

## MINERS DECIDE TO GO ON STRIKE

Springhill Men Will Declare Trouble Next Week

At Least 1,600 Laborers Will Be Affected—Action Taken by P. W. & A.

After Lengthy Discussion

SPRINGHILL, N. S., July 25.—The Springhill miners have decided to go on strike next week. The Provincial Workmen's Association, met tonight and discussed the situation. The meeting was very largely attended and it was decided to declare a strike. The men will be called out of the mine on August 1st. The decision was the outcome of the P. W. & A. sub-committee held at Macdon on Monday evening, when the majority report was concurred in. The majority of the board rejected the men's claims for allowance for stone and pillar work. The men are in the employ of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company and about 1,600 will be affected by the strike.

## STEAMER STRUCK A ROCK AND AFTERWARDS CAUGHT FIRE AND SUNK

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 25.—News has reached here of the wreck of the steamer *Platnick* on the Columbia River between Golden and Windermere. The steamer collided with a rock and other obstruction which was unknown to exist in the channel, tearing a hole in her hull through which the water rushed. The steamer was beached, but fire broke out and she was sunk. The passengers were saved.

## ENGLISH CAPITALISTS ARE INTERESTED IN OIL WELLS

MONCTON, July 25.—It is rumored here that English capitalists have been induced to take hold of the New Brunswick Petroleum Co.'s interests in this country and are sending a Mr. Lady Grey to two hours later, after he entered the "Windsor Hotel," the central figure in the negotiations which were participated in by the thousands.

## COACH UPSET AND OCCUPANTS THROWN OUT

GIBSON, July 25.—The occupants of a coach which was en route to the station branch of the C. P. R. train for Woodstock yesterday morning had an exciting experience at this end of the highway bridge and near the office of the St. John River Log Driving Company. While the coach was going in the direction of the station the horses suddenly shied and the coach turned over into the deep gutter. The passengers included two women, a child, who when the coach turned over, climbed out of the window and hailed another coach which took them to the train. Fortunately no one was hurt.

## KILL MEN INJURED

MARYSVILLE, July 25.—A very painful accident occurred at the bath house this afternoon when Otto Pond, the son of John Pond, had his left hand badly cut while saving laths. He suffered a great deal of pain. Another accident happened at the York and St. John street crossing this afternoon when Theodore Brewer, of Fredericton, while taking down a stage from the smoke stack fell to the ground and was badly injured. Before Mr. Brewer reached the ground he fell through a tin roof. It is supposed that this broke the man's fall, thus preventing a fatal accident. He was taken to the hospital and tonight was doing as well as can be expected.

## WILL TEACH IN WOODSTOCK

WOODSTOCK, July 25.—At a meeting of the Woodstock board of school trustees tonight, Miss Jennie J. Coulter, daughter of Dr. Coulter, post office inspector, was appointed to the teaching staff.

## HOPE TO INCREASE LUMBER SHIPMENTS

A. W. Donly, Canada's Commercial Agent in Mexico, Here.

He Finds, However, That on the Whole, Canadian Manufacturers are Busy With Home Market

Canada's commercial agent in Mexico, A. W. Donly, is at present in St. John. Mr. Donly is on his way to his home in Norfolk county, Ontario, and is incidentally doing a little "preliminary missionary work" in a commercial way. He will leave for Montreal tomorrow evening for Mexico to Canada direct, landing at Sydney a few days ago. After spending some days in Halifax, he came to St. John, working in both cities in the interests of trade between Canada and Mexico.

Mr. Donly's eighteen years' residence in the land of the Aztecs has well qualified him for his present position, which he has held for two years in Mexico. In his own words, he knows Mexico much better than he does Canada, although a Canadian.

Speaking yesterday to a representative of The Sun, Mr. Donly said that he did not see any probability of there being a marked increase in trade between Canada and the Mexican Republic. The home market is sufficient to engage the attention of the Canadian manufacturer and to absorb any increase that may be made in manufactures in this country during the next few years. "The Canadian manufacturer does not see the wisdom of making a dollar five years from the present time when he can make two dollars now," said Mr. Donly.

No expensive tariff barriers between the two countries exist. There is direct steamship connection between Canada and Mexico. Montreal being the Canadian summer port, with Sydney and Halifax as ports of call, while Halifax is the terminus in winter.

