

PROTECTED BY SOLDIERS.

Five Hundred of Them on Guard at Glace Bay Mines.

Strikers Storm Gates of Dominion No. 6 and Fire a Volley.

Attempt Will be Made to Work All the Collieries To-day.

Glace Bay, N. S., July 8.—Martial law prevails in the southern Cape. Coal fields to-night. Troops guarding the collieries of the Dominion Coal Company, and an attempt will be made to-morrow to operate the mines under military protection. Five hundred men from the Canadian permanent forces arrived here this afternoon and at once went on duty. The men were divided into detachments and distributed among the various collieries, and now the general feeling is that the scenes which attended the first three days of the strike are at an end. Sentries, with fixed bayonets, guard the approaches to all the collieries, and at No. 2 and No. 6, where the most serious trouble has taken place, machine guns command the approach.

To-morrow morning will settle a number of things definitely. When the whistles blow for work at the various mines it will be seen how many men the company can count on to run their collieries, and whether the U. M. W. will still endeavor to prevent the men from going to work.

INFANTRY AND MACHINE GUNS.

It was about 4 o'clock when the special train with the detachment of the Royal Canadian Regiment and Royal Canadian Artillery arrived from Halifax. The train was on the siding at Dominion No. 2, and there the men stayed for some hours, until the dispositions were made. One company of infantry, with a machine gun, was sent over to the Dominion No. 6, where the riot act was read, and which, owing to the disturbances of the previous night, was regarded as one of the danger points. Several companies remained within the gates at Dominion No. 2 and the remaining were distributed among various collieries.

An attempt will be made to work all the collieries, with the possible exception of No. 6, to-morrow. A large number of men are now inside the fence at Dominion No. 2, and are housed in shanty huts. The troops to clear the way, it is anticipated by the company that many men who have stayed away during the past two days will come back to work in the morning.

On the other hand, the U. M. W. A. leaders declare that, if anything, the presence of the soldiers will tend to swell their ranks.

STORMED NO. 6.

Strikers stormed the gates at Dominion No. 6 last night, burned some property of the Dominion Coal Company and poured volleys of shots into the building. The fence around the mine was almost demolished, and the small force of constables there had all it could do to prevent the rioters from getting at the machinery. That the presence of the troops was urgently needed was conclusively proven by the attack on No. 6, and there is wonder that no one was killed in the melee.

A report that the strikers had planned a concerted attack on this colliery gained ground early yesterday afternoon, and a special train with eighty constables was hurried to the scene. They got there none too soon. Crowds of strikers were gathered around the plant, and the few men who had gone in to work were chased and stoned.

When the train appeared an attempt was made to drag the constables off, but with drawn revolvers they forced the infuriated mob back and the engine was run through the mob several times to disperse it.

VOLLEY OF SHOTS FIRED.

Suddenly a volley of shots came from the crowd. Some of the men made their appearance armed with guns, and a fusillade was poured indiscriminately into the colliery building. A hole was shot through one side of the wall of the fan house, and electric lights and insulators on the fence were shattered. While the shooting was going on, stones, sticks and all the missiles that the rioters could lay their hands on were hurled at the men working inside the fence, and many were the narrow escapes reported. As soon as morning dawned the crowd dispersed, so that it was impossible to identify any of the rioters.

MAYOR'S CONDUCT ROUSES INDIGNATION.

There is intense indignation in many sections of Glace Bay at the attitude of Mayor Douglas in refusing to call out the troops. The third morning of the strike found both sides grim and determined. It was the resolve of the U. M. W. A. men from the start that on their part there would be no resort to violence or noisy demonstration. This is in keeping with the traditions of Nova Scotia miners. One feature which has been a characteristic of the American strike is witnessed here for the first time. Heretofore the women of Nova Scotia abstained from taking part in demonstrations of violence during strikes, but yesterday found quite a number of them, both in Dominion No. 1 and No. 3, throwing themselves into the very forefront of the aggressors.

RAILWAY TRACK BLOWN UP.

