

WAYS  
COAST CITIES

ness Men Will  
aint With In-  
mission.

Members of the  
commission are  
their tour through  
next week.  
ard journey, the  
ar cases regarding  
ncipal cities of the  
or their decisions  
d far reaching.  
that will be heard  
at Salt Lake  
trific bureau and  
claim that the  
discrimination  
justed as to favor  
will stop at Spokane  
for ending their  
will meet in Seat-  
Francisco.

## EXTRACTS.

of recent fixtures  
by Hind, Ralph &  
38s 84, Gray's Har-  
to Callao. Ama-  
nd, Columbia river  
direct West Coast  
ney 31s 3d. S. S.  
smox to Guaymas,  
delivery and 30s.  
Janeta, 30s.  
ound to Cork f. o.  
West, 40s. Grays  
ta, Geo E. Billings  
to Sydney, S. S.  
nd or Portland to  
er. (33s delivery  
y China.) S. S.  
Sound or Portland  
owners' account, S.  
Puget Sound, or  
China. Owners' ac-  
hygie, Comox and  
Panama. (27s de-  
y north.) E. R.  
to Guaymas, ar-  
bor to Santa Ro-

## LLS LABORER

for Stumping  
reaks Man's  
ck.

Sept. 17.—Joseph  
employed on one  
at the asylum  
was killed yester-  
e.  
on which Hras-  
was being used to  
the hillside, and  
particularly tough  
through which the  
stump passed,  
a cable which had  
tense strain, im-  
one end of it  
cross the neck in-  
alocate it, causing  
at the work on the  
but little is known  
He was unmarried.

RM  
PROVEMENTS

to Make Lateral  
ing Mac-  
izing.

son and J. Bonly  
tion which waited  
on Friday, repre-  
y owners on Bel-  
purpose of urging  
at throughout the  
academizing should  
lateral connections,  
the tearing up of  
time. The council  
of the suggestion,  
missioner, the gas  
owners on the thor-  
uncommunicated  
ent can be made to  
at once.

ought the council  
ndamental principle  
practice of putting  
ions when a street  
up three or four  
suit the conveni-  
pany or the sewer  
d was about to be  
ent avenue, and it  
later it had to be  
at the lateral con-  
nade. He believed  
the power to go  
at once.

ked would the prop-  
y to pay the regu-  
ly said they would  
nally he would be  
e improvements all  
the property own-  
he could not speak  
the city might  
st to the property  
ed similar views to  
eason, and added  
eeper to make the  
n later, when the  
to be torn up.

ed out that the city  
quested if the pro-  
posed.  
suggested that the  
be communicated  
o. The water com-  
gas company will  
with in regard  
nections.

rm was witnessed  
riday between the  
clock. Bright light-  
rivals of about five  
seen in the north-

TWO NEGROES ARE  
LYNCHED BY MOB

CAPTURED AFTER CHASE  
ACROSS PLAINS

Seven Fatalities Result From  
Man Hunt and More Trouble  
is Feared.

Sandy Point, Tex., Sept. 18.—Steve  
Haynes and Charles de Lancey, ne-  
groes, were lynched to-day by white  
men, making seven fatalities as the  
result of the four-day man-hunt on  
the part of the whites and which  
threatens to end in a race war.

The negroes are arming themselves  
and a large number of the blacks are  
assembling at a sheep ranch five miles  
from here. The negroes threaten to  
retaliate by attacking the whites, who  
are thoroughly aroused because of  
the killing of two white men.

Haynes, who was lynched, killed Ar-  
mour Munson, Eugene Harden and  
Tim Jordan, all white men, when they  
attempted to arrest him. After slay-  
ing the men, Haynes, accompanied by  
De Lancey and three other negroes,  
armed themselves and prepared to  
fight to a finish. As soon as the news  
of the shooting of the white men be-  
came known a mob was formed and  
the negroes were chased across the  
plains. Yesterday they were over-  
taken and forced to fight and two  
of the blacks were killed by bullets dur-  
ing the battle.

Haynes and De Lancey succeeded in  
making their escape, only to be cor-  
nered and captured to-day. Securely  
bound, the negroes were strung up  
and their bodies were ridiculed with  
bullets. The bodies were left hang-  
ing.

Among the negro population the  
greatest fear exists, none daring to  
venture from their homes.

## NARROW ESCAPE

FROM BEING KILLED

Employee in E. G. Prior & Co.'s  
Warehouse Met With  
Bad Accident.

