THE EVENING TIMES.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 14, 1907

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AN INDUSTRY RECLAIMED

Not long since the press of St. John was able to announce that the cotton mills of this city, which had been taken over by local investors a few years ago, at a time when they were idle and apparently out of the race, had been converted into a profitable industry. Today it is announced that a voluntary increase of ten per cent in wages has been made by the directors. As this affects some five hundred and fifty employes, it means much for the city.

When Mr. James F. Robertson purchased these mills and set about organizing a local company to operate them, they had been idle some time, many of the windows had been shattered by boys, the plant was antiquated and the help scattered in factory towns on both sides of the border. The new company was formed, as many as possible of the old hands brought back, families being thus reunited, and a plan of gradual reconstruction of the plant was inaugurated. That plan has been successfully carried out, and improvements and enlargements are still being made, and last year the mills paid a dividend.

Today's news comes as a fitting climax to the story of the remarkable reclamation of a St. John industry. Mr. Robertson, Col. Geo. W. Jones, Supt. J. B. Cudlip and all identified with this transformation have the greatest reason to congratulate themselves upon the success achieved, while the citizens generally may well rejoice that this industry, with so large a pay roll, is in a flourishing condition. The products of these factories go all over Canada, and prove the adaptability of St. John as a centre for manufacturing industries.

HUMAN FAILURES

Any citizen who knows his town is familiar with a certain number of persons who, through intemperance and indolence, have become utterly worthless as members of the community, and who are to some extent a burden, either upon their relatives or upon the general public. The type may be recognised by the observant eye along Union street or around King Square, and in other places about the city. Here is a strong young man, who is supported chiefly by his parents or sisters. Yonder is a husband whose wife bows beneath the burden of family support. And there are others who are practically homeless, but who continue to subsist in order that they may drink.

The community knows these persons, and occasionally reads, perhaps with very little interest, that one or another of them has figured in the police court. They are generally harmless, so far as vicious or criminal acts are concerned, and therefore the public does not concern itself about them. They are permitted to go to the devil in their own way. Occasionally one drops out of the ranks, the word "failure" written large across his life, and there are few or none to mourn.

It would be unjust to say that these men go down without any remonstrance or pleading on the part of friends. But after they reach a certain stage it appears to be taken for granted that further effort is useless. Perhaps this is not surprising, when one considers how shabbily the well-meaning friend is frequently used by men who have surrendered the better part of their manhood to a depraved appetite.

But has society done all its duty when it merely remonstrates? Should not coercion be sometimes applied to save a man from himself? The appetite for liquor does not explain everything. There are fellows who plead that they are slaves to liquor when they are really too lazy to work. If they and the men who are real slaves to liquor were arrested when found drunk, and were sent to a farm where they would find work to do and no liquor to drink for a few months, their manhood might be restored. This method is adopted to reclaim petty criminals, and why not an equal effort to reclaim men who are less depraved, but who are also a burden on the community and a source of sorrow to their relatives and friends?

In their search for a method of dealing with persons convicted in the courts of Toronto, the mayor of that city, with the inspector of prisons and charities, went last week to Cleveland, Ohio, and found there the farm system working admirably. A Toronto paper says:

"The Toronto delegation visited Cleveland's farm colony and were greatly impressed by the manner in which prisoners were treated. They have fresh air and healthy work in addition to the best moral influences, and although the colony has only been in existence for three years, the results have been so splendid that the Cleveland people are willing to swear by it. The farm consists of 2,000 acres, about ten miles from the city, and some ten miles farther out is a farm of 285 acres, where homeless and friendless boys are cared for and trained up to be respectable citizens. A further part of the scheme is the juvenile court, which was established in Cleveland three years ago. The whole system works harmoniously, and Dr. Smith, after a thorough investigation, came away with the impression that it would be to the advantage of Toronto to copy many of its ideas. The probation system is a portion of the plan and the criminal records of Ohio, or rather of the districts where this plan is in force, have decreased so greatly in the past two or three years, that those who are following the trend of events cannot but think that the new system is to be credited with the improvement. At any rate Cleveland would have nothing else now, and it is very likely that the mayor will report a recommendation before long for the adoption of a like system in this city."

A system similar to this, for the treatment of chronic inebriates and drunken lazy-folk would relieve the streets of St. John of many walking advertisements of the failure of our social system, and would beyond doubt restore to their manhood and to lives of usefulness not a few who are now well along the path that leads to utter failure in life, and to a miserable end.