Mr. Donly expressed the opinion that the trade originating in or near this city would not be sufficient to meet the needs of St. John of port of call. Other factors, however, enter into the question of the detriment of trade. As was said before the manufacturers of the Dominion are crowded with home orders and cannot go after a foreign market, while in Mexico the United States has such a grip on the foreign trade that other countries have little chance for expansion in this respect.

In exporting Mexico in this respect, the British West Indies who have the advantage of a 24-1 preferential tariff in Canada. Sugar and fruit are articles which feel this competition keenly.

While in the city Mr. Donly called on President McRobbie and various members of the Board of Trade. He also interviewed the heads of several firms and will continue his work to-day. As a result of his conference with the members of the Board of Trade Mr. Donly decided that it would not be of any particular use for him to address the board. He hoped, however, to bring to his visit here shipments of certain classes of lumber which he had secured and that raw material at present imported from Mexico via New York will be brought to St. John by a more direct route. Canadian lumber, owing to the high price of lumber here, is at present in demand in Mexico from Texas and Louisiana. This class of lumber cannot compare in quality with that of the United States, but it is good enough for the use to which it is put. The rough cottons that are used for clothing by the great bulk of the Mexican population are largely made in Mexico, where the large cotton crops are grown and where many big mills have been built. In fine boots and shoes the export trade is not large and is in the hands of the Americans. The intention, however, has been announced that after a holiday at his home Mr. Donly will continue his "missionary work" throughout Canada. As yet his plans are not definitely formed. The preparations are being made so that he may be convenient for his work, so many business men being away on holidays or at their summer homes.

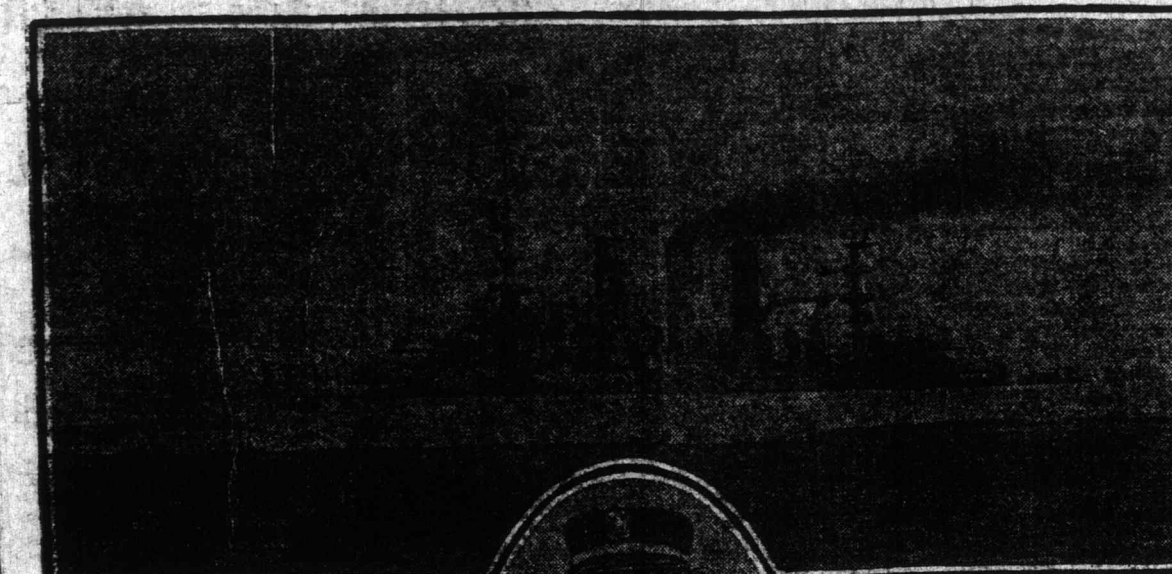
## BATHURST MAN FELL FROM TRAIN; INJURIES SLIGHT

BATHURST, N. B., July 25.—This morning Angus Kenny of Bathurst Village narrowly escaped serious if not fatal injuries. While in one of the cars of the local express going east, he was attempting to get off the train he fell between the rail and station platform. Fortunately Tank Man Gaudin, of the C. P. R., who was standing near to where he fell, had presence of mind to hold him in close to the platform until the train was stopped. He escaped with slight injury to his back, and a scalp wound.

