The Evening Times.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 30, 1907.

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THE EVENING TIMES,
THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

New Brunswick's Independent newspapers.

These newspapers advocate:
British connection.
Honesty in public life.
Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion.

No graft!
No deals!

"The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine, The Maple Leaf forever."

A GROWING CONVICTION

A glance through publications just received shows how generally the subject of technical education is attracting public attention in Canada.

In the first issue of The New Brunswicker, the new magazine published at St. Martins, N. B., Mr. W. Frank Hatheway points out that the fisherman, the farmer, the mechanic and the miner lie at the base of the country's prosperity, and declares that for their benefit a complete national system of agricultural colleges and technical high schools is needed, so that they may be able to compete in the old world with the products of our great rival, the United States. Mr. Hatheway quotes the Emperor of Germany as follows:—"I want to put technical high schools in the foreground—their tasks are not only technical, but also social. Our best families are beginning to send their sons into technical careers."

At the annual banquet of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Toronto last Thursday night, the lieutenant-governor, Sir Mortimer Clark, said he felt very much pleasure to find that a paper was read to the convention on the subject of technical education. "You all know," went on his honor, "what a very great deal of success amongst the German manufacturers has been the result of technical education to the young in that country. You know that the result has been to give in some branches of manufactures a very great pre-eminence. In Great Britain and here, too, we have suffered from lack of technical education." His honor recommended greater interest in this subject.

Mr. James A. Emery, of New York, addressing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association on Industrial Education, earnestly advocated a complete system. "In this point in Canadian national life," he said, "determine not only to manufacture products, but also to make men; not only to build up industries, but to create mechanics to sustain and perpetuate them. Otherwise as Canada grows in industry she will become dependent upon the alien, upon the immigration of skilled artisans." Mr. Emery urged the association to impress upon the Canadian government the fact that in establishing industrial education it would not only be acting for the profit of the manufacturer, but for the development of Canadian citizenship.

These illustrations show how rapidly the feeling grows that Canada must devote a larger share of attention to this branch of education, so essential to successful competition in the industrial and commercial world.

THE ORIENTAL PROBLEM

Evidently we must change our views in one respect with regard to the orientals in British Columbia. We have been led to look upon oriental labor as "cheap labor" that was making it impossible for the white man to live in the country. This view has been encouraged by the members of western labor organizations. But another observer, the deputy minister of labor, has been on the ground. A Vancouver despatch to the Montreal Star says:—

"Mr. W. L. M. King, the dominion deputy minister of labor, after studying the Oriental labor question, declares that Orientals are not employed because they are cheap, but they have superseded the whites in saw mills and like work because of their sobriety and efficiency. He found some Chinese employed in saw mills at wages of four dollars a day."

The same despatch states that Mr. Owyang King of the Chinese legation at Washington visited Vancouver to look into the case of his countrymen. We quote again:—

"Mr. Owyang King said that while here he had been studying the conditions, and he found that the bulk of the people had nothing to say against his countrymen. They were invaluable in the market as domestic servants, mill hands, etc., and were getting good wages. The lowest sum paid for any work was $1.50, while the majority of them get $2.50 and many $4.00 and $4.50 as mill hands. They were preferred to whites because they never laid off, and were faithful in their work while whites could not be relied upon from one day to another. He was certain that the rough element were responisble for the riots, and not the better class of workmen."

It would appear from these statements that the orientals are not cheapening labor to the extent some persons would have us believe. Let us do them this justice.

But there is, of course, another and far more serious aspect of the case. If the influx of people from the far east should continue on a large scale they would not merely be the laborers of the province. They would share in all its business activities and build up in that part of Canada an alien community entirely out of sympathy with Canadian ideals. The effect would prove disastrous. Canada can in this period of great development absorb a large amount of foreign labor, and if it cannot get the best it must take what is offered; but it must protect itself against a lowering of the standards of national and social life which would result from a wholesale immigration of orientals, whether from Japan, China or India. An exclusion act is not called for at this stage, but certainly there must be a check to the influx of undesirables from the orient as well as from Europe.

THE PULP WOOD QUESTION

An Ottawa despatch to the Toronto Mail and Empire says it is expected that at the next session of parliament a measure to prevent the export of pulpwood from Canada will be adopted. It says the matter has been forced upon the attention of the government, which is now convinced that action should be taken. The despatch further states that in anticipation of such action the pulp trade will shortly meet to discuss the matter and take counsel with the government.