The S. & L. Railway track, near Caledonia Junction, was found blown up this morning. A charge of blasting powder had evidently been inserted under the rails. The damage, however, was only slight, and repairs were quickly effected. Those responsible for the outrage have not so far been detected. Fortunately no train was near when the track was broken, and the object of the miscreants was frustrated. Pouring rain to-day did much to prevent the disorders which have marked the past two days of the strike. Early to-day the rain began to come down in torrents, and in consequence the groups of women and men who have been hanging around the streets and the entrances to the various collieries were quickly compelled to seek shelter. All day long the downpour continued, and those of the men who wanted to have a meeting of any sort were compelled to

TIMES PATTERNS.



A Dainty Lingerie Gown.

No. 8547-5720.—This charming design for a lingerie dress admits of any amount of elaboration or it may be made up perfectly plain with just a touch of hand embroidery in the front of the waist. The pattern provides for full length or shorter sleeves. The skirt is an excellent model for embroidered flouncing or bordered goods as it is completed by a flounce with a straight lower edge. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure, and will require 9½ yards of 36-inch material. The waist pattern runs from 32 to 42 inches bust measure and will require 2½ yards of 24-inch material.

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OSTEOPATHS.

ONTARIO MEDICAL COUNCIL MAY PROSECUTE THEM.

Question of Reciprocity—Long Discussion on Invitation From Manitoba, and Delegates Will be Sent There.

Action may be taken by the Ontario Medical Council to prevent osteopaths from carrying on their business in Ontario. In British Columbia a campaign is now being waged against the osteopaths, who have been given until September to go out of business, and several of them have already left Vancouver and Victoria for American cities.

A similar action may be taken here. At the meeting of the Ontario Medical Council yesterday afternoon the report of the Registration Committee was presented, and one of the clauses in the report recommended that action be taken against osteopaths, as advised by the solicitor. It is understood that the solicitor's opinion is that the osteopaths are carrying on business in contravention of the Medical Act. The suggestion has been referred to the Executive, and definite action may be decided on at any time.

For more than two hours the council discussed the question of reciprocity with Manitoba and the other Western provinces. Many of the doctors were of the opinion that the move was a good one, as it would give Ontario graduates an opportunity of going west to practise without taking other examinations, and the outcome of the discussion was that Dr. Spankie and Dr. McCaul were appointed to go to Winnipeg in August to meet the Manitoba Medical Council to discuss the question.

Further time for consideration was asked by the committee on Reciprocity with Great Britain, which was granted. Reciprocity with British Columbia was refused by the British Columbia Council, and the Ontario Council did not think it advisable to discuss the question of reciprocity with the State of Michigan at present.

The council rejected the motion of Dr. F. N. G. Starr to give the Executive Committee power to investigate cases of alleged unprofessional conduct, after a long discussion. Mr. H. S. Osler, K. C., the council's solicitor, gave his opinion that such action could not be taken, but suggested that a test case might be brought to court.

TOOK POISON.

Brant Woman Took Paris Green at Oakland.

Brantford, Ont., July 8.—A suicide occurred at Oakland Village last night, when Mrs. Edward Malcolm, wife of a well known farmer, having green despondent, took a dose of Paris green. The poison proved fatal.

DEATH OF FRED FISHER.

Brantford, July 8.—The death occurred to-day of Fred Fisher, the son of Ald. Fisher, a well-known young man, who contracted tuberculosis while acting as agent for the Cockshutt Plow Company at Ottawa. He had been ill some months.

A Collector Missing.

Ottawa, July 8.—William M. Antiss, a collector and traveller for the J. G. White Company, of Ottawa, has disappeared, and a shortage of over \$800 has been discovered in his accounts. Antiss has been with the company for the past nineteen years, and was one of their most trusted employees.

A steamer on Lake Temiskaming had a block of wood caught in her propeller and was drifting into the rapids when a tug came to her rescue. Several passengers were aboard.

GERMANY'S WAR CARS.

Built-proof automobiles, veritable war cars, will play a prominent part in the German army manoeuvres this year. The war car is a totally different thing from the transport and supply car of private automobile. These latter could only operate with safety well to the rear of the advanced troops, whereas the former is designed to push boldly to the front and take a definite offensive in the fighting line. Not only Germany, but France and Austria have already constructed some highly ingenious specimens of these battle motors.

