

## THE MECHANIC AND ARTISAN

The regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council this week was not very largely attended. The principal business was the election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, Jas. Donnelly; vice-president, Joseph Garceau; corresponding secretary, W. McGarry; financial secretary, Joseph Marks; treasurer, Geo. Talbot; auditors, F. Plant, F. French and Jos. Garceau. The various committees were appointed: Credentials, Jos. Marks; municipal, F. Plant; educational, F. French; organization, W. McGarry. Credentials from the Metal Polishers' Union naming their representatives were received, and the delegates accepted.

Labor Day committee reported that the programme was nearly completed, and all arrangements progressing satisfactorily.

Special committee reports of minor importance were submitted and filed.

It was decided to call the attention of the inspector of the Children's Aid Society to some concerns which employed children under the prescribed age. Adjourned for two weeks.

The secretary of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress complains that the London labor organizations have not paid their per capita for the last half-year. As the money is required, it is urged that the delinquents remit at once.

Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council intends to enter the delegates to the fourth annual session of the Dominion Congress in royal style. Preparations are now being made.

The following are the newly-elected officers of Hamilton Trades and Labor Council: President, Jas. Smith; vice-president, R. Jose; treasurer, W. J. Frid; secretary, H. Obermeyer; sergeant-at-arms, A. Litzinger; trustees, D. Hastings, P. Obermeyer and R. Jose; chairman of committees, organization, J. Platt; legislation, D. Hastings; municipal, P. Obermeyer.

The first Turko-Arabic daily newspaper ever published outside of the Sultan of Turkey's domains, made its appearance July 7 in New York. The paper in question is the *Kawakab-Amerika*, meaning the Star of America. The paper was started by Inspector N. J. Arbesley, at present in the immigration service and formerly United States consul-general to Jerusalem.

If the trades unions in St. Catharines decide to hold a demonstration on Labor Day it is probable the Hamilton Trades and Labor Council will not have any local celebration, but will join their sister brethren—Hamilton Industrial Banner. What's the matter with the Hamilton labor organizations coming to London on Labor Day? They will see one of the best celebrations ever held in London or any other city for that matter, and will be hospitably entertained. The Labor Day committee should send an invitation to their Hamilton brethren.

The strike inaugurated in San Francisco on April 4 by the allied printing trades in an effort to secure a nine-hour day has now passed into history. After a bitter struggle, in which the Typographical Union alone expended over \$14,000, the men have been forced to submit to a ten-hour day. During the progress of the strike an assessment of 15 per cent was levied upon all earnings, and by this method over \$9,000 was secured; the sum of \$3,000 was borrowed from the International, and a little over \$1700 was received from generous contributions from sister organizations.

### CORPORATIONS VERSUS TRADE UNIONS

[Seth Low in the August Atlantic.]

But while it is evident that the corporate form of conducting business has been of wide benefit to mankind, despite the abuses that have been attached to it, says Seth Low in the August Atlantic, there may not be such general admission of the truth that the trade union and the labor movement have been equally beneficial. It is sometimes said that labor organizations because capital does, and that it is obliged to do so in self-defense. I am far from saying that there is no truth in this statement, but I think that it is only a partial statement of the truth. Labor organizations, primarily, are for self-defense, but it organizes for precisely the same reason that capital does; that is, for its own advantage. It organizes in response to a tendency of the times

## MOTHER AND DAUGHTER CURED.

Mrs. Lydia A. Fowler, Electric Street, Amherst, N.S., testifies to the good effects of the new specific for all the past I have been troubled with a fluttering sensation in the region of my heart, followed by acute pains which gave me great distress and weakened me at times so that I could scarcely breathe. I was very much run down and felt nervous and irritable.

"I had taken a great many remedies without receiving any benefit, and scarcely knew what to do, when a friend induced me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I had only been taking them a short time when I felt that they were doing me great good; so I continued their use and now feel all right. I can heartily recommend Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for nervous prostration."

Mrs. Fowler adds: "My daughter, now fifteen years of age, was pale, weak and run down, and she also took Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for some time, and is now strong, healthy and vigorous."

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Mr. Melville Miller, Banter, Ontario, says: "Laxa-Liver Pills made a new man of me. I was troubled with indigestion and pains in the small of my back, and after taking Laxa-Liver Pills for about three weeks they completely cured me." Price 25c, all druggists.

which labor can resist no more than capital. It is the recognition by labor of the vision of the poet that the individual withers, and the world is more and more. It may not be denied that organized labor has often been cruel in its attitude to laboring men who wish to work upon an individual basis; but it cannot be justly faulted that there is no fault that can be charged against organized labor which may not be charged with equal truth against organized capital. The faults in which these faults exhibit themselves, from the nature of the case, are different, but in both instances the fault is the same.

