

THE EVENING TIMES, ST. JOHN, N.B., SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1909

9

THE PRUDENTIAL

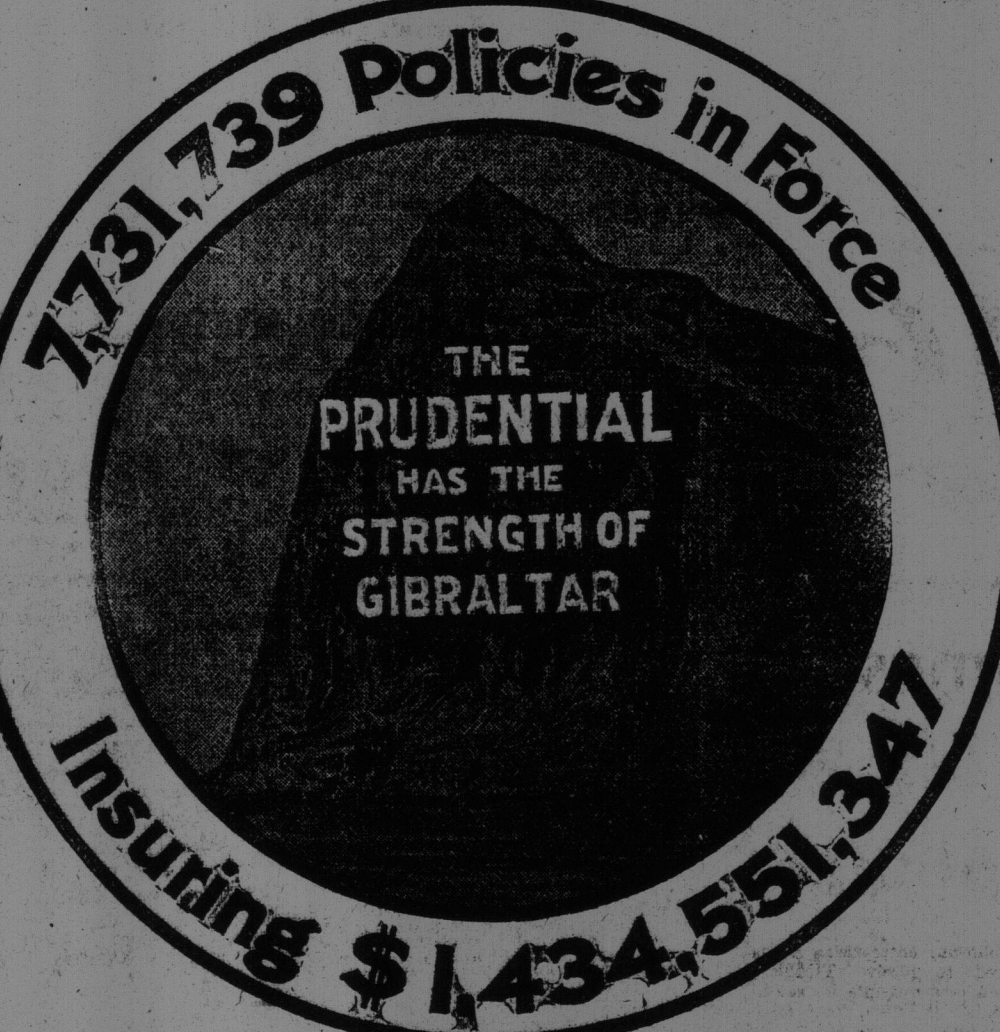
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They have a most vital story
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PRESENCE OF SOLDIERS QUIETS STRIKING MINERS AT GLACE BAY

At Present the Mining Town Resembles a Western Mining Camp, With Every-
one Armed to the Teeth—Coal Company Increased its Output Yesterday.

Glance Bay, N. S., July 9.—Everything is quiet at Glance Bay, so far as outward appearances indicate, but there are a hundred little frictions not brought to the notice of the public. Those combined, make the situation look less bright than it might otherwise appear, but there is now no cause for disturbance in Glance Bay. The soldiers are here, but up to a late hour this evening no arrangements have been made for their distribution. Some are at the collieries doing patrol duty and those with those in camp, are having a sort of picnic except that they are confined strictly to the limits of the camp. This afternoon the coal company officials were in consultation with Colonel Wadmore. Arrangements, while not given out, have doubtless been made for their distribution.