It may be doubted if at the coming session a prohibitory measure will be adopted. Large interests are involved, and hasty action in such cases is not customary. No doubt the question will come up, and preliminary steps will be taken; but the subject is too large to be disposed of without careful enquiry. Canadian forests must be protected from the inroads of American pulp and paper makers, but vested interests cannot be ignored. It is doubtful if the government has been able as yet to formulate a comprehensive and satisfactory measure to submit to parliament. But the public will welcome the assurance that the matter is being seriously considered. The drain upon this one of Canada's resources is becoming too great, and must be checked with as little delay as possible. American capital is being invested very freely in Canadian forests, and especially so in the province of New Brunswick. The Times some time since observed that the general public do not appreciate the real extent of such investments, or the possible effect upon the future of our lumber and pulp industries.

If a New York despatch is at all near the mark in its references to President Roosevelt, Wall Street will have another spasm. Referring to several addresses to be delivered by the President on his tour west, the despatch says:—"The President will not only reiterate his policy in regard to trusts and show his intention to follow it to the end, but he will also sound a note of warning as to the condition of the country. He will refer to the history of Rome, and show that a close parallel may be drawn between its economic situation in its later days and the state of affairs in the United States at the present moment. It is said he will argue that the railroads' abuses are already a menace to the republic and that they must be restrained. He will declare for federal control, and will strongly recommend that this be applied."

Hon. Dr. Pugsley has found another opportunity to repeat the remarks he made at Fairville. There seems little doubt that when the house meets he will supplement that speech, which the Sun this morning says "is destined to become famous in Canadian political history," by an exhaustive enquiry into the source of all campaign funds, grit and tory, in the last federal elections. Nothing less should be expected of him.

The Montreal Witness has this very interesting political item:— "A letter addressed by the secretary of the Central Conservative Executive in Montreal, inviting the members of the party to attend a private meeting of the leaders in the county of Drummond, reveals the fact that ex-Chief Justice Sir Alexandre Lacoste is president of the committee."

The Carleton Sentinel, in a provincial election forecast, places 22 seats on the government side, 2 opposition and 22 doubtful. Sunbury is the only county it places as certain to be in the opposition column. The doubtful and opposition columns should be enlarged.

This astonishing news comes from Lyons, France, under date of Sept. 26th:—"The newspapers here today announced that a local inventor had discovered a method of transmitting electrical energy long distances by wireless telegraphy."

The Rev. W. Carlisle, of London, denies the charge of the Trades and Labor Congress at Winnipeg that the Church Army immigrants are wastrels, jail birds and strike breakers. Their only fault, he says, is misfortune.

A London cable says that the Hon. L. P. Brodeur states that he has discovered that the English people are practically unanimous in their approval of the general principle of the All-Red Route.

There is reason to anticipate that if no further outbreaks occur in British Columbia the restriction of oriental immigration may be accomplished by friendly negotiations and without much delay.

Three by-elections will be held on Oct. 29th. The result will be announced just before Thanksgiving Day, and somebody's turkey will have a poor flavor.

The men of Wall Street have been listening to strange, new doctrine. The Bishop of London said to them:—Stewardship, not ownership, is God's command for every one of us."

EFFECT OF FEMALE SUFFRAGE

(Montreal Star)

If we are going to turn our schools wholly over to the ladies we shall rob the rising generation of boys of an influence in the upbuilding of manly character which cannot well be overestimated. Our fathers had it, and so did we, though to a lesser degree. To put before the growing boy as the person to whom to look up in the matter of education of knowledge, of conduct, a woman—no matter how clever—is to give him a ladylike ideal which will either weaken his character on the side of the manly virtues or lead him to revolt against authoritative leadership as represented by his school mistress.

Stores open till 8 p. m. St. John, Sept 30th. 1907.

$10.00 Raincoats,

SALE PRICE, NOW $6.98.

We have decided to clear three lines of men's $10.00 Combination Raincoats and Fall Top Coats AT SIX NINETY EIGHT. Putting the three lines together there are twenty coats and every size from 36 to 44. A great chance to get one of these popular coats just at the time you want it.

Don't miss them. Call today.

$10.00 Raincoats, Sale Price, $6.98.

See our Underwear, Hats, and Gloves.

J. N. HARVEY, TAILORING and CLOTHING, 199 and 207 Union St.

SMALL FEET

Ladies with small feet, that is, wearing size 13 to 2 boots, will be glad to learn that we now have a boot that will please them.

