

THE GREAT COAL STRIKE

I Believe It Is in the Interests of Canada and Especially of This City, for Us to Consider Carefully the Dispute Between the Pennsylvania Coal Miners and the Owners—Is the Strike Just?—Here Are the Two Statements—

THE MINERS' STATEMENT

1.—Every conceivable conciliatory effort to arbitration was resorted to by the union, but without avail.

2.—The total number of persons employed in 1908 was 147,000; they are employed now to the extent of 100,000 in one year, and they receive as compensation for their services an average of \$1.42 for a ten hour work day. They earn annually less than \$300.

3.—A ten per cent. increase was granted two years ago, but a large portion of this ten per cent. was paid back to buy the suppression of an oil powder grievance, according to reliable commercial agencies, the cost of living has increased from thirty to forty per cent, so that the purchasing power of earnings is now what it was at the strike of 1907.

4.—The reports compiled by the United States government disclose the fact that from 1906 to 1908, inclusive, the mines were in active operation an average of 182 days per year, and for each person employed there was produced 385 tons of coal per year, while in the year 1907, against which the owners so bitterly complained, the mines were in operation 194.2 days, and there were produced 476 tons for each person employed.

5.—For the eleven years to 1900 the average home value of all coal mined and sold was \$1.48 per ton. For the year 1900 the value of the anthracite product was \$1.97. While, according to President Oliphant, 13 cents per ton represents the increased cost of production in 1901—89 cents per ton represents increased value of the product to the owners.

6.—President Baer was ready to submit the books of the coal departments for our examination in order to prove that wages could not be increased. This proposition appears reasonable, but when analyzed it is absurd. Ninety per cent. of all coal produced in the anthracite regions is from mines operated by the coal-carrying railroads; the freight charges for hauling a ton of anthracite coal one mile are three times as great as those of other roads for hauling a ton of bituminous coal one mile; and as a consequence the coal departments, while actually earning enormous profits on a legitimate business, must appear to be losing money, for the reason that the railway departments absorb the profits of the coal departments by charging the coal departments exorbitant freight rates.

7.—When railroad companies transport coal to market they receive tariff upon 2,240 pounds a legal ton; when the miner is paid for his ton he is required to produce from 2,740 to 3,190 pounds for a ton; against this flagrant injustice the miners protest.

The workers demand a 20 per cent wage advance. They have had an average of \$1.42 a day for a full 200 days (they rarely work even 195 days) the annual income is \$284.

Twenty per cent advance means \$170 per year, or \$340 per year, if they work the full 200 days.

In 1875 all miners' wages averaged \$1.90; in 1881, \$1.88. For the past few years anthracite miners averaged \$1.42 and wanted \$1.70.

The owners refuse, claiming they can't afford it.

Two years ago the miners got an advance of 10 per cent, which makes a higher coal-cost of 8c. or 9c. per ton. The owners advanced the price of coal 6c. per ton, or four times the extra labor-cost.

Compare cost of living in 1902 with 1891. Oil, coal, meats, all articles made of tin and iron rose from 20 to 50 per cent higher in 1902 or in 1900. All canned goods are higher, because tinplate is so high. Sugar, flour and clothing keep low, still the mercantile agencies own that the cost of living has advanced much faster than wages. Remembering that these workers earned on an average the last few years not \$284, and at the advance demanded would only earn about \$340 a year, what then will their defeat mean? The owners do not suffer.

Hard coal that sold at \$5 in 1898-97 was \$6 in March, 1902, and today is \$7. Soft coal has advanced.

One hundred and fifty thousand miners know this and know that the (the workers) cannot have decent living on \$34 a year. They feel that they are right in asking a higher wage.

These railroads which are under charter from the government, and who own the collieries, refuse arbitration. The civic federation council composed of the best minds took up the whole question and after a review of both sides, informed the railroads that, in their opinion the subjects in dispute were proper ones to be arbitrated. The railroad kings (?) and coal barons (?) refused. The civic federation council did not offer or expect to arbitrate, but they did think the railroads, the common carriers for the people and chartered by the people, would feel it their duty to select experts to arbitrate the questions in dispute.

Their refusal places them in an obnoxious light before the public, who are hourly suffering in high prices for coal. It looks as if the railroads and coal companies were determined to try and crush the miners' union.

If they succeed in crushing this strike, what effect will it have on the miners, and on all the sympathetic societies?