These war cars are practically small mobile forts, equipped with quick-firing guns, and having all their vital parts completely protected. Their armor, which in every case has been subjected to fire tests at close range, is bullet-proof, and in the French and Austrian patterns completely covers the interior of the car, something like the rounded gun-turret of a battleship. Wheels and engines are, of course, amply protected, and the Austrian pattern has the additional advantage that its driving power is applied to both sets of wheels by means of an independent engine, which is a strictly guarded secret. The latest French pattern has a revolving turret armed with a Hotchkiss quickfiring, and both the French and Austrian as well as the German war cars are able to cross country, if necessary, and to negotiate ditches and obstacles of the ordinary character.

The picture of a motor battle in which these monsters will operate is a highly interesting one to consider. The German idea is that these war cars will in a great measure form the pivots upon which the mobile elements of an army in the field will work, and this in accordance with the German conception, is what is likely to happen.

Well out among the advanced and covering troops of an army on every road leading to the front there will be armored high-speed war cars armed with revolving machine guns. They will co-operate with and support the mounted troops, working across country, and with the cyclists in covering the advance, or feeling for the enemy, and in capturing and holding bridges, fords and places of vantage. Conversely they will materially assist in carrying a retreat, or in protecting the flanks of an army, where they would be very awkward customers for cavalry to tackle.

They will carry tiny garrisons of from 10 to 12 men, and as they work along the main roads they will act as supports and rallying points to bodies of cyclists who, acting as the motor's tentacles, will search and examine the country between their own road and the next, sure always of being able to retire on the protection of the mobile fort and its machine gun. Further occasions will arise where, when opposing hostile infantry or cavalry, the war motor can be used to defend or assault points such as a bridge or defile, and they will be invaluable for the purpose of a sudden rush to cover an attack, or hold on limpet-like to some post until reinforcements can arrive. In these days cover from fire is so important that many occasions will arise when these small mobile forts, which can ignore the rifle fire of an enemy, will prove of immense value in assisting the efforts of their infantry or cavalry.

AMONG THE JEWS.

Thirty-one delegates of the Jewish colonies assembled recently in Jaffa and decided to form a union to promote their mutual welfare.

Six Jews from Hebron have been called up for military service in the Turkish army, a direct result of the revolution, which has thrown the army open to all creeds and nationalities.

The death of Jacob Gordin, the noted playwright of Yiddish plays, is made the subject of deep regret among the Jewish people, which appreciated the Yiddish theatre and its offerings.

Pavel Alexandrovitch Krushevan, the notorious Russian anti-Semite leader and the organizer of the Kishineff massacres, died suddenly in Kishineff last Friday week. Krushevan was the most rabid anti-Semite that the Jews of Russia ever had, and his memory will be a curse among Russian Jews of all classes. He was also the organizer of the notorious "Znamia," and his last paper was the "Drug." He was also a member of the second Duma.

Official statistics relating to Jewish communities in Galicia show that they number 253, with a membership of 793,300, as against 811,381 in 1906, but only 80,522 are able to pay their dues to the synagogues. There are 249 Rabbis and 1,419 other religious officials. The synagogues number 457 open and 332 private, with 1,393 smaller houses of prayer. There are also 749 Cheders, 92 Talmud Torah schools, 31 hospitals, 25 homes for the aged, and 697 other institutions. Denominational schools number 47, of which 28 are free.

Danville, Ill., which has about 40,000 inhabitants, of whom only some 125 are Jews, and which is normally Republican, has elected as its Mayor Louis Platt, a Democrat and a Jew.

There has been collected \$25,000 toward the building fund of the new Jewish Sanatorium for Consumptives at Eagleville, Pa., which opened for the reception of patients on June 1.

It is expected that in October next a Rabbinical Commission will meet in St. Petersburg, and will sit for several months. The work of the commission will have not met for the last eighteen years, deals with Jewish questions of a religious nature.

All the prisons of the Empire are officially reckoned as capable of holding 90,000 persons. In 1905 the average daily population of the prisons was 85,000. On February 1, 1909, those incarcerated numbered 181,157, of whom a large proportion were Jews. Some prisons are terribly overcrowded. The Dielf Prison, built for 200, contains 500 inmates. A systematic ill-treatment of invalid prisoners is carried on. The number of exiles banished to Siberia by administrative process—that is, without trial—is stated to be 74,000. Over 400 editors of newspapers and reviews have been condemned since 1905 to prison fortresses and penal servitude.