## MONCTON BASE BALL PLAYER IS INJURED

MONCTON, July 25.—While catching for the Victoria baseball team in the local league this evening, Arthur LeBlanc was struck by a fast ball on the right shoulder which was fractured in a couple of places. Unaware of the extent of his injuries, LeBlanc continued in the game, retiring from behind the bat later when examined by a physician. It was found that the shoulder bones had been slightly fractured.

## THREE MORE OF GEORGIA'S VICTIMS AT DEATH'S DOOR



## CHATHAM TO GET NEW INDUSTRY

Canadian Woodenware Company to be Taken as Far from St. John as Possible

CHATHAM, July 25.—At an informal meeting of the Board of Trade on Wednesday night, the Canadian Woodenware Co. a bonus of \$4,000, a loan of \$20,000 (repayable in \$1,000 instalments from five to twenty-five years) extend the water system to the site of the factory for \$10,000 for fifteen years.

The Canadian Woodenware Co. was recently burned out at Hampton, and in response to some correspondence with the company, Mr. W. B. Snowball, the manager, Wm. Brown, was present at the board meeting and stated the position of the company. They had a paying business, employing about forty-five hands and paying out \$200 to \$250 in wages each week. Mr. Brown said they would want a bonus of \$4,000 to pay for cost of removal, a loan of \$20,000, extension of the water system and agreement to be taken on no more than \$10,000.

The mayor said the water extension would cost \$2,700. After some discussion the resolution, as outlined above, was passed unanimously.

## FREDERICTON MAN FALLS FORTY FEET

FREDERICTON, July 25.—Theodore M. Brewer, a blacksmith, who has been employed putting spark arresters in the high chimney of the York and St. John Milling Company's new mill at Gibson, was dangerously hurt tonight. He was taking down a stage which had been erected when he suddenly fell a distance of 40 feet, landing on his head and shoulders on the roof of the boiler room and in suffering from a broken leg, there were no external injuries except that his nose was broken. Brewer was later removed to his home in this city and is suffering from his spine. It is said that the result will be a hard say what the result will be.

## A PURE AND EFFICIENT REMEDY

Such is Catarrhoez, which cures colds in a few moments, relieves Catarrh at once, cures, cough, throat and lung troubles permanently. Highly recommended by physicians in every city. Try Catarrhoez yourself.

## RAINS ALL THE TIME

There is a group of islands to the south of New Brunswick, called the Sisters, or Seven Sisters, which are reputed to be subjected to a practically constant rainfall. The same may be said of the islands and mainland of Tierra del Fuego, where the rain often takes the form of sleet and snow. In a zone running round the world from four to eight or nine degrees wide there are patches over which rain seldom ceases to fall. This is called the "zone of constant precipitation," but at the same time there are several localities along it with very little rainfall.

## PETER'S PENCE

Peter's pence was presented by Ina, King of the West Saxons, to the Pope about 725, for the endowment of an English college in Rome. The fund took its name from the fact that it was agreed to be paid on Peter Mass, August 1st. The tax was laid on all families possessed of 30 pence yearly rent in land, out of which they paid a penny.

## Tuttle's Elixir

Well known infallible cure for all ailments, such as colds, coughs, and other common ailments. It is a pure and efficient remedy. For full particulars, see the advertisement in the paper.

## SYMPOSIUM; BRITISH TRAINS

Civic Federation Experts Continue to Disgrace

Municipally Owned Lines Not So Good as or Better Than Privately Owned Lines, as You See It

NEW YORK, July 25.—Another of the series of reviews on ownership of public utilities based upon investigations under the direction of the National Civic Federation was made public yesterday. The subject treated in this report is the operation of British street railways by municipalities and by privately owned corporations respectively. The reviews are the result of technical reports compiled by expert engineers who, with the reviewers, spent several months in British cities. The reviews are by Wm. J. Clark, general manager of the foreign department of the General Electric Company, and Prof. Frank Parsons of Boston.

