELL, JR., President. A. M. BELDING, Editor.

A FRUITFUL CENTURY

No condensed report could do justice to the address of Mr. George Robertson, M. P. P., last evening, on the Shipping of St. John, Past and Present. Nor could Mr. Robertson himself do full justice to such a subject in the space of an ordinary address. But he was able to present a review that was of the deepest interest, and that recalled a past of which St. John is proud, and portrayed a present and future full of hope and promise, based on the achievements of a stirring and fruitful century.

Very few remain of the men who were engaged in shipbuilding in the palmy days of the wooden craft that went from St. John to all the ports of the commercial world. The book is closed. We recall their labors and triumphs, and it is well that occasionally a citizen of Mr. Robertson's gifts devotes time to the preparation of such a review as that of last evening.

DYNAMIC CITIZENSHIP

There is in the state of Massachusetts a Civic League, which has a paying membership and a permament executive officer on salary. There are now 844 paying members, who contributed last year $4,849 for the purpose of the League. There are standing committees on publications, on billboards, on drunkenness, on juvenile offenders, on newsboys, on playgrounds, on town and village betterment, on tramps, on housing, and on medical inspection in the schools.

It is stated that "During the past year the League has assisted in securing the passage of new laws requiring work and better lodgings for tramps and vagrants, providing for better penal treatment of drunkenness and for the appointment of female probation officers in some of the municipal courts, and relating to the support of wives and children of persons placed on probation; while several undesirable proposals of legislation also have been defeated."

One of the most interesting branches of the League's work is that relating to the treatment of the victims of intoxication. The committee on drunkenness is working to carry out a "long-range programme," which includes these three stages:

"1. An effort to secure a greater degree of leniency and considerate care for persons in the early stages of a career of drunkenness, with the hope of rescuing them before the habit has become fastened upon them.

"2. Treatment that shall be more searching, and by gradual degrees more stern, for those who are developing the habit of drunkenness.

"3. The application of the principle of the cumulative sentence to cases of confirmed drunkenness, though coupled with recognition of the fact that drunkenness is not a crime, and that even a confirmed drunkard may be helped to a useful life by conditions of restraint and treatment, if these are both encouraging and bracing."

Two important measures relating to the first part of this programme, says the Boston Transcript, have already been enacted by the State Legislature. These provide for the release of first offenders without appearance in court, and for the payment of fines by persons who are unable to pay at the moment of sentence. The latter may be put under the supervision of a probation officer and given time to earn the amount of the fine instead of being committed for non-payment. Regarding the future policy of the committee, the report says:

"It seems probable that the next step in working out the programme the committee has laid down will be to go to the other end of the drunkard's progress, and, having provided for unusual gentleness in the laws for the treatment of the young offender, secure a system of steadily increasing rigor in dealing with the inveterate drunkard, so as to protect his family, the public and himself, from his fixed and dangerous tendencies. The present law gives the courts power to impose long sentences on habitual offenders, but the prison records show large numbers committed for short terms whose records warranted long periods of confinement in their own interest and in the interest of the public. The third step in this movement would seem to be to secure wiser and more comprehensive institutional treatment for the intermediate stages of drunkenness, in rural colonies, to which persons should be sent on determinate sentence."

Special efforts are being made to have separate treatment of juvenile offenders, to prevent absolutely their association even in the court room with older criminals.

The League which works on the line of the Massachusetts organization is well styled "a splendid agency of dynamic citizenship."

LUMBERING EXTRAORDINARY

The state of Michigan was once, and not so many years ago, famous for its great lumber industry. Indeed the industry is still important, but in some districts at least it has assumed a new phase. In addition to the lumber got from the forest, a large quantity is being reclaimed from the beds of rivers.

Imagine our saw mills getting logs and lath wood from the bottom of the St. John river, and you have an illustration of what is being done to some extent in Michigan. A number of well-known Marquette and Menominee lumbermen have organized The Menominee River Improvement Co. We quote:—

Its business will be the recovery of "dead-head" or sunken logs from the beds of the streams. This company, organized only last summer, is operating on the Manistee River, in the lower peninsula. Its equipment for lifting logs consists of a number of flat-bottomed scows on which lifting cranes and small engines are placed for the purpose of hoisting timber from the bottom of the stream.