Harry Telford, an employee of E. G.  
Prior & Company, was struck on the  
head shortly before 6 o'clock on Friday  
afternoon by a falling box containing  
a quantity of iron weighing 135  
pounds. His skull was fractured, and  
he was taken to St. Joseph's hospital,  
where he is under the care of Dr.  
Leader.

That he was not killed by the con-  
cussion is thought to be remarkable.  
He descended on the heavy weight ele-  
vator, and after removing a number  
of articles he had brought down was  
standing in the elevator when the  
box of braces from the floor above top-  
pled over and struck him on the head.  
It is supposed the weight above dis-  
lodged the box and sent it falling at  
that precise moment.

Fellow employees attracted by the  
fall of the heavy package went to his  
assistance, and an ambulance was cal-  
led which conveyed the injured man to  
the hospital.

## GUN COTTON EXPLODES.

Four Girls Injured In Drug Factory at  
Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 18.—Four  
girls employed in the factory of the  
Western Wholesale Drug Company were  
injured severely to-day when gun  
cotton being prepared for chemical  
work in the company's laboratory in  
South Los Angeles exploded. The in-  
jured are: Marie Durth, May Ther-  
weller, Aletha Farmer and Agnes  
Breen.

The explosive was in the hands of  
Earl Booth, an employee of the labo-  
ratory. The explosion set fire to the  
building and for a long time the flames  
defied the efforts of the firemen.

## MISHAP TO AVIATOR.

Paulhan Falls Into Water, But Is  
Rescued Uninjured.

Ostend, Sept. 18.—A special prize of  
\$5,000 was won by Paulhan, the French  
aviator, to-day when he flew 75 kilo-  
metres (forty-five and a half miles) at  
an average altitude of two hundred  
and forty feet. In alighting he fell in-  
to the water, but was quickly rescued.  
The aeroplane in which he made the  
flight was slightly damaged by the  
water, but the aviator declared that  
the wetting of the wings and machin-  
ery was of little consequence.

## STAGE COACH CAPSIZES.

Driver Killed and Seven Other Per-  
sons Sustained Injuries.

Redding, Cal., Sept. 18.—Samuel  
Dollard, driver of the Fall River  
stage, was killed and seven passen-  
gers were injured early to-day when  
the coach overturned two miles from  
here while going down a steep grade.  
None of the passengers were injured  
seriously.

## SCHOONER FOUNDERS.

Woods Holl, Mass., Sept. 18.—Word  
has just reached this place that the  
schooner Charles Willard has gone  
down a few miles outside the harbor.  
Although details are lacking, it is be-  
lieved that the crew of 25 were saved.

## PERU AND BOLIVIA

La Paz, Sept. 18.—Minister of Foreign  
Affairs Bustamante and the Peruvian  
minister to Bolivia last evening signed  
a protocol for the settlement of differ-  
ences that have long existed between  
Peru and Bolivia over the boundary  
question.

SAD FATALITY IN  
VICTORIA WEST

George James Fell From Hay-  
stack on to Prongs of  
Pitchfork.

While getting some hay for his father's  
cattle Friday afternoon about  
5 o'clock, George James, the 14-year-  
old son of Richard James, Carrie  
street, Victoria West, fell from the top  
of the stack and became impaled upon  
a hay fork which he had held in his  
hands, and was instantly killed.

Accompanied by his brother two  
years younger, the lad climbed to the  
top of the stack which was roofed over,  
and was in the act of removing some  
hay, when he slipped. The lads had just  
returned from school and where,  
as usual, about to feed the cattle. The  
lad suddenly slipped and slid down the  
slanting side of the stack with the fork  
firmly clutched in his hands. The han-  
dle of the fork struck the ground and  
the prongs were driven through the  
boy's side. The younger lad rushed to  
his brother's aid and pulled the fork  
from his body, but the lad had been in-  
stantly killed.

The father, Walter, ran to the house  
and called his mother and some of the  
neighbors. Provincial Constable A.  
Monteth, who was driving past, saw  
the latter part of the tragedy, and  
the young lad rushed to his brother's  
aid and pulled the fork from his body,  
but the lad had been instantly killed.  
The body was carried to the house by  
Constable Monteth and some of the  
neighbors broke the sad tidings to the  
father on his return from work.

RAILWAY MEN TO  
INTERVIEW GOVERNMENT

Canadian Northern People to  
Visit Victoria During  
Next Month.