THE BULGE IN WHEAT

When the stock markets are dull, what are called the commodity markets not infrequently attract the attention of speculators. At the present time wheat is the centre of interest. The sensational rise in Chicago yesterday followed a somewhat rapid advance for some weeks past. The somewhat gloomy crop news gave the speculators encouragement to turn from Wall street stocks to the allurements of the wheat. Since the reckoning of March 14th. on the stock market, business there has been extremely dull, but July wheat in that period has gone up from 78 1-8 to a dollar. Cotton has also advanced. There has been heavy trading in the wheat market and on the cotton exchange. Speculation, therefore, has not collapsed, but has turned into new channels. The public has not been much interested in wheat for a couple of years, but with nothing doing in Wall Street the wheat market, especially in view of discouraging crop news, looked very tempting and the public rushed in. The New York Evening Post, commenting on the transfer of attention from the stock to the commodity markets, points out that this is no new thing, and also that the two markets are seldom very active at the same time without disaster to the speculators. We quote:—

"In the majority of seasons, speculators crowded out of one market, because it no longer 'moves' promptly, go in search of another which does. For this purpose, something in existing conditions which at least suggests a possible change in values is necessary. After the rich men's panic and consequent stagnation of 1903, Wall Street itself trooped after Sully to bid up prices for the deficient cotton crop. Stocks were abandoned in the summer of 1901 to speculate in corn. Leiter's extraordinary wheat speculation of 1898 might not have been possible but for the curb put upon Stock Exchange speculation by the Spanish war.

"It will naturally be asked whether speculation for the rise ever occurs simultaneously in the market for stocks and for commodities. At times it has done so, and generally with bad results. One instance was the spring of 1895, when speculators, released from fear of a breakdown in the treasury, began simultaneously to 'bull' stocks and wheat. The buyers of stocks had to readjust their reckoning before the summer was over. Even when circumstances favor a coincident rise in stocks and commodities, something must be said for the supply of capital. To that there is a limit, as certain distinguished financiers learned, when they were conducting a boom in stocks, in the face of last autumn's land and mine speculation."

The statement that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will today place before the imperial conference a scheme for a fast inter-imperial steamship service, backed by the governments interested, is one of the most important announcements made in recent years in relation to imperial trade. If adopted it will do much to revolutionize traffic, and draw into closer sympathy the far-stretching areas that make up the British empire.

The statement of Mr. W. S. Fisher that more lower province manufacturing houses should establish branches in the west is worthy of attention. The western market is rapidly growing, and freight rates do not bar out the products of factories from this part of Canada.

The proposed new school building on the Weldon lot is greatly needed, and will relieve a congestion that the compulsory attendance law would have made more acute.

The Lemieux labor disputes law will have another test, this time in Montreal, where the experience of New York shipping interests is being duplicated by a general strike of 'longshoremen.

To the great disappointment of some politicians, the survey of the route of the proposed St. John Valley Railway will be begun in a very short time.

The decision to publish an extended report of the deliberations of the imperial conference is a wise one. The book will be one of great present and historic value.

The school board would like to see flags on the school buildings, but fears nothing can be done this year. That is unfortunate.

The truant officer has set about his work with intelligence and vigor. His report proves the need of his services.

A few days ago one of the representative oarsmen of Canada, a member of the Don Rowing Club, of Toronto, was in the city and made a close examination of several eight oared shells in Harlem River club houses that have been re-rigged for octuple shell rowing; that is, each man rows with two sculls instead of the time honored sweep. He stated that the Dons intended to row a senior eight in the national regatta at Philadelphia on August 10, and the following week would be seen at Jamestown in their-city octuple scull race. Other active clubs in Canada, the Argonauts, of Toronto, for example, are preparing to make an unusual number of entries this year, both at Philadelphia and Jamestown.—N. Y. Herald.

Stores open till 8 p. m. St. John, N. B., May 14, 1907.

Read Harvey's Big 1-2 Page Ad

on Page 3 of this issue; it tells about the

Grand Trade Extension Sale

To open FRIDAY next at 8.30. Make out your list of Clothing and Furnishing wants and be on hand Friday to get bargains; brand new 1907 wearing apparel.

J. N. HARVEY, TAILORING AND CLOTHING Opera House Block.

It's Surprising

the way low shoes are selling in spite of the cold backward weather, it shows that this is certainly a low shoe year. We have just opened a

Man's Velour Calf Blucher Oxford at $3.50

on the new style medium toe swing last, and goodyear welted. There's nothing better in Canada at the price. See them.

FOOT FITTERS **McRobbie** 94 KING STREET

Don't take chances, but have your house wired by competent workmen. Give us a trial.

HIRAM WEBB, Electrical Contractor, 4 Church Street, Room 5. Orders taken at J. H. Noble's, 25 King Square. 'Phone 39.

We keep in stock a full line of the Celebrated Sherwin-Williams Mixed Paints, in 45 different colors and shades. Send for a color card and select your shade.