We have had war in South Africa, Philippines, China, and Cuba. We do not want war again in North America. I am convinced that the success of the owners in this struggle will be the prelude to a dreadful period of anarchy throughout the country.

The danger to the United States is great, and Canada would share in the disaster.

If the owners by their lust of wealth and power bring the awful calamity of revolution on this continent, no punishment would be too severe for them. In the frenzy of mobs the guilty and innocent suffer alike. It is only after brute force has been satisfied that reason regains her throne.

THE OWNERS' SIDE

1.—It is impracticable to form a wage scale for the whole anthracite region.

2.—We do not favor the plan of having relations with miners disturbed every year by holding conference between persons not interested in anthracite mining and not having the technical knowledge of varying conditions at each colliery.

3.—We will receive and consider every application of the men in our employ. Will endeavor to correct every abuse, right every wrong, to deal justly and fairly with them, and to give to every man a fair compensation for the work he performs.

4.—Experience past year not satisfactory. There cannot be two masters in the business. Cannot have discipline when employee disobeys reasonable orders of his superior officer, relying upon outside power to sustain him.

5.—Your organizations have no power to enforce decrees and insure discipline; we have no power to maintain discipline except the power to discharge.

6.—Analysis of results last year shows efficiency of our own mines has decreased 1,000,000 tons. Number of tons produced by each mine decreased from eleven to seventeen per cent. The average shows a decrease of about twelve and a half per cent.

7.—We gave you the figures showing therefrom it was absolutely impracticable to increase wages.

8.—The laws impose the business management on the president and directors. I could not, if I would, delegate this business management to even so highly respectable a body as the "civic" federation council of arbitration.

The failure of this strike, I believe, will be a serious disaster to the people—the great trading communities and even to the large industrial concerns of Canada. For such failure will convince the workers that capital, refusing to arbitrate, has decided to force and keep labor down to the mere existence level.

It is wise then for Canada to seek the remedy before the evil of riot and war is upon her. That remedy is—

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION

No union of workers, no corporation of capitalists, has a right to lock the wheels of trade so that thousands of innocent people are made to suffer. It should not be possible to either lock out workmen, or force them to strike for better terms.

Great industrial concerns, railroads, collieries, cotton mills, etc., which have become public needs, should be forced by law to arbitrate all disputes.

St. John is now recognized as the winter port of Canada. Five years hence an immense export trade will be carried on here. We have mills and factories employing many workmen. At any moment the owners may lock out their workers, or at any moment the workers may strike and leave their work. Strikes during their progress almost always cause more harm to the workers than to the owners. How would it affect local and export trade the next winter if all the resources and all the ship laborers struck work on Dec. 1st? The heavy act of a steamship owner or the unwise demand of a ship laborer might thus disorder the city's trade for three or four weeks, causing a loss of thousands of dollars to the citizens jointly.

Recognizing how disastrous and actually dangerous it is for railroads to be tied up by a strike, the minister of labor placed a bill before parliament in April last laying down the principle of compulsory arbitration to settle all railway labor disputes.

There is no appeal from this arbitration court.

This law is to apply to railways operated by steam, electricity or any other motive power.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the government presented the bill, but it was withdrawn until next session, so that "it may receive consideration by the public, the railway companies and the employees," as the minister said at the time.

St. John, Halifax, Sydney, Quebec, Montreal, have more to fear from factories, miners and ship laborers' strikes than from railway strikes.

If the principle of compulsion is wise for railway labor disputes, it may be wise to extend the law so as to embrace all disputes arising between the owners of mines, mills, steamship lines, factories and foundries.

Under an arbitration law like the New Zealand act, the St. John Cotton Company, if it found that Quebec competition was forcing profits down so that wages needed to be reduced, would place their case before the court and both sides must accept the decision. Pending judgment, no lockout would take place and all work would go on. If the employees in a pulp or lumber mill thought their wages should be advanced, they could not quit work, but would put their case before the court and both sides have to accept the verdict.

Our age is vastly different from the

time of 1790, when it took 3,000 hands to do what a man and a boy can do now in a cotton mill. We are not in the feudal period, when a stater's seigneur felt a bond between him and his meanest vassal.