## WOMEN TATTOOING

Feminine Interest in a Guesome Maori Collection on Exhibition in London.

An exhibition of tattooing on view at the Guildhall Free Museum in London is attracting much attention. Strange to say, women are more interested in it than men. The collection consists of examples of ancient Maori tattooing, lent by Major-General H. G. Robley. Perhaps their interest is due to the fact that tattooing is a fact among European women at present, or it may be woman's instinctive love of the gruesome that attracts her to such exhibits. An English paper, in speaking of the collection, says this: "Maori," as it was called by the Maoris, was an art practiced by those races from the earliest ages, its records being preserved in the embossed heads of chieftains, departed relatives, or prisoners taken in war which it was the custom to hand down as heirlooms from one generation to another. The first embossed head obtained by Europeans was procured by Banks in 1770. Gen. Robley, who is the author of a work on Maori, or Maori Tattooing, is the possessor of an almost unparalleled collection of these strange relics, including heads of warriors, ladies, and even infants, many of them in perfect condition, though upwards of 100 years old. The form of the features is retained, and the marvelously intricate designs of the tattooing are in perfect preservation. The practice of the art of mako was a recognized profession among the Maoris, and was carried out according to given rules; each series of lines having a distinctive name. Sometimes the process was performed by means of hot indentations in the skin, almost resembling carving, at others it was more coarsely executed. One of the heads in Gen. Robley's collection bears distinct evidence of the touch of two different hands. One cannot but reflect admiringly of the fortitude of those who voluntarily underwent the torture that must have been inflicted. The collection further includes the sketches of various fashions in tattooing, and curious specimens of ancient Maori charms, implements, and effigies marked with mako designs."

## RAT CATCHERS

Reptiles Domesticated in Brazil and Doing the Work of Cats.

[From the Cincinnati Inquirer.] They appear to be turning snakes to good account in Brazil, for rats have become so abundant there that a domestic snake, the ghibya, which has about the circumference of the arm, is sold in the marketplace in Rio Janeiro to be kept in the house as a protection against rodents. It would seem that the serpent pursues its prey more for the pleasure there is in it than a sense of hunger, since it is said it rarely eats the rats caught. Stimulus in its habits and attachments to the domestic cat of our northern latitudes, the ghibya will, if fed and taken well back to the house of its master even if transported to a considerable distance.

## DAILY SPONGE BATH

Summer Is the Best Time to Begin the Hygienic Treatment.

Although "doctors differ" about many things, they all agree as to the advisability of the daily bath, and the majority say that it is best taken cold, below the average. A cold sponge bath is an excellent tonic as well as an admirable prophylactic. The summer is the best time to acquire the habit.

Use a bathing glove or wash-rag and soap yourself rapidly and thoroughly from head to foot. This ought not to take more than two or three minutes, for the quick rubbing is especially desirable, both as exercise and for the skin. Then wash the soap off, and then dry in the same fashion with a Turkish towel, or, still better, one of crash. The bath should be taken at least once a day, and leave you with a healthy glow when it is over.

There are many people whose constitutions will not endure a cold sponge bath, and a few who would reap benefit from a daily sponge with cold water, and vigorous rubbing with a rough towel afterwards. The year round, rough towel does not leave you glowing with lukewarm water every day until you can dispense with it entirely.

### CAROLINE ISLANDS.

This group of 500 small islands in the North Pacific Ocean, which rumor says will be seized in the name of the United States by the naval vessels accompanying the expedition to the Philippines Islands, lies north of New Guinea and east of the Philippines. They have a gross area of only about 500 square miles, and a population (chiefly Malays) of 25,000. The most important island is Yap, and the largest, and at the same time the one best known to Americans, is Ponape. Near-known to Americans are of coral origin, though a few are basaltic. They were discovered in 1523, and have remained in the possession of Spain.

England, Germany, and other European countries have unavailingly claimed them for coaling and commercial purposes. In 1885 Germany made its last claim, and after a long international quarrel the pope arbitrated in favor of Spain. The people of the United States have been interested in the islands for more than forty years, and because of the labors there and other nearby islands of American missionaries. In 1899 Spanish troops destroyed all of the American mission property; Spain refused to pay an indemnity, and in 1905, declined to permit American missionaries to resume work there.

The Fly has come to the front. 347

## FINDING THE RANGE

How Big Coast Defense Guns Are Accurately Aimed.

The Many Mathematical Problems Involved and the Great Rapidity With Which They Must Be Solved in Locating the Moving Target.