W. D. BASKIN, 267 King St., 211 Charlotte St., West

FRESH BUTTERMILK

by the glass, gallon or barrel, delivered to your address for ten cents per gallon, in perfectly clean vessels.

CREAM, CREAMERY BUTTER, of the choicest quality, at the

ST. JOHN CREAMERY, 92 King St.

Call in and see our place and the way we do things. Special attention given to cleanliness in handling our goods.

'PHONE 1432.

One Reason Why

you can save money on your Clothes and Boots, here at "The Quality Clothes Shop," is because this is an ECONOMIC ALLY conducted store for economical people, and all prices are accordingly less than like quality merchandise can be had at expensively conducted stores. We'll prove it if you come here and look at our Spring Suits at $6.75 to $15.75. Overcoats $7.50 to $13.75.

C. B. PIDGEON,

Corner Main and Bridge Sts.

North End.

Clothing Tailoring Boots

YOUR AD. HERE

Would be read by thousands every evening

Store open till 9 p. m. Tuesday, May 14, 1907.

$1.65

A Ladies' Dongola laced boot, patent tip, extension sole, military heel, overall backstrap, half sizes, 2 1-2 to 7.

$1.50

A Misses' Dongola laced boot patent tip, extension sole, spring heel, overall backstrap, half sizes, 11 to 2.

PERCY J. STEEL, : Foot Furnisher,

519-521 Main St. Successor to Mr. Wm. Young.

Grey Cottons, from 5c. yard up.
White Cottons, from 6 1-2c. yard up.
40 inch White Lawns, from 10c. yard up.
Hamburg Trimmings and Torchon Laces.

A. B. WETMORE, Agent Globe Laundry. 59 Garden St.

THE OLD MILL

(Thomas Dunn English.)

Here from the brow of the hill I look,
Through a lattice of boughs and leaves,
On the old gray mill with its gambrel roof,
And the moss on its rotting eaves.
I hear the clatter that jars its walls,
And the rushing water's sound,
And I see the black floats rise and fall,
As the wheel goes slowly round.

I rode there often when I was young,
With my grist on the horse before,
And talked with Nelly, the miller's girl,
As I waited my turn at the door.
And while she tossed her ringlets brown,
And flirted and chatted so free,
The wheel might stop, or the wheel might go,
It was all the same to me.

'Tis twenty years since last I stood
On the spot where I stand today,
And Nelly is wed, and the miller is dead,
And the mill and I are gray.
But both, till we fall into ruin and wreck,
To our fortune of toil are bound;
And the man goes and the stream flows,
And the wheel moves slowly around.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

Willie—"Ma, can people leave parts of themselves in different places?"

Ma—"No, dear. Why?"

Willie—"Well, Mr. Jiggs said he was going to the Riviera for his lungs."

* * *

NEARLY READY.

"Now, my good fellow,," said Mr. S. to a young man who had come about the cochman's situation, "now, my good fellow, you seem to be very suitable, but there is one thing I omitted to mention. Have you a wife? for I prefer that my coachman should be married."

"Na, sir," said the man, his face falling, "na, I haena a wife, but," and he brightened up, "but I've ane lookit oot, sir."

* * *

DELETERIOUS EFFECTS.

Visitor—"And did your brother show any of the deleterious effects of drinking?"

Tonal—"Ay, sir, he cot tem ferry bad aboot a monts ago."

Visitor—What shape did his eccentricities assume?"

Tonal—"No, sir, he titna see nosing; put tey fount him in ta byre kissing ta coo, ant telling 'er he wass going to reformt, an' mak a leddy off' er.—The Bailie.

* * *

NO DIFFERENCE TO HIM.

"Oh, thank you," exclaimed an elderly lady to a laborer who surrendered his seat in a crowded tramcar—"thank you very much!"

"That's orl right, mum," was the rejoinder. As the lady sat down the chivalrous laborer added—"Wot I ses is a man never ort to let a woman stand. Some men never get up unless she's pretty—but you see, mum, it don't make no difference to me!"

SCRIBBLING IN PUBLIC PLACES

(Civic Bulletin, Newport, R. I.)

The student of history, seeking for modern parallels in the political, social, and economic life of the past, can not fail to be impressed by the intensely modern aspects of life among the Romans of the First century A. D. The social and industrial problems and the life and thought of that time are much more like those of today than the life of our own ancestors during the middle ages. For example, writing upon walls was a prevalent habit in antiquity—a habit which may be accounted for by the use of the sharp-pointed stylus with wax tablets—and the remains of graffiti (scribblings) found at Rome, Pompeii, and other places indicate that the temptation of the Roman to use the stylus upon the polished stucco of the walls was fully as great as that of the people of today to use their lead pencils or fountain pens upon the freshly painted surface of a fence or on the marble and granite blocks of a public building. Scratches and scribblings of all kinds, catch phrases, couplets, rough sketches of persons and things, are found on the walls and pillars in the Roman cities and the saying:

"Fools' names like their faces
Are always seen in public places."

was as true in ancient times as it is today. It has been conjectured that many of these graffiti, to judge from the height at which they are found above the floor, were the work of boys and girls, while others, doubtless, were made by older people possessed by the same mania for scribbling.