Manufactures especially, and almost all wealth, are controlled by few who employ millions of people to do the hand-work. The people use these manufactures—the coal, lumber, oil, iron, cotton, tin, etc. And this people, for their protection, demand that compulsory arbitration be adopted in Canada as a safe means to prevent the trade of its cities from being disrupted by passionate conflict; and as a sure way to send the workers to get a decent income, affording them a few of the comforts of life and thereby giving them a pride in their Canadian citizenship and nationality.

W. FRANK HATHWAY.

July 3, 1902.

TROOPER ANDERSON'S TURN

Is Able to Turn the Tables Neatly on Dr. Borden.

Trooper W. E. Anderson, of the 8th Hussars, has been offered a position on the escort to accompany Colonel Turner to the coronation. Trooper Anderson has declined the honor.

It is worthy of note that in February, 1900, Trooper Anderson applied for enlistment in the C. M. R. and was accepted in St. John. Upon reaching Halifax, he was rejected by Dr. Borden, as not being properly qualified for service in Africa. Rather than return to St. John, he remained in Halifax until the date of sailing, and managed to stow away on board the transport Upon landing in Africa he was taken in the corps and served throughout the campaign with credit. He was among those selected to attend the coronation, and went to England last month as a member of the coronation contingent. Now, for the second time, he is again chosen as one out of only thirteen men to represent Canada at the coronation. It seems fitting that a soldier who was only a couple of years ago rejected by Dr. Borden as being unfit for service in Africa should now have the opportunity to refuse that official's reply only to represent Canada in England.

Lost Appetite Quickly Revived.

A Piffle Appetite is Generally Associated With a General Weakness of the System. Ferrozene, the Best Tonic Appetizer, Should be Taken After Each Meal, and a Rapid Improvement is Sure to Follow.

Distaste for food often follows La Grippe and fever, or is brought on by over excitement or worry. It is a dangerous condition and paves the way for more sickness. On this account it is imperative that you restore your regular use of Ferrozene.

A new and wonderful medicine is Ferrozene. It instantly imparts a real zest for food, and gives power to the stomach to digest and assimilate that which is eaten. Dyspepsia and indigestion are quite unknown to those who use Ferrozene, simply because it distaste food so long as it has no time to ferment or sour on the stomach.

Ferrozene regulates the bowels, quickly eliminates the excess of acid, causes all the organs of the body to perform their functions with proper regularity. If the liver is torpid, or the kidneys not eliminating as they should, Ferrozene will restore to normal action, and the poisons that might otherwise be retained in the body to cause disease and ill health, are carried off through natural channels.

The surest road to perfect health is Ferrozene. Young girls who have been accustomed to eat almost nothing at breakfast, soon get over the habit by using Ferrozene, and as a result grow into healthy vigorous women.

When people get up in years and lose the strength and vigor of youth they need a good tonic and blood builder to enable them to resist the trials of our rigorous winter, and this is where Ferrozene can be used to great advantage.

Both the young and the old, the weak and the strong, male and female, can derive untold benefit from Ferrozene. It is generally indigestible, and is not a cathartic or purgative, and will do just what is claimed for it.

Druggists recommend and sell it, price 50c. per box or three boxes for \$1.25. Send for a free trial. All prices are forwarded to N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., or A. Chapman Smith & Co., St. John, N. B.

SMALL POX AT SOMERVILLE

SOMERVILLE, Mass., July 21.—A small pox epidemic is raging in this city. Nineteen cases, including sixteen women patients, have been taken to the pesthouse since last Sunday.

KING EDWARD'S GENEROSITY

PARIS, July 21.—King Edward has contributed a further sum of \$50,000 to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the eruption of Mount Pelee, Martinique.

LOOK FORWARD

Build on reality, and not upon regret. The structure of the future, do not grope among the shadows of old sins, but let this new sun light shine on the path of hope.

And if the darkness visits you tears upon the blotted record, let your eyes be turned to the past and smile, oh smile to see the sun with power that you have not.

The Sufferers from Colds

are numbered by millions. Not including those who are annoyed by association with those who are suffering from colds.

And yet it is a fact as capable of demonstration as any problem in Geometry, that Agnew's Catarrh Powder, Haas, Dose, Will Cure Catarrh and Colds. What a Catarrh Millions would do about it!

Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure relieves heart disease in 30 minutes.

Sold by M. V. Paddock.

BARGAIN FOR WIVES

Money Ruling Influence in Moslem Matrimonial Affairs.