For a distance of nearly 200 miles the Manistee River is paved with sunken pine, elm, cherry, oak, maple and other kinds of timber. Some of the logs have been under water for forty years. The Manistee company took over 300,000 feet of mixed timber from one deep hole at a bend in the stream last summer. The area worked over was less than 400 feet in extent. It is interesting to note that notwithstanding that a saw log may be submerged for thirty or forty years, disintegration does not ensue until the log is exposed to the air, nearly every timber recovered being found in nearly perfect condition except for a few inches at the ends, where checking is observed.

The operations of the Menominee River Company will cover the Paint Michigamme, Sturgeon, Fence, Deer, Brule, Nett and Little Cedar rivers, all tributary to the larger stream, which, with the Brule, forms a considerable portion of the boundary line between Northern Michigan and Northern Wisconsin. For logs recovered the owners of the timber will be charged at a specified rate per 1,000 feet. Where logs are found bearing the marks of lumber companies not now engaged in operations on the river, the Improvement Company will come into possession of them after a certain length of time unless the owners pay the lifting charges. The profits from this source will amount to a large item, as many millions of feet of timber are in the rivers, bearing the stamp of concerns formerly operating on the streams, while the companies themselves have long ceased to do business and many of the individual owners have either died or have left the state. The submarine logging will be carried on during the spring, summer and fall.

It is worthy of note that contemporaneous with the commencement of submarine logging in Michigan, there is at Muskegon a company whose operations are conducted on similar lines to that of log-lifting. At one time during the palmy days of the pine lumbering on the Muskegon River, there were over one hundred saw-mills located on Muskegon Lake at Muskegon. Slab wood in those days was of no commercial value, and the saw-mill men were put to the necessity of getting rid of this class of refuse at the smallest cost. The slabs were loaded into carts and dumped into the lake, millions of cords being disposed of in this way, until the entire lake bottom was covered with slabs to a depth of twenty-five to thirty feet in places. These slabs are now being recovered from the bottom of the lake and used in the manufacture of lath, which commodity, in keeping with the price of lumber, has reached a high market value.

A cable from Berlin says that "At a conference of the Berlin municipal authorities with the municipal officers of eight suburban towns, including Charlottenburg and Schoeneberg, it was resolved to take the initiatory steps to acquire the Berlin Street Railway Company, which has practically the monopoly of the street railroads of Berlin and its suburbs, and to operate roads upon the joint account of the municipalities referred to."

Montreal's new mayor is a brewer. He defeated a temperance candidate. It is said to have been the French-Canadian vote that settled the question. The Irish-Canadian candidate had influential support, but Mr. Lawrance A. Wilson's Tammany organization and the French vote won the day.

There was good ground for the remark of Brigadier Howell of the Salvation Army immigration department last evening that the people of these provinces should give more attention to the question of securing desirable immigrants. One great need of these provinces is a larger population.

That is a very interesting case before the courts in Hamilton, where the city council is charged with conspiracy in discriminating against non-union shops when purchasing supplies for the city.

An illustration of the vigorous campaign to be carried out by labor leaders in England is found in the announcement that they will send representatives to tour the colonies and get in touch with leaders there.

The clergymen of all denominations in Gloucester county are united in a determined fight against the illegal traffic in liquor. Their efforts will doubtless have a salutary effect.

The threat of a coal miners' strike is again a disturbing factor over the border. This year appears to promise a good deal of unrest in the labor world.

Prince County, P. E. I., has followed the example of Charlottetown and replaced the Scott Act by a strict prohibitory law.

MANUAL TRAINING

(Boston Transcript.)

With the educational authorities of the country, Dr. T. M. Balliet, formerly superintendent of schools in Springfield and now dean of the School of Pedagogy in the University of New York, stands in the first rank. Among the conspicuous features of his distinguished administration in the first named city was the prominence given to the Manual Training High School which is undoubtedly one of the best of this class in the country. It did not receive his favor and support because it was popular, though that was and is undoubtedly true of it, but because he recognized it as a vital factor in the scheme of secondary education under existing conditions. Now, from his new and in some respects loftier and broader point of view, he expands and emphasizes his previous convictions on this subject.