Lazarus Silverman, a prominent financier and banker of Chicago, credited with having organized and equipped a regiment at his own expense during the Civil War, and with originating the

plan for the resumption of specie payment, which, when enacted, was known as the Sherman bill (1873), died in Chicago, June 9, aged 79 years.

The estate of Nelson Morris, late of Chicago, paid the State of Illinois nearly \$184,000 as inheritance tax, the largest single amount ever received for this purpose.

The degree of Doctor of Law has been conferred on Mr. Alfred Mosley by Columbia University.

Lady Louisa Goldsmid, who died recently in England, nearly ninety years old, was the widow of the late Sir Francis H. Goldsmid, who died more than thirty years ago in consequence of an accident.

Professor Zueblin, of Chicago, lectured on "Social Unrest" in the Free Synagogue recently. Confident of the races was named by Professor Zueblin as one of the great sources of unrest to-day, and as a panacea he advocates the intermarriage of the Jew and the non-Jew. "History for centuries back," he said, "reveals that the successful race that has survived has been the mixed race. Strength comes from mixture."

The work of the Alliance Israélite, summarized in its annual bulletin, makes interesting reading. From 1893 to 1908 its schools have increased from 54 to 142; the number of pupils has risen from 16,000 to 41,000, and the teachers now number 1,350. The cost of education has grown from \$20,400 francs in 1883 to two millions francs in 1908. Of this sum the Alliance contributed 1,025,000 francs, and the communities where the schools are situated 975,000 francs.

The election of Rabbi Nahoun as chief rabbi of Turkey has been confirmed by the Government.

The annual report of the Jewish Associated Charities of the city of Cleveland, Ohio, for the year ending 1908, has been accepted by that organization during the past year, and as the demand upon the association is greater than it has ever been before, there is a deficit for the beginning of the next year's work.

FELL OFF STEAMER.

Charles T. Combes Drowned at Fort William.

Fort William, July 8.—Charles T. Combes, who was employed as a fireman on the Sarnock, was drowned by falling into the Kew River while talking with a friend at the Rosedale, and Combes had gone aboard the Rosedale for a chat. He and his friend were sitting on the rail, and suddenly he lost his balance and fell overboard. He did not rise again after he hit the water. Combes was an Englishman.

BIG CHEESE.

Weights 1,950 Pounds and Was Made in Utica, N. Y.

Utica, N. Y., July 8.—A local cold storage warehouse company to-day shipped to Chicago what it believed to be the largest cheese ever made. Its weight was 1,950 pounds. It took about ten tons of milk to produce it, and it was pressed into shape by a specially constructed press by a Louisville cheese factory, where it was bought by the Chicago firm through the cold storage company. The company has shipped quite a number weighing as much as 1,200 pounds, but this was the largest one it ever tackled. It had a tank which is large enough to paraffin a half-ton cheese, but to-day the monster cheese was paraffined outside of the tank by carefully pouring the molten liquid over it. After the air-tight liquid had cooled, the cheese was encased in a sheet iron covering.

CASTORIA.

Many Bad Bills.

West Pennsylvania is Flooded With Counterfeits.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 8.—A new counterfeit \$2 United States silver certificate is flooding the banks and counting rooms of business houses in western Pennsylvania.

Spurious bills were detected in a package of money received by the Monongahela National Bank, and this morning were turned over to John B. Washburn, local secret service operative. Other counterfeiters of the same denomination have been found within the last fortnight, and the Government detectives have samples by the handful, which they are using in the hope of tracing the criminals, who seem to enjoy remarkable success in passing off the counterfeit.

The new counterfeit is a poor imitation of the \$2 silver certificate of the series of 1899, being badly printed on a poor quality of paper. Notwithstanding that it is easily detected by persons experienced in handling money, it has attained a wide circulation. It is believed to be made by counterfeiters in Canada, as the bad bill was first detected by E. J. Veltz, paying teller of the Columbia National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y. This was late in April, and it is believed the money was carried over the lake from Canada.

Miss Amy L. Bruce, of Valentia, Ont., won the Governor-General's medal for general proficiency at Toronto Normal School.

PILES.

"I have suffered with piles for thirty-six years. One year ago last April I began taking Cascarets for constipation. The course of a week I noticed the piles began to disappear and at the end of six weeks they did not trouble me at all. Cascarets have done wonders for me. I am entirely cured and feel like a new man." George Kryder, Napoleon, O.

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