Beauty Regulates Price—Methods That Govern Transactions—Circassians Are Most Sought—Women Do Hardest Manual Labor.

(W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record-Herald.)

"The women of Damascus—that is, the Moslem women—are more closely veiled than those of Constantinople and other eastern cities, because the people here are more tenacious in the observance of the ancient customs of their race and the requirements of their religion. The veils are thicker also, and cover the entire face. Some of them are figured so that the concealment is even more complete. Greeks, Jews and Armenians do not wear veils, and some of them are very handsome, particularly the Jewish women. Their eyes, complexion and hair are superb. The types of Oriental loveliness remind you of Solomon's Song. A great many women are employed in the streets wrapped in white sheets. This was formerly a badge of the Jews, but is now universal among the poor people. No women are employed about the hotels or restaurants. In the "nestle" work is done by men. In the shops and manufactories of Damascus thousands of women and girls are employed, but they are not dressed as Greeks and Jews. No Moslem would permit his wife, daughter or sister to appear in a shop or any other place where men are employed. They are frequently to be seen doing the hardest kind of manual labor, as in Bohemia and Hungary. They carry the hod, they dig ditches, they haul carts and are employed in the most menial labor. In Damascus factories, where brass work, pottery, silalid furniture, embroideries and other characteristic merchandise of the country is produced, women work side by side with men, producing similar results, but only receiving half as much wages. Such is the rule the world over. No matter whether a woman works in Chicago or Damascus, in Palerme or Constantinople, in Sweden or in Spain, in Japan or Bolivia, she is always paid more than half as much as men receive for the same kind of work and the same degree of skill. The injustice is universal.

The children employed in the Damascus factories, hammering brass, carving wood, making the intricate furniture and other things intended for export, show a remarkable degree of skill. You see little boys and girls seven or eight years old, who ought to be in the kindergarten, or in the primary departments, with engraving tools in their hands, instead of primers, and showing a skill and accuracy that is marvellous. Little girls sit at monstrous looms making intricate weaving silk of the richest texture without patterns and with a speed and skill that is almost marvellous. And the wages are not a few cents, as a small percentage of what he receives a black or a newsboy would pick up on the streets of Chicago any day; sums sufficient to provide them proper food and clothing, only a few cents valued perhaps at 8, 9 or 10 cents in our money.

GRIS MARRIED EARLY

Girls are usually married in their twelfth or thirteenth year, sometimes when they are only 10 years old. The Damascus in search for a bride employ the services of an intermediary, either a relative or a professional, who does the business for him either for love or for a fee, which is regulated by the amount of the dowry.

Girls are generally introduced to and married by the business of arranging marriages. In high Moslem circles a groom never sees his bride until the wedding day. Among the Christians, however, the intercourse is common. Among the Jews and Greeks, families intermingle with more or less freedom, but marriages are arranged in the same way. The custom seems to be civil rather than religious.

Women are bought and sold. If a girl is very attractive her beauty gives her a value as a bride that is not possessed by a girl of ordinary appearance, of advanced years, or a maiden without personal charms. Therefore, a father who has a handsome daughter expects to be paid a high price for her, as if she were a slave, while he is so unfortunate as to have an ugly one he is expected to provide a sufficient dowry to induce some enterprising or adventurous person to take her off his hands. When every thing is arranged the affianced groom pays the purchase money to a trustee. In case of a dowry the rule is the same. The money, whichever way it happens, is always settled upon the wife. If she has been purchased it becomes a trust fund which she inherits upon the death of her father or when she reaches a certain age. If it is a dowry it passes into the control of her husband, who may enjoy the interest; it may pay or any revenue that may be derived from the investment like any other part of the family income, but in case of his death or divorce the principal belongs to the wife.

The contract being completed and signed, the wedding takes place with more or less ceremony, according to the wealth and social position of the contracting parties. Before the ceremony, however, the bride is bathed by the bridesmaids and other attendants and her body is ornamented with clasp and perfume. She is then enveloped in wraps until her figure and face are entirely concealed, and conducted by a procession of friends and relatives to the home of her future husband, who, with his father, mother and relatives, receives her at the threshold. The ceremony of marriage is then performed, the wedding feast is eaten, and at its close the blushing bride is put to bed by her attendants.