He tells us that three general types of modern high school have developed from the old secondary schools that were purely literary in character and purpose, these types being "the literary, the commercial and the technical or manual training." This is in accordance with the changes that have occurred in our national industrial life. "Now we are a nation of manufacturers and traders, and the foreign army that we have to fear is not an army which carries guns, but an army, especially a German army, which carries tools, and is commanded by captains of industry who have been educated in the great Prussian technical schools. No artificial protection of our markets will permanently avail to guard our industries against the invasion of that army." We must train our coming forces in the tactics of the lathe, the forge and the engine if we would maintain our commercial and industrial standing and integrity. Berlin alone has twenty-eight trade schools of various kinds, attended by over seventy-five thousand students, and the Germans are as thorough in their educational as in their military methods.

But it is no part of his scheme that the manual training high schools should degenerate into mere trade schools. They should be employed for "training directors of industry and that large number of men who come between the engineer and the mechanic." While acquiring these special values he would not have the culture which we associate with these institutions neglected, and there is no reason why it should be. "It is asserted by enthusiastic advocates of manual training that boys who are educated in these schools accomplish very nearly as much in academic subjects as boys in classical schools." They are prepared for college in everything except Greek; they are prepared for engineering schools and lay the foundation for learning certain industrial trades requiring a high degree of skill.

The question may naturally arise as to the ability of the student to attain this dual achievement in the same time that is devoted to classical training alone, and Dr. Balliet undertakes to explain it. The work of the bench and the lathe comes as a welcome relief from constant book work, and time is saved from gymnasium exercise of which boys in the manual training school do not need so much as those whose work is purely sedentary. Then, there is more interest and enthusiasm and even book work receives a more real and practical interpretation from the manual training. It is an old saying that when we would enlist men for service we must appeal to men already busy and the habits of industry and application which are acquired by manual training react wholesomely upon purely academic study. The importance of this subject can hardly be overestimated.

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PHOTOS PHOTOS PHOTOS!

Photos of the Scholars of Victoria and Alexandria Schools can be seen at my studio. Also views of the Launching of the Ludlow. Amateur finishing a specialty.
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AS USUAL.

She stands upon the ladder tall,
Her Christmas wreath all ready;
She holds the nail against the wall,
Prepared to hit it steady.

But hark? what means that awful wail?
Its anguish would affright one—
It simply means she hit a nail,
But it was not the right one.

(Chicago Post.

Capt. Walsh, C. P. R. shore captain, left for Montreal last evening.

Mrs. Eliza Spence, 20 Kennedy street, entertained a number of friends at whist last evening.

VALENTINES.

Comic Valentines, 3 for 1c.
Comic, better grade, 1c. each.
Post Card Valentines, 1c., 2c., and 3c. each.
Fancy Valentines, 1c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 7c. to 15c. each.

MARBLES.

Clay Marbles, 20 for 1c.
Stone Marbles, 14 for 1c.
Glass Marbles, 4 for 1c., 1c., 2c. and 3c. each.

Arnold's Department Store,
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May 1st we will remove to Robertson, Trites & Co.'s old stand, 83 and 85 Charlotte street.

TEMPERANCE A LIVE TOPIC

IT IS AROUSING ATTENTION ALL OVER CANADA.

Sir Frederick Treves Classes Alcohol With Drugs—The Occasional Drinker and the Question of Prohibition.

(Mail and Empire.)

Hardly a week goes by without recording some event that makes temperance a live topic. In Toronto the New Year's vote against the reduction of liquor licenses, and, later, Dr. Torrey's headlong attack upon citizens who cast their ballots on the side of this question that seemed to him wrong, are important instances. In Montreal Archbishop Bruchesi's campaign against intemperance marks the tendency in a city where the liquor trade is under few of the restraints that hamper it in Toronto. Sir Frederick Treves' recent condemnation of alcohol as a poison and Dr. G. Archdall Reid's theories on the subject of inherited alcoholism must be of the greatest interest to temperance men, drunkards and prohibitionists the world over. Sir Frederick Treves' statement must be accorded pride of place, for he is one of the most famous surgeons in the world, and his opinion demands respect from professional men and laymen alike.