It is understood that in a few weeks  
representatives of the great railway  
firm of Mackenzie & Mann will visit  
Victoria for the purpose of interview-  
ing the government regarding the ex-  
tension of the Canadian Northern rail-  
way through the interior of the coast.  
It is expected that the company will  
seek a liberal bonus, this being the  
general impression since the project  
of intimacy with rival railway corpora-  
tions has been regarded as a stumbling  
block to an early and satisfactory  
agreement with Mackenzie & Mann.

In this connection a rumor was cur-  
rent in political circles yesterday that  
should the government come to an un-  
derstanding with the Canadian North-  
ern people, there was likelihood of the  
elections being brought on at a very  
early date—some time in November  
being mentioned.

Those close to the government deny  
that a date for a general  
election being brought on so soon, and  
they point out that a longer notice  
would be necessary than would be the  
case were polling set for November.  
Regard has some weight above dis-  
lodged the box and sent it falling at  
that precise moment.

## SENTENCED TO DEATH.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 18.—After  
an eight-year fight through the courts,  
Wm. Buckley, a machinist, who was  
implicated in the killing of George  
Rice, of the Machinists' Union, in 1901,  
was to-day, for the third time, formally  
sentenced to be hanged by Judge  
Lawlor. In each succeeding case  
Buckley has been granted reprieves,  
while appeals have been taken to high-  
er courts. Buckley's last appeal  
was rejected by the United States  
circuit court, and the execution was af-  
firmed. The date of his execution was  
set for November 19th at San Quentin  
prison, where the young man has been  
confined since his conviction.

ENDORSE DRYDOCK  
FOR ESQUIMALT

Branches of Island Develop-  
ment League in Favor of  
Plan.

Nearly all of the branches of the  
Vancouver Island Development League  
have endorsed the proposal to ask the  
Dominion government to build a dry-  
dock at Esquimalt. Alberti wanted a  
little more time to consider the matter,  
as of course it might have claims of  
its own, and one or two of the more  
outlying parts have not yet had time  
to reply.

That Esquimalt is the more suitable  
position seems to be the opinion of  
everyone on Vancouver Island, but of  
course on the mainland some people  
may have a different opinion.  
While they do this they give no valid  
reason why the dock should go else-  
where than at the naval station.

FAILURE OF GRAIN BROKERS.  
Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 18.—The T.  
P. Burch Co., one of the largest grain  
dealers in the United States, filed a  
petition in bankruptcy late yesterday.  
It is reported that local banking in-  
stitutions are involved to the extent  
of \$300,000. The annual business of the  
concern, it is stated, had ranged be-  
tween \$4,000,000 and \$7,000,000.

FAVORITISM IN  
SCHOOL WORK

C. H. TITE WRITES  
BOARD ON SUBJECT

School Holidays 23rd and 24th  
Instant—Routine  
Business.

The first business that came before  
the school board Friday was a let-  
ter from C. H. Tite, manager of C. H.  
Tite & Co., painters, which com-  
plained of favoritism in connection with  
a school painting contract, and also un-  
fairness in fulfillment of the contract.  
The letter, which was set over until  
the return of Trustee Staneland, so  
that he may have a chance to answer  
it, read as follows:

"When tenders were called for painting  
the North Ward and Central  
schools, I refrained from putting in a  
tender, as it was the opinion of most  
of the painting trade that to live up to  
the specifications and secure the work  
would be almost an impossibility. I  
Mr. Staneland advised the inspector,  
Mr. Fairley, that one coat would do  
where two were specified, and two  
children who were to be painted, the  
looks like favoritism on the part of one  
of the members of the board.

"Had I secured these contracts I am  
sure Mr. Staneland would have in-  
sisted on my living up to specifications  
as I do not purchase my paints from  
the Staneland company, as Mr. Lewis  
does; furthermore, for a school trustee  
to have goods specified for school work  
which his firm are sole agents for, does  
not improve matters at the present  
time.

"Let us have an architect or outside  
inspector and goods which do not have  
to be purchased through only 'The  
Staneland company,' and you will get  
good honest competition."

Thursday and Friday next will be  
school holidays if the provincial educa-  
tion department grants the request  
that the school board determined last  
night to make. It is desired to make  
the days mentioned holidays for school  
children to visit the annual show at the  
fair grounds. An exhibit of school  
work will be made and is in the hands  
of Superintendent Paul, who last night  
made final arrangements with the  
board. There will be no manual train-  
ing demonstration at the fair, however,  
this year.