A walk through our own streets convinces us that there are many defacers of public property living among us. The writer recently noticed on a newly painted fence bits of arithmetic sums, names of people, and rude sketches and caricatures all written with pencil and charcoal, and as if that were not enough, long wavy scrolls had been marked back and forth over the whole extent of the fence. As this was in the neighborhood of school buildings, it was evidently the work of children on their way to and from school. But the children are not the only guilty ones. A walk along the cliffs will furnish plenty of evidence on this point. The autographs of tourists are to be found on steps, gateways and the marble blocks of walls, and one is tempted to quote the well known graffito preserved at Rome—

"Truly 'tis wonderful, wall, that you have
not fallen in ruins,
Forced without murmur to bear the taint
of so many hands."

It is difficult to find a motive for such wilful defacement of the property of others. Surely there can be no respect for the rights of the individual or the state in the mind of one who thus injures what is not his own, and the asthetic sense must be as dull as the moral in the person who fails to see that such injury detracts from the cleanliness and beauty of this city. We can not emphasize too strongly, in the teaching of our children, a due regard for the property rights of others, and an appreciative care for civic beauty. With the coming of spring, and the freshening and repainting of houses and fences, let us hope that greater consideration on the part of old and young alike may put an end to this disgraceful habit of writing in public places.

Chas. Smith (colored), who says he hails from Halifax, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of a number of thefts. These include a raincoat belonging to Capt. E. G. Evans, of the schooner Pardon G. Thomson, a shot gun and twenty-three cartridges, the property of Harry Spinger, of the dredge New Dominion, and seven suits of oilskins from Sand Point slip, belonging to Messrs Connors, Ring, Cobham, Wiley and Lee.

WALL PAPER.

We still have a good assortment of Wall Papers at 3c., 4c., 5c., to 20c. Roll, best patterns are going fast.

Lace Curtains, 22c. to $2.10 pair.
Window Shades, 15c. to 60c. each.
Curtain Poles, 25 and 35c.
Brass Sash Rods, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
Curtain Muslins.

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83-85 Charlotte street.
Telephone, 1765.

To Prospective Brides and Grooms.

Are you going into housekeeping? If so, let us furnish your home, as we can save you money by doing your shopping here. We make a specialty of furnishing new homes.

Stylish Furniture, Carpets, English Linoleums, Floorcloths, Lace Curtains, Blinds, etc., at Lowest Prices.

Amland Bros., Ltd.

FURNITURE AND CARPET DEALERS,

19 Waterloo Street.

Electric Lamps,

Shades and Fixtures.
A Full Assortment.

The VAUGHAN ELECTRIC CO.,

94 GERMAIN ST. Limited

SING LEE,

532 Main Street, North End.
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Careful hand work, perfect satisfaction. Fine Shirt and Collar work. Will collect and deliver promptly. Try me.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.



The great Uterine Tonic, and only safe effectual Monthly Regulator on which women can depend. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, $1, No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, $3; No. 3, for special cases, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO ONT. (formerly Windsor)

Hieatt's Hygienic Milk Bread

is made of the highest quality flour and other absolutely pure and healthful ingredients. Milk is used instead of water. These are combined with my experience and the result is a perfect loaf. Its crust is light and crisp, its texture fine. It is healthful, nourishing, digestible. Children thrive on it. Every loaf labeled Hieatt's Hygienic Milk Bread. Ask your grocer for it.

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Ladies' Patent Leather Oxfords

AT ALL PRICES

That $1.75, Patent Blucher Tie Shoe, dull kid top, ladies' sizes, 2 1-2 to 7, is a bigger favorite than ever. The same in girls', sizes 11 to 2, spring heel, $1.60.

Patent Chrome Colt Button Oxfords, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, C, D and E widths.

Patent Chrome Colt Gibson Ties, $3.50, $4.00, C, D and E widths.

Patent Chrome Colt Blucher Oxfords, $2.50, $3.50, C, D and E widths.

These shoes are selected from a few of the best American and Canadian factories and we have never heard a complaint of a single pair.

FRANCIS & VAUGHAN,

10 King Street.

Open evenings until 8.30.

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JEWELERS ETC.,

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J. E. QUINN, City Market. Telephone 636.

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in relation to the

Handling of Bread.

—o—

Did you ever consider how many times a loaf is handled after leaving the oven . . ?

WHITE CLOVER BREAD

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