SALE OF WOMEN

The sale of women slaves is almost everywhere. Occasionally in Constantinople, Damascus or in some

MICA MALE GREASE. Makes short roads. And light loads. Good for everything that runs on wheels. Sold Everywhere. Made by IMPERIAL OIL CO.

WANTED

WANTED—Several first-class Dunbar Single Barbers. Apply to THE HASTINGS BUILDING, 100-102, L.L. Vancouver, B. C. Mill to be free from dust.

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN on city, town, village or country property, in amounts to suit at low rate of interest. H. H. STICKNEY, Solicitor, 60 Princess Street, St. John, N. B.

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—A Second Class Female Teacher wanted for No. 1 District, in the Parish of Simonds. Please apply, stating salary per year, to THE S. JORDAN, Trustee, Box 100, St. John, N. B.

WANTED—A 2nd or 3rd Class Female Teacher for District No. 4, Parish of Sussex. Apply to the address of the Lesson on Organ. Apply to HARRY LASSON, Secy of Trustees, L. P. O. N. B.

WANTED—A Second Class Female Teacher for District No. 1, Parish of Kings County. Apply to A. H. LANGSTON, Secretary, French Village, Kings County.

WANTED—A Second or Third Class Female Teacher for School District No. 1, Parish of Simonds. Apply, stating salary, to JAS. C. BARRAH, Secretary to Trustees, West, Glassville, Carleton Co., N. B.

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Farm for Sale

The subscriber offers for sale on easy terms the Walton Farm (so-called), situated in the Parish of Greenhill, in Kings County, containing six hundred and sixty acres. There is a large quantity of interest free land, and a large quantity of timber, as well as a well wooded and timbered. The buildings consist of a good substantial two-story house, three large barns and outbuildings. Intending purchasers may apply to undersigned, P. O. Box 6, Woodstock, N. B.

FARM FOR SALE

Situated on Washademoak Lake, half a mile from McDevitt's Corner, Queens County, N. B., consisting of 200 acres, part under cultivation, remaining well wooded. Good house with front porch, well equipped buildings. Excellent water near house. With or without stock and machinery. Will sell grass standing.

Terms—Small payment down, balance to remain on mortgage. Apply to C. F. KEAST, Norwood House, Carleton Place, N. B., or on premises to MRS. KEAST.

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DOES NOT CLOSE During the Summer Months. You may take advantage of our Summer Session. Year book containing full particulars sent free to my address on application.

W. J. OSBORNE, Principal, Frederickton, N. B.

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For Ladies' PILLS

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES, superstitious Bitter Apple, Pfl. Cochin, Pennyroyal, etc. Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.00 from EVANS, BONS, Limited, Montreal and Toronto, Canada, and Victoria, British Columbia, or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Roumont, England.

WANTED

All the people of Charlotte Co. to be on the right track when purchasing Dry Goods, Ladies' and Gent's furnishings, Men's and Youth's Clothing, Hats and Caps, etc.

The right place to get suited in latest styles and prices; and your money back if not satisfied; is at my store

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 30, 1882, says: "It is a most singular fact, and one which should be most generally noted, that CHLORODYNE is never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera.

CAUTION—Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well known remedy for COUGHS, COLIC, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOEA, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE—Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1/6, 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT

25 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

DR. McGAHEY'S Heave Cure

For Horses. This is a most valuable remedy for all cases of Heave, and is the only one that will cure the disease. It is sold by all druggists and horse dealers.

For sale by McDevitt Drug Co. and E. Clifton Brown.

Children Cry for CASTORIA

She-Oh! I know what you are going to say, but you're quite mistaken, and I can prove it—Brooklyn Life.

Children Cry for CASTORIA

Bicyclists and all athletes depend on BENTLEY'S Lotion to keep their joints limber and muscles in trim.

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Yearly Sun. A YEAR. 75 Cents. Maritime Provinces. Shipping News. Current Authors. The World. COPY—FREE. KILLER. IES and LICE. RED and Canada. Farmers and elsewhere. country store. write to the. CO. John, N. B. are enforced. The article. ch information of value to hunters and sportsmen. It. nited by an excellent half. ng of the surveyor general. mple order of Job Printing in Job Rooms. & Co's. IES. H. the Prince. es of Lords and. s of Great Brit-. every first-class. first-class Ma-. QUALITY. WHITE. e presented. ERS. headaches, wise injuries to the head, quick, safe, impossible, quickly and. G. TONY. E, N. S.