Trustee Mrs. Jenkins gave notice  
of motion calling for the reconsideration  
of Trustee Christie's motion, includ-  
ing the Boys' and Girls' Central schools  
be appointed, when Trustee Christie put  
forward a motion, seconded by Trustee  
McNeill, that a committee of three be  
appointed to report in detail on the mat-  
ter. It will come up at the next meeting,  
when the committee, consisting of  
Trustees McIntosh, Christie and Super-  
intendent Paul, will have a report ready.

J. Houston, of the High school, was  
given until the 30th instant to obtain  
his certificate failing which he will be  
ordered to discontinue his duties. The  
action was taken on a letter received  
from the department of education.  
A report was heard that Contractor  
Lewis had not completed his contract  
of painting the North Ward school,  
and he will be asked to confer with  
Trustee Mrs. Jenkins, McNeill and the  
chairman on the matter of an adjust-  
ment.

The finance committee recommended  
the purchase of desks from the Globe  
Furniture Company to the sum of \$446.  
P. A. McLean was appointed janitor  
for the North Ward school. J. E. Daly  
informed the board by letter that the  
wiring in the High school was unsafe.  
He is city wiring inspector. The in-  
spector had been sent for by the super-  
intendent whose attention had been  
drawn to the condition of the wires  
by the janitor. This with the fire  
alarm system at the central school  
and the alarm equipment of Victoria  
West school, was handed to the build-  
ing committee to investigate with  
power to act.

Miss Dunn was appointed to the  
teaching staff of Spring Ridge school  
at a salary of \$50 per month and Bert  
Elliot to the teaching staff of South  
Park school at a salary of \$70 per  
month.

All the trustees were in attendance  
with the exception of Trustees Stane-  
land and Riddle.

ARTIST GROWS TIRED  
OF SECOND "AFFINITY"

Ferdinand P. Earle Returns  
From Europe and Retires  
to Castle.

New York, Sept. 18.—"Affinity" Fer-  
dinand P. Earle, the artist who came  
in for so much notoriety when he sent  
his wife back to her parents in France  
so as to be out of the way of Juliette  
Kutner, his affinity, and who after dropping  
"affinity" No. 1, was reported re-  
cently to be traveling in Europe with  
Gertrude Dunn, a short story writer  
and his second "spiritual soul mate,"  
has returned to New York.

It became known yesterday that he  
has shut himself up in his castle at  
Monroe, N. Y.  
Miss Dunn, likewise, has returned  
from Europe and she was found in a  
little studio living quietly and trying  
to forget "soul mate" Earle.

The exact time that the couple arrived  
in New York is not known but it is  
believed that they either came to Amer-  
ica on the same boat or that Miss Dunn  
followed soon after the artist had  
reached the city.

Earle is going to arrange a monster  
clam bake for the Monroe townspeople,  
but so far his efforts have met with the  
decided lack of success, the townspeople,  
for the most part, refusing to have any-  
thing to do with the affair.

HAS FAITH YET  
IN ELK LAKE

ALD. HENDERSON'S PLAN  
FOR IMPROVING SAME

Would Secure More Land to  
Increase the Water-  
shed.

(From Saturday's Daily.)  
Ald. Henderson, who has always  
been a stout champion of the capacity  
of Elk Lake as a source of water supply  
for a city much larger than Victo-  
ria, will at next Monday evening's  
meeting of the City Council submit the  
following resolution:

"Whereas the City Council has had  
the dam at Elk Lake raised three  
feet, and it is doubtful whether the  
precipitation on the present watershed  
will be sufficient to fill the lake to its  
full capacity during the coming winter;

"And, whereas, it is desirable and  
important that the lake should be  
filled to its present capacity;  
"And, whereas, surveys have been  
made by the city engineer showing  
where several hundred acres can be  
added to the present watershed;

"Be it resolved that the city com-  
missioner be requested to make a full  
report to the council of the approxi-  
mate area of the additional watershed,  
the cost of such surveys, as regards  
occupants, etc., and the approxi-  
mate cost of diverting the waters from  
such additional watershed into Elk  
Lake. Also to report as to the quan-  
tity of water now escaping from Elk  
Lake into the Colquitz river.

Ald. Henderson, who has always op-  
posed going to Goldstream, and who  
thinks that Sooke will ultimately be  
the point where the water will be  
diverted, is not without reason in his  
opinion. He takes the view that it is  
now possible to go behind that special  
course of procedure which, for their  
own purposes, was adopted by the par-  
ties. Such being the case, no question  
of arbitration can arise, nor, in all the  
circumstances which were made to ap-  
pear at the trial, would it be "just and  
reasonable" to require a compromise  
under the condition No. 7, giving the  
company 60 days to pay after com-  
pletion and delivery to it of the proofs  
of loss.

