

THE EVENING TIMES, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1906.

Blazed Trail Stories

.. AND ..

Stories of the Wild Life

By STEWART EDWARD WHITE.

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THE RIVER BOSS.

(Continued.) About now Daly began to worry. He took the train to Grand Rapids, anxiety written deep in his brows. When he saw the little inadequate crew pecking in a futile fashion at the logs winged out over the shillows, he swore ferociously and sought Jimmy.

of saved lumber, motioning them to haste. A moment later a fat and dignified officer passed, swinging his club. After the policeman had gone, Jimmy again took up his march at the head of fifteen men, now thoroughly aroused to the fact that something unusual was afoot.

the level of the dam a good three feet, emerging dripping from the west-side canal, and cheerfully took their way northward to where, in the chilly dawn, their companions were sleeping the sleep of the just.

In the World of Labor.

The American Society of Equity, a farmers' union organization, will meet a annual convention in Indianapolis, October 23. The Society now proposes to seek affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

Plumbers are striking in Hartford (Conn.) and Springfield (Mass.).

The new Pennsylvania Child Labor Law, forbidding boys under fourteen to work at the breaker, and boys under sixteen to work in the anthracite mines, went into effect recently, and when it is fully in force is estimated 12,000 boys will have quit work and been turned into the schools of the region.

Sixty thousand women and children work in the match factories of Kobe, Japan.

The attempt to commit the British Trade Unions to compulsory arbitration was again defeated by the recent Trade Union Congress. The proposition was defeated by a majority of 90,000 votes. Last year the majority against compulsory arbitration was 486,000 in a total vote slightly smaller than that recorded in the present instance.

Trainers on the New Haven railway have been notified that whenever they feel they have a grievance they will be entitled to a hearing before the executive officers through any of their fellow trainmen they may select to represent them for that purpose.

One of the principal points of dispute in recent strikes among the French iron workers is the abolition of the present antiquated deferred payment system which prevails in regard to their wages.

One hundred thousand clothing workers in the United States and Canada have a referendum on the question of amalgamation.

Telegraph operators on the Great Northern Railway who did not join in the recent strike received pay checks for September representing just twice the usual amount.

Six thousand workers in the underwear trade of Berlin have struck.

A report of the British Board of Trade on strikes and lockouts in the United Kingdom in the year 1904 has just been published. It shows that 334 labor disputes were recorded during the year, involving about 87,000 work people, or less than one per cent of the industrial population of the country, exclusive of agricultural laborers and seamen.

Alabama coal miners are still on strike.

Justice Smith, of the Illinois Appellate Court, in an opinion handed down at Chicago, Franklin Union, No. 4, fined three members of that organization \$100 each and sentenced them to thirty days' imprisonment for violation of an injunction secured by the Chicago Typographers.

ing the United Garment Workers of America and the Journeymen Tailors' Union of North America. Constant jurisdiction quarrels have made such a step necessary.

A state branch of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union was organized in Syracuse, New York, recently.

Mexican Central Railway firemen are on strike.

An "Open Shop" Electrical Contractors' Association of Boston and vicinity has been formed.

3,000 miners struck recently at one of the White-Barre, Pa., coal mines.

8,000 Havana cigar makers are on strike.

The railway employes of Rome, Italy, have inaugurated a novel strike. They have decided not to leave work, but to pursue a policy of obstruction. This has been a comparatively prosperous one in trade and business.

St. Petersburg printers are again striking.

The proposed Union Labor Bank in Chicago was given up at a meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor recently.

The semi-annual meeting of the Administrative Council of the National Metal Trades Association was held in Cincinnati recently. The most important proposition under discussion was the merger of the National Foundrymen's Association into the National Metal Trades Association.

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and Laundry Workers' Union for financial assistance in aid of the strikers on strike at Troy, N. Y.

Some of the Fall River, Mass., cotton mill operatives have received an advance of 12 1/2 per cent in wages.

The Philadelphia, Pa., Central Labor Union has withdrawn its candidate for the Shrivelly and endorsed the Republican municipal ticket.

The officials of the International Typographical Union report that the eight-hour strike is practically won.

The Workmen's Federation at Buenos Ayres started a general strike recently.

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Congress has declared martial law throughout the country for ninety days.

The Sydney, N. S. W., Labor Council has passed a resolution protesting against the state government's treatment of the unemployed.

A boss carpenter at Danville, N. C., was recently fined \$50 for employing a woman against 25,000 declared for free trade, asserting that the tribunal, brought into existence at the request of the workers, has not possessed their confidence.

Although advising dissatisfied unionists in west Australia to make by the advice of the Victorian Arbitration Court, the Victorian Worker says: "It is unfortunate that the wages of any other servant, laborer or workman, whose pay does not exceed \$1 per week."

A bill which has been introduced into the Victorian, Australia, Legislature, provides that no order shall be made by any court, judge or justice for the attachment of the wages of any other servant, laborer or workman, whose pay does not exceed \$1 per week.

A. D. Waters, who used John Mitchell for his agent in the anthracite strike of 1902, has outlined a plan to amend the law, which form is intended to procure drastic legislation in New York, Pennsylvania and in Congress to give the trusts to control.

The Los Angeles Central Labor Council has succeeded in securing the enforcement of the eight-hour day on city contract work.

In 1884, the hours of labor of about 4,000 work people in British government factories and workshops were reduced to an average of 40 1/2 per week.

FATAL EXPLOSION  
Sydney, N. S. W., Oct. 29.—(Special)—The government steamer Tyrann, Captain O'Leary, arrived in port at 10 o'clock last night with the news of a fatal explosion which cost two lives that occurred on board the steamer while off Cape North, early yesterday morning.

The Tyrann left North Sydney late Friday night to complete repairs to the Magdalen Island cable. Matters proceeded satisfactorily until about 7 o'clock Saturday morning, when a plug in one of the boiler tubes blew out, filling the engine and boiler rooms with steam and gas.

Fireman Patrick Purcell and Trimmer Patrick McGrath were engaged in cleaning out the fire at the time of the blow-out, and before escaping to the deck were hopelessly scalded. Upon examination their condition was found to be critical, and all was done for the unfortunate sufferers that could be done, with the limited medical facilities at hand.

After conferring about seven hours in making temporary repairs to the boiler, Captain O'Leary decided the steamer for Sydney at full speed, the object being to secure the best medical assistance for the injured men. Purcell succumbed while the steamer was coming into dock, and McGrath died at 10:30 this morning, medical assistance being of no avail.

Patrick Purcell was aged sixty years and Patrick McGrath forty years. Both are Halifax men, and the bodies will be forwarded to their homes tomorrow. Purcell is a widower and McGrath unmarried. The Tyrann will make permanent repairs to her boiler before leaving port.

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