Mr. Clark declares that the American traction systems under private ownership are far more progressive than those of England, Scotland and Ireland, that they give far better suburban service, that cars are less crowded and that lines are being extended with far greater rapidity. This he attributes to the absence of restrictions in the United States as compared with Great Britain, where, he says, private traction enterprises get franchises only on almost prohibitive terms. The difference of rate of fare in the two countries, Mr. Clark says, is more than offset by the greater number of free transfers given by the American system. The private companies in the United Kingdom give a superior service when compared with the municipally operated lines. While the British paid an average of 2.38 cents, against an average of 2.76 cents in the United States, facilities for travel were from 12 to 15 per cent. more enjoyed by the American passenger.

In 1902 there were two British cities of more than 100,000 population, seven with populations of from 50,000 to 100,000, and thirty-nine with from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants without street railways, but in the United States there was no city of more than 25,000 people without traction service. The American street railways pay the rates for salaries for the conductors and wages that are paid in the United Kingdom. In the State of New York a decrease of wages to the British standard would reduce the operating expenses of local transportation lines about \$14,000,000 annually, an amount equivalent to about 38 per cent of their gross receipts.

Few Americans realize the obstacles which British private companies meet in attempting to obtain franchise rights. The fact that the consent of the local authorities is required is used by the local authorities to force the companies to make excessive payments, even when a franchise is obtained it is for a brief term, scarcely long enough to warrant the heavy expenditures required for modern electric railroad construction. Against the municipalities as comparatively slight expense obtain their parliamentary rights to perpetual and monopolistic franchises. A city which desires a franchise for itself, or a city which is a private company, which is a more powerful political influence than any that exists in the United States. The town clerks possess great political power, especially in the election of members of the municipal council, and it is possible, so that, Mr. Clark says, when a town clerk makes a request of a member of the House of Commons the usual result is not unlike what occurs in America when a politician makes a similar request of some public official whose election he made possible.

Prof. Parsons, on the other side, says that the principal reason for the mismanagement of British tramways have been poor service by the private companies, their refusal to assent to the adoption of electric traction, extensions to suburban districts and other vital improvements; the constant difficulty experienced by the cities, amounting to practical impossibility of securing a reasonable rate of return on the investment; the growing belief on the part of the public that the streets and all monopolies of them are public property, which should not be handed over to private interests, and the desire that the profits of the undertaking should inure to the benefit of the public.

The British companies opposed extension, says Prof. Parsons, platted their cars with unsightly advertisements and refused to reduce fares, saying that they could not afford it. But when the municipalities took the lines over, fares were lowered and hours of labor were shortened, all of which, instead of producing profits for the people.

The service is good, according to British standards, and in some cases excellent even according to American standards. The speed of British cars is low as compared with American, but the speed limits are fixed by the Board of Trade. There is no a night service except on the London County Council.

Prof. Parsons also says: "Under the pressure of new standards and an educated public sentiment developed by municipal ownership in the rail publicity costs and methods, the present condition of the British street railways is so much regarded and in the common mind that a casual observation might lead one to think there is nothing to be learned from the study of the situation."

## HAVE A GOOD COMPLEXION.

The Flower of Good Health.

Keep the skin clean and healthy by washing it in soft water and fine castile soap. Use plenty of friction, a course towel is just the thing. The secret is to bring the blood to the surface and maintain healthy skin. But you must have plenty of blood—the red, rich, pure blood. Unhealthy blotches and blemishes will disappear. You will then enjoy the charm that a healthy complexion always gives.

Perroneze cleanses the skin of all impurities, drives out all humors and poisons from the blood. Perroneze will give you a ravenous appetite, it has to, to form blood and sinew.

Blood is simply digested food which keeps the body alive and nerves steady. Perroneze aids digestion, makes you strong and mentally active. Nervousness, indigestion, and all the ailments that come from a weak stomach, you will get rid of by using Perroneze. Sleep—of course you will—Perroneze is simply fine for weakness, and is so pure everything in it builds you up. Just take Perroneze and see what it does—watch your weight increase and note the additional strength it brings.

For a tonic and a builder it is the best yet. Thousands use it. They say they could not get along without it. Better get a box from your druggist.