The result is, therefore, that judg-  
ment should be entered for the plain-  
tiff for the full amount of his claim.  
I draw attention to the fact that I  
find by comparison with the statute—  
R.S.B.C., cap. 82, sec. 21—that the first  
word in condition No. 7, as printed on  
the back of the policy should be "any"  
instead of "an," also that the words  
"contracted with the insurance" should  
be "insured by the insurance company."  
(Signed) ARCHER MARTIN, J.

Thompson's Case.  
In this case Mr. Justice Martin dis-  
misses the application for a writ of  
habeas corpus. His Lordship's judg-  
ment being that as follows:  
"The letters in the application (which  
is an application for a writ of  
habeas corpus, and it is sought to set  
aside all proceedings before two jus-  
tices of the peace at Salmon Arm,  
which resulted in the applicant (who  
is a municipal police constable) being  
committed for trial for having unlaw-  
fully set at liberty a prisoner in his  
custody. The main ground of objec-  
tion to the proceedings is that the ap-  
plicant was not a prisoner, but was  
over the body of the applicant because  
no "information in writing and under  
oath" was taken by the justice under  
section 654 of the criminal code before  
issuing a summons under section 655.  
It appears that the reason why the jus-  
tice did not take such information is  
because the applicant himself gave the  
information to the justice, which fully  
justified the justice in issuing the  
summons, and the case against himself,  
whereupon a summons was shortly  
thereafter issued. Upon the return of  
the same the accused appeared and  
was represented by another person,  
the peace as his counsel, and I am  
satisfied that he had a fair trial and  
was given an opportunity to call wit-  
nesses, but declined to do so, though  
his counsel at the outset took the ob-  
jection in substance that the proceed-  
ings were invalid because there was  
no sworn information.

"Many authorities were cited on the  
question, but none of them touched  
the real point in the case, which, so far  
as I can find, is unique in its circum-  
stances, though there is much to be  
found in Reg. v. Hughes (1879), 4 Q.B.  
184, especially in the judgment of  
Mr. Justice Hawkins, and in Dixon v.  
Wells (1890), 25 Q.B.D. 249, to support  
the proceedings; it was admitted, how-  
ever, by the Crown's counsel, that  
instead of a summons the contrary  
would be the case, but it is not  
necessary to pass upon that point.

"The conclusion I have reached upon  
the peculiar facts herein is that the  
provisions of the said sections of the  
code cannot be held to be imperative  
or necessary where the accused him-  
self furnishes the information in full  
to the justice as he did here.

ANOTHER APPEAL FOR  
AID FROM MEXICANS

Suffering Among Homeless  
People Has Become  
Acute.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—Consul-  
General Hanna, at Monterey, Mex., to-  
day appealed to the state department  
to send immediate aid to the flood suf-  
ferers in Mexico.  
He advised against sending perish-  
able goods and recommended that  
shelled corn, rice, beans, palm cloth-  
ing and blankets be sent instead.

The suffering from the want of cloth-  
ing and food from the flooded districts  
has become acute.  
The number of men employed in sailing  
ships has declined from 68,367 in 1881 to  
23,478 in 1908. On the other hand, while  
the number of men employed on steamers has  
increased from 14,959 in 1881 to 238,711 in  
1908, the number of lives lost has de-  
creased from 946 to 869. The latter group  
of figures seems to indicate (1) that there  
is no danger in the deeper loading; (2)  
that the design and construction of the  
modern steamer are far more sound than  
that of steamships are nowadays handled  
with greater skill and more care. The  
improvement may be also partly due to  
larger vessels. Whatever the causes may  
be, however, the improvement is gratify-  
ing, because the true significance of the  
return is that the dangers of sea-sickness  
are diminishing. The figures in the ap-  
pended table relate to both sailing and  
steam tonnage, and express the situation  
at its best.

Year. Men Employed. Lives Lost.

Year.	Men Employed.	Lives Lost.
1881	218,247	1,312
1886	219,233	1,541
1891	225,443	1,277
1896	242,573	853
1908	243,139	1,047

QUATSINO OBJECTS TO  
GOVERNMENT METHODS

Survey Party Sent Into District  
With Chinese  
Cook.