Sir Frederick Treves boldly puts alcohol in the same class with drugs, and denies it place with the foods. He warns everybody against its use, and plainly says that the temperate drinker is on a par with the "temperate" user of morphia. Each is taking dreadful chances of having a habit fastened on him which, when confirmed, ends only too surely in physical and mental decay and destruction. That alcohol, in certain guises, may act as a tonic, a restorative, a "bracer," or a "pick-me-up," he does not dispute. But its action is the action of a poison, and although poisons have their important uses, that man would surely be mad who consumed some every day, just to be sociable. This is Sir Frederick Treves' view of the matter, and though he speaks as a man of science, he sees all the dangers in drinking that Gough did.

Dr. Reid, who is accepted by the Medical Board as the foremost British exponent of original views as to the causation of drunkenness and alcoholism, has recently declared that inebriety is a problem of evolution. He says there are two conceivable modes of temperance reform—one elimination of drink and the elimination of the drinker. The latter he terms nature's method. He contends that reformers' methods have failed, and his belief is that alcoholism will be abolished by the death of the drinkers, and by the operation of the law popularly called "the survival of the fittest." Aparallel case he believes to exist among the negroes on the West Coast of Africa. For centuries they have been exposed to malaria which has destroyed millions. Now they are practically immune. The explanation is easy. Repeated and severe attacks of the disease have created a kind of anti-toxin in the blood of the negroes, and this has saved the survivors from degenerating. The same result, Dr. Reid believes, will work out in the case of alcoholism in the event of artificial checks failing.

This eminent authority elaborates his theory at length, and promulgates some other interesting ideas, which we have not space to discuss. Passing on to Archbishop Bruchesi's crusade, inaugurated in a recent pastoral letter to the clergy and communities of Montreal, the vigor and earnestness with which he speaks must be commented on. His Grace never used more forceful language. One passage is as follows:—

"The registers of insane asylums, of prisons and of penitentiaries have been patiently gone over; the records of civil and criminal courts have been honestly studied. Well! the mind is literally stupified when explaining the result of such investigations. The proportion of judicial sentences and sequestrations brought on by the abuse of liquors is such that a disappearance of said abuse occurring, two-thirds of the courts would no longer work, for want of clients, and most of the prisons and asylums would be completely deprived of their inmates, as shown by most correct calculations.

"Everywhere in our dear country, as in other lands, would come a happy regeneration, a recrudescence of physical health and of intellectual and moral vigor, the almost uninterrupted reign of peace, of concord of honesty and of charity. Political economists have asserted that, with temperance, we would also see great public and private prosperity flourish on the whole surface of the globe. Pauperism would be a thing of the past. To save would become an honor, and old age would be provided with shelter, clothing and food. Stoppage of work would be unknown. Strikes would hardly exist. Children would attend school more assiduously instead of fading away in the atmosphere of factories. Fathers of families and young men being no longer ntied by clubs or saloons, would gaily hasten to reach the home in the evening, and mothers and maidens would greet them with a smile or a kind word."

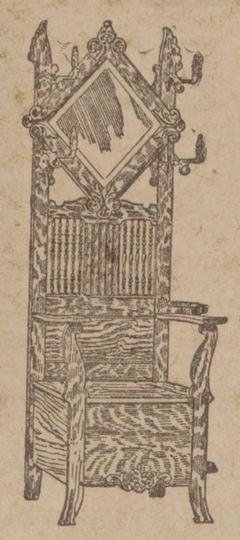
It is a long time since anyone declared that drunkenness was a good thing. It is a long time since anyone lived who was not or did not wish to be a temperate man. There is a consensus on several points which may fairly be set forth as follows:—Drunkenness is, in the drunkard, a disease; it is a crime against his family, and it is a nuisance as regards society. We venture to say that there is no living civilized person who would not abolish drunkenness if he had the power. That the treating habit is an unmitigated nuisance when it is not a curse is a sentiment to which all will subscribe. When we touch the moderate drinker, and the occasional glass of toddy on a cold night, the mug of beer on a holiday, and the bottle of champagne on some extraordinary occasion, we find honest difference of opinion. And so on, as to high license fees, local option, etc, there is little agreement. But the greatest difference of opinion is to be found on this question: Is it right or fair that the occasional drinker who is a temperance man, should be forbidden to drink, because drink is a curse to his unfortunate neighbor? Until this problem is settled, the temperance question we shall have with us.

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