If you happen to see a man with a protrusion on his hip, you need not jump at the conclusion that he has a flask of liquor in his hip pocket. More than likely it is a seven shooter, for all the available revolvers in the town have been bought up. Not only have the small arms been all purchased, but the large consignment of Enfield rifles, condemned by the government and sent to Glance Bay a few months ago to be sold at private sale, have all been purchased. People are evidently feeling secure on account of the knowledge that they are well protected personally. The employees of the coal company all carry firearms. The police, numbering nearly 1,000, have the little instruments in their pockets, and lastly the militia is here with all sorts and kinds of shooting irons, ranging in size from revolvers to machine guns.

PROVES NERVILINE CURES CHRONIC SCIATICA

Solemn Statement of a Well Known
Newark Merchant Establishes That
Sciatica Can Be Cured Quickly.

It was four years ago I first was attacked by sciatica. The pains came and went, and at first were not severe. I took no precautions against relapse and the conditions grew permanent. Severe grinding pains like points of steel being forced through my flesh, affected my left side. I became almost a cripple, and on a damp or stormy day was afraid to leave the house.

"NERVILINE" was recommended and I rubbed on lots of it. In a week I improved, and by persevering with the Nerviline rubbing and taking it every night, twenty drops in hot sweetened water, I finally got the disease under control. In eight weeks I was cured. I have never since felt a twinge or an ache, and for those afflicted with Neuritis, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, or any other muscular ailment, I can conscientiously recommend "NERVILINE."

For fifty years Nerviline has been a standard household remedy all over America. Many doctors and druggists use it in their own families because it is the best, strongest, most penetrating liniment made.

Beware of the unscrupulous dealer that endeavors, because of the extra profit on an inferior article, to induce you to take anything in place of NERVILINE. Large size bottles at all dealers.

Besides the trouble between the coal company and some of its employees, another well defined struggle is taking place and each side is playing its cards with the skill and caution of generals. The town of Glance Bay, as represented by its town council, is ranged against the Dominion company, and the fight is bitter even though it is conducted chiefly in the form of correspondence and diplomatic interviews between the heads of the two big corporations. The citizens are intensely interested in the fight, for the town is considered as a sort of Joan of Arc come to the assistance of the United Mine Workers.

The output today, according to figures furnished by the coal company, was in the neighborhood of 3,800 tons. Of this, 1,500 tons was raised at Dominion No. 1. The 3,400 tons shipped yesterday was taken in part from the bank heading. All the coal was raised today, so the output is said to be 400 tons better than that of yesterday. While the coal company and the strikers were widely on the number of men employed at No. 1, the first claiming there is 630 for today and the strikers claiming 225, the figures have not been seriously questioned. An output of 1,500 tons could only be produced by a gang of workmen numbering at least 500 under present conditions.

One fact struck your reporter forcibly as he passed No. 2, was the presence of a large supply of coal in the bankhead at the mine. How much was there, nobody appeared to know, but it must be in the vicinity of 250,000 tons. At the beginning of the shipping season, the company had banked at Nos. 1 and 2 and at the International, 250,000 tons. Its policy is against using its banked coal to any great extent under normal conditions, so it must still have a great deal left to draw upon.

The Dominion Coal Company occupies exactly the same position in regard to recognition of the U. M. W. as it did at the beginning. Tonight General Manager Duggan told your correspondent that the company absolutely refused to consider any proposition involving recognition of the U. M. W. The company claims that this is the only question in dispute. Every indication points to a preparedness on the part of the company to stand a long strike and it is pretty certain that no advance for a settlement of the difficulty will come from its side.

The coal company has a strike clause in all its contracts, preventing any loss to it by reason of failure on its part to carry out contracts in case of strikes.