This boot is made of a nice smooth dongola, dull calf top, fast color eyelets, patent tip, back-strap, nice weight walking sole and military heel—in short, just such a boot as they want—nothing of the school girl style about it.

The Price, $2.50 Per Pair.

Another Supply

We have just received another shipment of those LOW HEEL boots so deservedly popular with y oung girls. These are made of good-wearing dongola, blucher pattern a nd patent tipped. There's nothing better to be had at the price .. ..$2.25.

FOOT FITTERS **McRobbie** 94 KING STREET

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Big Discount Sale

—AT—

The FLOODS CO. Ltd.

31 and 33 King Street?

Every department special discounts are offered. Sterling Silver, Cut Glass, English and French China, Framed Pictures, Stationery, Soaps, etc.

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Never come your way when you go to your grocer and buy a loaf of Scotch Dietetic Bread.

The reason why Scotch Dietetic Bread is better than any other is it is just like your own make.

Try a loaf—Sold by all Grocers.

Fresh rolls every morning.

THE SCOTCH DIETETIC BAKERY. J. R. IZZARD, Prop.

Conti's Castile Soap.

The very highest quality of Castile. Nothing better.

10c. and 15c. Pieces.

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THE WHITE DAIRY, 38 Sydney St.

Have you ever tried our Jersey Milk and Cream? We have five teams in the city in our retail trade, so can leave at your door early every morning. Give us a trial for Pure Milk and Cream; also, Creamery Butter and Hennery Eggs.

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Store open till 9 p. m. Monday, September 30, 1907.

Since Wednesday evening many people have learned we could supply their footwear Needs.

Come this evening and see for Yourself . . . . .

PERCY J. STEEL, FOOT FURNISHER. 519-521 Main Street.

SUCCESSOR TO WM. YOUNG

Do you want White Shaker Flannels?

We Have Them Now from 9c yard up.

Flannelette Waistings in Stripes and Plaids.

A. B. Wetmore, Shaker Blankets 59 Garden St

ALL ABOARD

Said the boarding-house keeper, "Ah, me!
I should love to sail over the sea,
But I never can go on the ocean, and so
I must always a land lady be.

"Though this boarding-house may be my pride,
It is not like a ship on the tide,
Yet I notice today there is one stowaway
Right here, on the star-boarder side."
—J. Adair Strawson, in Harper's Weekly.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

HELPING IT GROW.

Clarence was discovered sprinkling water upon baby's head.

"What in the world are you doing?" cried his mother.

"Tryin' to make the hair sprout," explained Clarence.

* * *

USED THEM AT HOME.

Minister—Wouldn't you like to come and be my little boy, William?

Willie (emphatically)—No, sir.

Minister—And why not?

Wille—'Cause ma says you get about twenty pairs of slippers every Christmas.

* * *

THE SAME THING.

Teacher—Yes, children, there's a beautiful thought in the proverb, "When you put your hand to the plow don't look back," Sammy, I fear you are not paying attention. Repeat the proverb for me.

Sammy—When you get's to plowin' don't rubber.

* * *

WHAT SHE WANTED.

Little Ruth had been told not to talk at the table, except to ask for anything she wanted to eat.

"Papa, didn't you say I could have anything I wanted if I asked for it?" asked Ruth.

"Yes, what is it?" replied her father.

"I want to talk," murmured Ruth.

* * *

HE PROVIDED ALL THINGS.

Teacher—Thomas, what are your boots made of?

Thomas—They're made of leather.

Teacher—Right; where does the leather come from?

Thomas—From the ox.

Teacher—Yes; then what animal supplies you with boots and shoes?

Thomas—My father.

* * *

HOPED SHE WOULDN' NOTICE.

Some one had given Tommy a little pocket compass. His teacher was carefully explaining the different points.

"See," said she; "you have the north in front of you, the east to your right and the west to your left. Now what have you behind?"

Tommy pondered for a moment; then he frowned.

"There," said he "I, just knew some one would see that patch, but mother says I must wear these trousers for a month yet."

HANNAH INSPECTS THE TOWN

Editor Times:

Hannah's father was a sea captain, so she made many voyages around the world before our engagement ring circled her finger. She has been somewhat indifferent about going into town. Hannah, after reading the paper the other night, said:—"St. John may not be as large as London, England, but there seems more ado—winter port, dredging, manifold meetings of boards, etc. It must be an ideal city."