From Quatsino comes a protest  
against the policy which the provin-  
cial government has instituted of ob-  
taining employees for the survey  
parties outside of the district. Objec-  
tion is also raised to the fact that a  
Chinaman is employed as cook. A  
resident of the district writes as fol-  
lows on the subject:

Quatsino, Sept. 1, 1909.  
Mr. Brown, B. C. L. S., arrived at  
Holberg on the last steamer with a  
crew of men and a Chinese cook for  
the purpose of surveying some of the  
reserved land, and also to appraise the  
same.

White men must be unobtainable or  
the provincial government must favor  
Chinamen for the purpose of establish-  
ing a Chinese colony.

Of course the "savages" who live in  
and around Holberg and Quatsino, and  
pay taxes would be entirely unfit to  
either cook or work on a provincial  
government survey.

Perhaps next time it would be  
cheaper to send a full crew of Chin-  
amen. I would suggest to the govern-  
ment that they engage Chinese engi-  
neers in the department—they come  
cheaper.

Possibly the object of sending the  
Chink was for him to examine the  
country for the purpose of establish-  
ing a Chinese colony.

Had they sent a Bowser-Gotoh Jap  
we could have better understood it.  
A. SETTLE.

MILLIONS OF CHILDREN  
MARRIED IN INDIA

Next to Caste System Child  
Marriages Most Difficult  
Custom to Overcome.

One of the arrivals from the Orient  
yesterday was the Hon. Mr. K. M. Maru  
gave some interesting particulars of  
the working of the marriage laws in  
that country. Several students passed  
through on their way to United States  
points. They were men who had been  
through on their way to Calcutta, and  
one of them at least was intensely in-  
terested in the efforts made to edu-  
cate the people of India.

"Outside of the breaking down of the  
caste system," he said, "the greatest  
problem the country has to face is that  
of child marriage. The system is still  
in vogue almost everywhere, and helps  
to keep India among the backward na-  
tions of the world. Caste is giving way  
however, and the custom of child mar-  
riages will follow although it will take  
some time, and an enormous lot of  
educative energy to make the change.  
The time will come when the country  
will awaken and become one of the  
most important parts of the British  
Empire. To-day it is one of the weak-  
est parts of the empire but owing to  
the fact that it is not a self-governing  
country it has no influence in the world.  
With the breaking down of the old  
customs will come the gradual assump-  
tion of the rights of self-government  
and then India will be heard from.

Speaking further of the interesting  
subject of child marriage this interest-  
ing student said, that every year it was  
calculated that 200,000 native girls  
were married under the age of four  
years.

Two million were married between  
the ages of five and nine and between  
that age and fourteen the number was  
about 800,000.

FEWER LIVES LOST  
OF LATE YEARS

Life Aboard Ship Becomes  
Safer, Although Number  
Employed Increases.

A return compiled by the Board of  
Trade and issued as a parliamentary  
white paper gives the number of lives lost  
by wreck, drowning or other accident in  
British sea-going merchant ships regis-  
tered in the United Kingdom during the  
years 1881 to 1908 inclusive. When a sin-  
gle lar return, covering the period 1881 to 1907,  
was circulated, the figures were used to  
show that the deeper loading of merchant  
ships sanctioned by the Lord Line Regu-  
lation of 1896 was not the danger it was  
in some quarters held to be. The new  
statistics are just as conclusive on the  
point, although, obviously, there are  
other elements of the whole problem that  
cannot be ignored. Only the lives of mas-  
ters and seamen are taken account of in  
our reckoning, in order that the number  
of lives lost may be compared with the  
total number of people employed. With  
a single exception—that for the first year  
in which the new load lines were opera-  
tive—the lives lost in 1908 make the lowest  
annual total in the period covered by the  
return, although the number of men em-  
ployed has increased from 218,247 in 1881  
to 243,139 in 1908.

The number of men employed in sailing  
ships has declined from 68,367 in 1881 to  
23,478 in 1908. On the other hand, while  
the number of men employed on steamers has  
increased from 14,959 in 1881 to 238,711 in  
1908, the number of lives lost has de-  
creased from 946 to 869. The latter group  
of figures seems to indicate (1) that there  
is no danger in the deeper loading; (2)  
that the design and construction of the  
modern steamer are far more sound than  
that of steamships are nowadays handled  
with greater skill and more care. The  
improvement may be also partly due to  
larger vessels. Whatever the causes may  
be, however, the improvement is gratify-  
ing, because the true significance of the  
return is that the dangers of sea-sickness  
are diminishing. The figures in the ap-  
pended table relate to both sailing and  
steam tonnage, and express the situation  
at its best.

Year. Men