Discussing the strike situation from the Provincial Workmen's Association standpoint, John Moffatt, grand secretary of the organization, who was seen at the Provincial Workmen's Association strong-hold, Dominion No. 1, this afternoon, gave your correspondent the following interview.

"The backbone of the strike is broken, and I feel confident that the U. M. W. of America will eventually be badly beaten. It will only be a short time until the company will remove enough coal to satisfy the demands, without using that which they have banked. No doubt there will be friction with the U. M. W. until they drop out of the fight, which will surely come. From now on conditions will steadily improve. No. 3 will likely start tomorrow, and by Monday we hope to have the average output from this colliery. We had 650 men at work in No. 1 today, which is about the average number and tomorrow I look to see more men coming into every

colliery. A number of U. M. W. men joined the ranks of the P. W. A. and are taking up their old positions.

"More men will go to work at Caledonia tomorrow. Reserve is working with the same staff as yesterday, and the force at Emery is slightly increased. Nos. 12 and 14 are good and Bridgeport is considerably better than at any time since the strike commenced."

A determined effort is being made to have the soldiers returned to Halifax, and tomorrow something definite is likely to transpire. The conference today between General Drury and Mayor Douglas did not result in a solution of the problem. It is likely that tomorrow Judge Finlayson, who signed the requisition the soldiers, will be asked to give his reasons before General Drury. Today 100 or more U. M. W. men and others were out with petitions for signatures. About 4,000 signatures were secured up to 10 o'clock tonight, when the papers were gathered in and sent to the acting minister of militia.

A strike was declared this morning in the Inverness mines, owned by MacKenzie & Mann. Out of a total 350 miners employed, 204 men went into the pit to work. Small numbers were turned back by the U. M. W. pickets. The night picket of the P. W. A. of over 100 men is still on duty, and at least half of these miners will go down to work in the mine at 4 o'clock. Everything is quiet. The mayor of the town has taken all necessary precautions, and has appointed a number of special policemen.

The Glance Bay Gazette publishes a story of the discovery of an attempt to blow up the International mine. A bomb, the paper says, was constructed and placed in the mine, it consisted of twelve pounds of powder covered carefully with stones and rubbish to which a fuse was attached. When found, this fuse was burning and had not been discovered in a few moments the powder would have been sent off and an explosion occurred which would have carried death and destruction to all in the mine.

Investigation shows that the manager of the mines, Mr. McNeil, states that twelve pounds of building dynamite powder was found in the mine near a wooden pick house, four hundred feet from the bottom of the shaft. An unlighted stick used by miners was found in the middle of the powder. The powder was lightly covered with battie cloth and some sticks of wood. Had it been ignited the great damage to the mine would have been the destruction of the wooden tool house. Mine officials say that an explosion with disastrous results to the mine could not have taken place. The most serious aspect of the incident had been in intended would have been possible danger to the workmen in the mine.

Ontario Fifty Years Hence

Sir J. P. Bullock casts the commercial horoscope of Ontario fifty years hence, by turning backward to the Ontario of 1859, when the population of the Province was only about a million and a quarter. He believes that the resources of the Province will insure it first place in the Dominion for many years to come. This is the fourth of the important series of articles on the future of the Dominion. It is published in the July 17th issue of Collier's.

Earle—What is the starboard side, pa? His Pa—Must be the coy corner on the boat they have fixed up for the star board side.

HURLED TO DEATH DURING AUTO RACE

A Double Fatality in Montreal
Yesterday Witnessed By
Large Crowd—Two Men
Killed When Auto Struck
Fence.

Montreal, July 9.—A double fatality occurred in the running of the fifth event on the programme of the first day's racing of the automobile club of Canada this afternoon.

Rushing through the back stretch at a rate of close to a mile a minute, a sixty-horse power Stearns car plunged, right through the outer fence and hurled C. K. Batchelder, of Newport (Vt.), and James Twomey, of this city, to almost instant death.

Batchelder was driving the car and Twomey occupied the seat to his left and was acting as his mechanic. Batchelder died while being carried to the ambulance, while Twomey passed away a few minutes after, being removed to the Royal Victoria hospital.