We put our horse in stable near the Marsh Bridge and started up town. I led, the fourteen children, two and two, then Hannah at the rear. An officer told us processions are not allowed on the sidewalk. We took the middle of the street. Hannah said the middle was not as good as the country roads, yet a great improvement on the sidewalks.

We reached King Square, were going cross the grass to a seat, but a policeman told us the grass was reserved for dogs—the square looked that way. We went around and found two benches, labeled "For Ladies Only." These were occupied by gentlemen, who wore a dead, calm expression. Hannah said they were, likely, senators, and would never move again. At the next seat the policeman, who shadowed us, said: "This seat is strictly reserved for men, you must not rest here." We went over to Arnold's department store, where we received royal treatment. Hannah remarked: Noah's ark is not in it for variety—good and cheap.

We went to the water front; I wanted to cross on the ferry, but Hannah was afraid the Ludlow might be on. I assured her the Ludlow did not carry any plebians now—she is in the reserve fleet to carry "extinguished" citizens and visitors, but Hannah protested that the harbor was too deep for safety. She said the bottom must be scraped out of it. I asked her what she thought of the city. She said it recalled Constantinople—not so imposing or impressive — but dogs and smells. Hannah says for me to reserve, and tell again of our various experiences.

"Buckwheat," she said, "you are like many people, you think you are 'the only pebble on the beach,' there are so many on the shore of the ocean of life, one or many do not count."

Yours,

BUCKWHEAT.

HERE'S A CURE FOR THE DRINK HABIT

Oregon is introducing the most novel liquor law of them all. Its basis is publicity. Many men drink and don't care who knows it, others, particularly young men in positions of trust who have the drink habit, try to conceal it. In Oregon, before a man may buy liquor at any place where it is sold, he must take out a license which costs him $5 a year. Unless he has this document the bartender will under no conditions serve him a drink. Also, every six months the names of those to whom licenses have been issued are printed in the papers, so that the bartenders and all others interested may know just who are the drinkers in the community severe penalties await any who fail to observe this statute. The advantages of such a law are easily seen, and while many of the younger may avoid it by moving from the state, it will affect many who cannot do so for business or other reasons.

FALL AND WINTER COATS.

Ladies' Heavy Coats, $3.90, $5.40, $5.90, $6.50, $7.50 to $12.00.

Ladies' Showerproof Coats, $5.00, $6.25, to $12.00.

Children's Cloth Coats, $1.50, $1.90, $2.25 to $5.00.

Children's Bear Coats, $2.75, $3.15 to $4.25.

Children's Bonnets, 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., to $2.50.

Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear. Special values.

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Telephone 1765.

Special Sale of

MIRRORS

We inaugurate a special sale of MIRRORS and while the assortment is limited, early shoppers should be early on hand. Sale prices are from

$2.75 UP TO $16.00,

And Are Rare Bargains.

AMLAND BROS. Ltd.

Furniture and Carpet Dealers

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CREAM, MILK, BUTTER, EGGS BUTTERMILK, HONEY.

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Note the St. John Creamery wagons—no slipshod methods there, all clean, sanitary, and built for the delivery man's convenience.

Here is reflected the inside workings of the most up-to-date creamery in Canada, where cleanliness is paramount.

We ask you to try our goods.

The St. John Creamery, 92 King St.

SALT

Ex S. S. Mantinea, due Sept. 21st:—

12,000 bags LIVERPOOL COARSE.

300 bags LIVERPOOL FINE.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

GANDY & ALLISON

16 North Wharf. Telephone 264

We wish to call attention to the remarkable values in

Women's Laced Boots

now showing in our window at

$1.50, $1.75

$2.00, $2.25

In face of the sharp advance in cost of footwear, we are able to give greater values than ever before.

Now is the time to buy, as these goods cannot be duplicated at the prices.

Many styles to select from, including college cuts, with large eyelets, Blucher cuts and Balmorals. Made with Cuban heels, medium heels and low broad heels.

Open evenings until 8.30.

FRANCIS & VAUGHAN,

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JEWELERS ETC.,

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PICKLING CUCUMBERS, SMALL PICKLING ONIONS, Cauliflower, Green Tomatoes, Peppers, Rock Cranberries, High Bush Cranberries, Crab Apples, Sweet Corn, Sweet Potatoes, Ripe Tomatoes, Celery, Lettuce, Radish, New Parsley.

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

PORK PRODUCTS

BACON Breakfast, Long Roll.

HAMS Small Medium

CAKE LARD, 3s.
SAUSAGES,
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