A reporter for the Boston Herald gives this interesting account of a talk with one of the regular army officers at Fort Hamilton, in Boston harbor:

"In the days of the civil war ranges were so very short that the gunner had no difficulty in seeing his target and laying his gun directly upon it. Wind and speed had such a short distance to pass over that neither had enough time to act to make any appreciable difference. But now when firing at a target eight miles away all of these things must be taken into account. There is the rifling in the bore, which gives the projectile the rotation necessary to keep it from tumbling and falling to the right. Then the direction and force of the wind, the direction and speed of target, the temperature and barometric pressure of the air, which affects the resistance of the air to passage of the projectile, the kind of powder and weight of projectile. All these things have to be taken into account, and they each vary under all sorts of conditions, so that they can only be figured out by the particular shot at the time the gun is fired."

"Most of this information must be worked out from data obtained from firing tests and must be thoroughly assimilated by the expert artilleryman. Then by taking observations at the time of firing data are obtained from which results can be computed."

"The most important part of the operation is of course to locate the target. The invention which has enabled us to do this is something wholly American—a development of our regular army. This invention is the range finder. It looks a simple affair—a tall slender tower, with a substantial foundation, built on a commanding height and connected with the guns, perhaps half a mile distant, by telephone. At the top is a large telescope, adjusted on a polished steel circular table. A dial on the telescope frame is clogged with the edge of the circular table and gives at any instant the direct reading in azimuth. Another dial is so arranged that elevation or depression of the telescope gives its indicator a corresponding movement. This is like the ordinary transit fitted to read vertical angles, but in this case instead of reading angles of depression distances are indicated in yards to the point where the line of sight pierces the water. An adjustment corrects for height of tide."

"It is only necessary, then, to point the telescope at the water line of the ship and read directly azimuth and distance. These are rapidly transmitted by telephone to the guns and plotted on a piece of drawing paper. Three of these observations, 20 seconds apart, are plotted, and the gun is fired 20 seconds after the last observation is taken or at the end of two minutes total time. We have the location of the target at three different angles, and it is now necessary to compute where it will be at the end of the 80 seconds."

"A vessel running 12 knots an hour will pass over 1,200 feet in one minute or 1,600 feet in 80 seconds, so that at the point where she was at the last observation we might miss her 1,600 feet or some fraction of that, depending on her direction of sailing with reference to us. If we fired point blank—L. E. aiming right at her—we would miss as much as she would pass over in the time of flight of the projectile. This for a 10,000 yard range might be 20 seconds."

"We have now the position of the target at a given future instant, but it is referred to the position of the range tower. We must now correct our data to refer to the gun's position. Then we are ready to make corrections for the effects of wind, effect of wind, condition of atmosphere and abnormal powder and projectile. The gun is laid with the resulting data by means of degrees and minutes marked on the traverse circle of the gun platform and the range tower, on the side of the carriage, and we are ready to fire. It is necessary to allow time—called 'time of flight'—for the projectile to reach the target at the end of the 80 seconds, and the guns must be fired that long ahead of time."

"When you consider that all of this work must be done in 80 seconds, you see that one has to count his time by fractions of seconds to work like an automaton. No longer time can be allowed for computations, etc., as uncertainties increase as about the fifth power of the time."

"The aiming of the gun is a science now and needs experts. The firing and loading are the only work which the untrained mind can find work at, and even in these things, you understand, there is need of coolness and experience, for these big guns are delicate machines, after all, and are worked by levers, have electrical appliances and are in other ways too precious to trust to untrained hands."

"This may not sound so dreadful here in the calm of a peaceful afternoon. But imagine looking up sines and cosines, plotting accurate curves from mathematical data under a hail of projectile, with shells and bombs bursting around you. Fancy plotting a path for a telescope in the very heart of a gun, with a well directed shot may cut away from beneath you, and your hand must not tremble, your mind must not be distracted."

"The civilian seemed impressed. He could only venture timidly that it did seem as if there were great odds against the ships."

"So there are. But they have advantages too. In the Japanese-Chinese war the Japs being clever, got ahead of the Chinese predictions of their position by running ahead full speed and then suddenly slackening up, so that the Chinese gunners began to grasp that ruse. Then they changed their tactics and would advance slowly at first, then suddenly crowd on all steam and speed away, leaving the gunners far behind."

"Oh! then you can get around the 'absolute scientific accuracy?' "Yes, but you must remember the Japs were dealing with the Chinese. We know how to overcome that. How? Oh, but that's telling!"

Unappreciative.

"Do you know that an ordinary piano contains about a mile of wire?"

"No. I should rather believe that an ordinary piano contains about a wagon load of tinware."—Chicago News.

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