Batchelder's body presented a gruesome sight as he was impaled by a huge splinter of the fence through which the car dashed madly. The moment the car struck, the two men were hurled from their seats high in the air, and fell almost directly below the spot where the car left the track. A burst of fire was seen to issue from the momentary loss of control which was attended with such horrible results.

The eight lap race, which was for gasoline stock cars, for ten miles, and which drew the largest field of the afternoon, six cars, had been completed by the time the race when Batchelder in his sixty-horse power car was speeding through the back stretch. At the far turn he apparently lost control of his machine, and the few persons who were standing near the spot where the car came on the outside and evidently trying to pass one of those in front, was seen to wobble and then dash towards the outside fence. In a fraction of a second it had plunged through the fence, breaking it for a distance of twenty-five feet like tinder wood, then hurling through the air over the embankment that runs down steeply in the outside of the track and landing nearly 40 yards away. At the racing speed at which the cars were traveling there was practically no chance of the driver making a recovery or averting an accident.

A pathetic feature in Batchelder's death and that of his companion Twomey, was that up to a short time before the fatal race started it was unknown whether their car would be permitted to start. The card for the race was filled and the organizers of the races told them that their entry could not be accepted. It was accepted, however, at the last moment and Batchelder and Twomey started on the mad rush, which ended in their deaths.

GIRL SAVED FROM A TERRIBLE DEATH

Sadie Foster, of Millidgeville
Road, Badly Burned—Neigh-
bors Threw Her in Brook
and Saved Life.

With clothing ablaze as she rushed from the house, Sadie Foster, the thirteen year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Foster, of Millidgeville Road, was caught up by neighbors yesterday and thrown into a brook nearby and saved from a terrible death.

Seeing that she was on fire the girl fled from the house, and she was witnessed it are not likely to forget it. How the fire started is uncertain. It is believed from what can be learned that the girl and young brother were in the kitchen and in reaching over the stove in some manner her apron caught fire.

On the doctor's arrival he found the girl horribly burned. Both arms to the elbows, the stomach and both limbs to the knees were severely burned. She retained consciousness, however, throughout. Besides the intense suffering resulting from the burns the shock has left her in a serious state. The burns are believed to be quite deep. The hair is almost burned from the head.

Sadie is the only girl in the family of four children. She has two brothers younger and one older. Dr. Case stated last night that the girl was resting last night fairly comfortably.

THE WINNIPEG FAIR TO OPEN SATURDAY

Winnipeg, July 9 (Special).—The Winnipeg fair opens Saturday afternoon with a monster luncheon presided over by Premier Roblin. The centenary fair committee of a thousand and the mayors of eastern cities are expected at the luncheon.

Mrs. Smithson—The people on the first floor called on us last week.

Mr. Smithson—Well, I guess it's about time to retaliate.

How's this?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We have discovered a new way of curing Catarrh for the last 12 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALLING, KINMAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

This Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

HIS IDEA.
Henderson—I'm going for the doctor.
My wife has been asleep two days.
Henpeck—How lucky.

WHAT GREAT BRITAIN HAS DONE FOR INDIA

(Toronto Mail and Empire.)

After living thirty years in India, an American missionary, Rev. J. P. Jones, writes on the subject of British rule to the Boston Transcript. His article is a defense of the English, and how timely it is we may gather from Mr. Jones' surmise that the assassination of Col. Wylie "may be regarded by Americans with a certain degree of complacency at least." We cannot believe that the returned missionary is correct on this point, or that any American, outside of a penitentiary or an asylum, would view with complacency the murder of an English officer by a crazy native. At the same time, Mr. Bryan, we remember, denounced British rule in India, his idea being to stir up Democratic sentiment against Imperialism generally. Mr. Roosevelt, on the contrary, rather went out of his way to praise the administration of the Indian Empire. Mr. Jones' testimony is more calculated to convince than the opinions of either of his more distinguished fellow-countrymen, in view of his long experience.

A LAND OF POVERTY.