## WANTS MARRIAGE ANNULLED

MONTREAL, July 25.—An action to annul the marriage of Assunta Barolotti was entered in the superior court this morning by the plaintiff, who is the defendant, who is not now living with him, were both Roman Catholics. The plaintiff alleges that she was married to him by a Protestant minister, and that he has secured the proper decree of nullity from the Catholic church authorities and now asks the sanction of the court.

## THE ARROWS AT THERMOPYLAE

At the defense of Thermopylae the shower of Persian arrows was so dense it cut off the light of the sun.

## TREES START UP REVOLT IN CUBA

Natives Get Wrong Notions of Americans Tree-Planting

Promptly Decide Efforts to Beautify Santiago Fortress Means Indefinite Occupation by the Soldiers

HAVANA, Cuba, July 25.—Upon what

ticklish terms the business of Cuban pacification is occasionally conducted is shown by the particulars which have just been learned of a projected uprising in Oriente, which recently gave Governor Magallon some anxious hours. At the palace absolute ignorance is professed of anything in the shape of disturbance, but the interesting fact remains that an uprising was projected to take place on July 15, and would doubtless have been started had it not been for the vigilance of United States army officers detailed on secret service. Nothing could better illustrate the instability of some of the Cuban leaders than the triviality of the incident which started the movement in the direction of the woods.

All the trouble arose from the efforts of Captain Robert Alexander, Eleventh United States infantry, quartermaster of the American garrison in Morro Castle, to beautify the grounds about the old fortress by setting out trees. Unhappily he selected coconut palms for the purpose, and, having obtained from an acquaintance one hundred young trees, had them properly planted.

While the captain was congratulating himself on his efforts to improve Cuban property without cost—for all the work of planting was done voluntarily by the soldiers of the garrison—the rumor went flying through the whole province that the Americans were planting coconuts on the Morro, and, as it takes six years for a coco to come into bearing, it was of course obvious that the Americans intended to remain for at least that period.

Patriots met in secret and decided to invoke the counsel of General Loynaz del Castillo, of Havana, who is in a condition of chronic agitation over the question of the duration of the American occupation and that warrior sent two emissaries to Santiago to investigate. They visited the Morro and with their own eyes saw Captain Alexander's coconuts. There they were, and nothing could be plainer than that the Americans were determined to remain forever.

Excitement increased; more meetings were held; arms were distributed, to the number, it is said, of seventy-five rifles with ammunition, and a rising was set for July 12, under the leadership of one Rodriguez, of Santiago, and General Camacho, of San Juan.

The plan was to begin operations by "rushing" small isolated posts of Rural Guards, massacring the men, and then as the insurgents ranks increased, attacking Santiago itself and, if possible, wiping out the American garrison.

That there was trouble in the air was soon evident, and Lieutenant Dougherty, the American officer in charge of the Rural Guards at Santiago, made ready to meet it, sending a requisition to Havana for a big lot of cartridges.

The secret service officers also went to work and exposed the whole plot several days before the date set for the rising. To the leaders they read a lecture on the subject of arboriculture as practiced by the American soldiers in Cuba, with a solemn warning to abstain from any interference with the patriotic ardor, and now peace reigns throughout the Oriente.

## BAPTISTS WILL HAVE TWO BOOK ROOMS

Rev. Dr. McIntyre, who is one of the Maritime members of the committee appointed to consider the date set for the assembling a Baptist union to embrace the denomination all over Canada, arrived home last night from Montreal, where the committee was in session last week. He was well satisfied with the progress made, and in speaking of the missionary interests said the scheme proposed was to have a Dominion home mission board, which would be composed from the different convention boards and whose work would to a large extent be in fields at present uncultivated, such as the Yukon, the Gaspé district and New Ontario.

It was also thought advisable to unite the two foreign mission boards, and to have the headquarters at Toronto. If the recommendations of the committee are carried out the date set for the meeting will be May 1st, 1908, and the Sunday school leaflets will be printed as well as other publications of the denomination. The three denominational papers will, however, be continued as at present.

These conclusions will go before the several conventions for ratification this fall, and the first meeting of the Canadian Baptist union will be called in May of next year.

The deliberations of the committee were concluded on Thursday night, and Dr. McIntyre spent Sunday night, and the day following, at the residence of the Rev. Dr. J. A. Gordon, who will spend his vacation here and in Prince Edward Island.