The tendency of the superficial examiner to criticize British rule for the poverty of India is noted by Mr. Jones; but India has always been a land of poverty. At present the average annual income is only \$10 per capita, and millions fall below the average, and dwell on the borderland of want. Nevertheless, the poverty was greater before the coming of the English. The luxuries of thirty years ago have become the necessities of today. Crops bring better prices, and as ninety per cent of the people are connected with agriculture, the benefit is widespread. He quotes Sir Mahadeo Rao, one of the few great statesmen that India has produced, to the effect that his country's poverty is self-inflicted, self-created, or self-accepted and therefore avoidable. "Would not any country be poverty stricken that had \$2,000,000,000 of hoarded money buried in the ground. If this vast sum were to be restored to circulation and to the promotion of industry it would exert a magical effect. Add to this the further enormous wealth that is annually converted into jewels, even among the common people; the senseless waste of money upon marriage and other feasts; the willing maintenance of an army of 5,500,000 religious ascetics, and the Hindu's insane passion for litigation, and three-fourths of India's poverty will be understood."

FAMINE AND IRRIGATION.

Great Britain has been blamed by pin-headed critics for the Indian famine, whereas, ever since the continents settled down into their present shape there have been famines in India, primarily caused by an unfavorable condition of the atmosphere in the mountains of Africa. If the famines are bad today, what must they have been before Britain poured her millions into relief work, built a regular system of railways for the purpose of rushing supplies into isolated, stricken districts? At another point Mr. Jones says:—"We must also emphasize the incomparable irrigation works of India. It surpasses all other lands in this particular. By the Chenab irrigation scheme, in the Punjab, two and one half million acres of waste land, without an inhabitant, have been recently transformed into a fertile garden with two hundred thousand inhabitants. In the district in which the writer lives in South India, the Periar irrigation scheme, completed a decade and a half ago, feeds four hundred thousand people, and has made the district which was dependent in the past upon other districts for its food to be more than self-supporting."

ing. Millions are being expended annually by the government in its irrigation scheme."

LIGHT TAXATION.

Any tax upon so poor a people would seem to be cruel, yet how is the state to be maintained without it? The average land tax of India is only 5 1/2 per cent, upon the gross crop, and in bad seasons there are extensive remissions. The tax on salt, which has been regarded as the most obnoxious of all, has been steadily reduced only amounts to six and a half cents per capita a year. The grand total of taxation comes to 42 cents per head, and on an average income of \$10 this is only 4 per cent. It is, ten times less than the taxation of any civilized Western land, and much below that of Japan. "It can be said with confidence, that compared with the amount of return and blessing from the state, the Indians pay very much more than at any other time during their history, and much less than other civilized people," declares Mr. Jones. As considerable difference of opinion exists as to the present benefit of education to the native population, we pass over the claims to gratitude Britain possesses on this score from India with the mere remark that there are 5,000,000 youths at school there today.

A FREE TRADE MISTAKE.

Not only is Great Britain doing a great work in India, but Mr. Jones asserts that the best people of India realize this fact, and are the bitterest opponents of the Nationalist idea of independence. The only criticism he makes against British administration is that it is too free and rich, and it is to the effect that the government did not protect and foster certain Indian industries that have died out as a result of cheap foreign competition in the past century and a half. However, the government is working hard to restore some of these old crafts, and has founded some 136 technical and industrial schools.

BABY'S GREAT DANGER

DURING HOT WEATHER.

More children die during the hot weather than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum, and stomach troubles come without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give prompt relief, the delay may prove fatal to the child. Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in every home where there are children during the hot weather months. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent deadly summer complaints, or cure them if they come unexpectedly. Mrs. O. Moreau, St. Titus, Que., says:—"My baby suffered from a severe attack of cholera infantum, but after giving him Baby's Own Tablets the trouble disappeared, and he regained health splendidly." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Mrs. James Hannay and her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Bright, arrived in the city from New York yesterday, accompanied by Dr. Hannay, went to Fredrickton. Dr. Hannay has made his home for some weeks in connection with the publication of his new book, The History of New Brunswick, which is now going through the press.