

ROOSEVELT ON LAW AND ORDER

EVERY CITIZEN HAS A
DUTY TO MAINTAIN IT

**Reads Capital and Labor of Columbus
bus a Lesson Arising Out of
Car Strike**

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 12.—While Mayor Marshall of Columbus was sitting on the platform and troops sent to keep order during the car strike discussed the crowd, Col. Roosevelt discussed the strike situation and denounced the authorities for their failure to suppress lawlessness. The address was delivered before a monster crowd.

"Before I came to Ohio I knew the lamentable condition in Columbus," said Roosevelt. "I have been asked by letter and personally by members of both sides of the controversy here to speak. I will say frankly that I did not like to come but I like dodging less, so I came. It has been advertised that I would speak on law and order and I shall do so. I shall also discuss justice. The first requisite of justice is the establishment of law and order."

"We to the man, official or private citizen who does not realize this. We should abhor the conduct of a public servant failing to do his duty in this regard and we must equally condemn ourselves, the people who are as much responsible as the public servants, if they are content with the mere establishment of law and order and fail to learn whether justice has been denied, we should use the whole power of the government to right this wrong. I cannot say what the exact facts here are, but it is certain that broad principles are applicable. Beyond question many acts of lawlessness have been committed, including bombing and the using of that weapon of the worst, meanest and most cowardly assassins—dynamite."

"The authorities' first duty is to end violence and disorder, to check and punish brutality and lawlessness. No excuse should be accepted from any government official, no excuse should be accepted from any private citizen, for failing to help and any such intolerable conditions. It may be to the interests of some leaders that, for political or other reasons, lawlessness continue, but it is against the interests of the workmen themselves."

"To dismiss men for asking a wage increase would be such infamy that I can hardly believe it has occurred. You should learn about this definitely. A union is equally as necessary as a corporation. Both must obey the law. Unionists have no right to force other workers into the union. Such action is a gross violation of right. But it is equally an outrage for the employer to discriminate against the unions."

"My conclusion is that it becomes the highest, most pressing duty of the government to guarantee both the employer and the employee, as well as the people themselves."

"It is not merely your duty but your right to insist on knowing the facts that brought on this strike and to judge them. If the present arbitration law is not sufficiently stringent, make it more stringent. If it is unconstitutional, amend the constitution. The state and the municipality have the power to force any corporation to do right and it is the duty of the people to see that they do right. Your duties are two-fold. First, enforce the law and restore order; second, learn the facts, remedy the injustice that has been done and effectually prevent the repetition of injuries."

IN REVENGE WOMAN SHOT HER BROKER

**Says Investment Proved a Failure,
and, Besides, He Would Not
Marry Her**

Los Angeles, Sept. 12.—Mrs. William Krauss, 28, former wife of Dr. William Krauss, entered the office of Franklin H. Griffith, well-known mining broker, in the story building on Saturday, and fired three shots at him, one taking effect in the arm.

Griffith was removed to the Clara Barton hospital and Mrs. Krauss was arrested on a charge of attempted murder. On his cot at the hospital Griffith declared that he had intended to marry the woman in 1908 but, when he learned that she had not been divorced from Dr. Krauss, he refused to marry her. Ever since he said, Mrs. Krauss has been hounding him and trying to extort money.

Griffith said the woman entered his office and again made a demand for money. He said he refused to talk to her and was about to retire to an inner office when she fired three shots. Two went wild.

In the chief detective's office at police headquarters, where she was questioned, Mrs. Krauss told her story of the shooting.

"Since my marriage to Dr. Krauss nine years ago," she said, "I have been unhappy. I was at a dinner one night in 1908 at the Angelus hotel, where I was introduced to Mr. Griffith. He asked me to put my money in certain mines, which I did. He asked me later to marry him and I consented."

"But the mines turned out to be worthless and I asked him to give me back my money, which he refused to do. He also refused to marry me. This morning I went to his office and demanded my money. He slapped me in the face instead of talking with me. It was then that I drew the revolver and fired at him."

Mrs. Krauss denied that she intended to kill Griffith. "I'm a good shot and could have killed him on the spot," she asserted. "I only wanted to wound him. I could have finished him with the first shot."

As Griffith's wound was being dressed at the hospital he said to a friend: "Thank God it happened this way. I've got her now."

BLACK SAYS ACREAGE GAIN IS STRETCHED

Ogilvie's Winnipeg Manager Disputes Government Figures

Winnipeg, Sept. 12.—Mr. Black, manager of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, being interviewed on the subject of this season's crop in the Northwest, gives the following details:

The Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta governments combined last year, placed the acreage in their respective provinces at 7,057,000 acres and the total yield at 144,229,000 bushels. It has been impossible to account for more than 118,000,000 bushels from last year's wheat crop, showing that there was an overestimate of 1,300,000 acres in their figures. It seems likely that similar errors must have been carried into their estimates this year. Otherwise the increase in acreage would be altogether in excess of what is possible in the way of an increase.

The estimate of increase in wheat acreage in Manitoba for this year over last is in round figures about 500,000 acres, which would mean an increase over last year of nearly 20 per cent, whereas the Province of Saskatchewan, where a very much larger proportion of new land has been brought under cultivation, estimates the increase at about 15 per cent, or about 550,000 acres.

"Our inspectors have covered the ground very carefully," said Mr. Black, "and from the figures we have supplied we are inclined to place the yield this year at 86,000,000 bushels, a surprisingly good showing under the trying conditions which have prevailed. The oat and barley crops, however, have suffered to a very much greater extent than the wheat, and it now looks as if there will be 70,000,000 bushels of oats and 15 to 18 million bushels less barley than was harvested last year."

SWEDISH DR. CRIPPEN ENTANGLED WITH LAW

**Three Wives Die in Quick Succession,
and Johan Eklund Faces
Charge of Murder**

Stockholm, Sept. 12.—Now that the body of the second wife of Johan Eklund, the accused wife murderer of Falun, has been disinterred, Scandinavian interest in the "Swedish Dr. Crippen" has become intense.

Medical evidence as to the symptoms attending the deaths of the accused's three wives tend to deepen the suspicion against Eklund, and his explanations have proved halting and contradictory. He denies that he was drunk for two days before the death of the third wife, but neighbors declare he was intoxicated before and during that day.

Eklund tried to explain her death as due to her drinking half a bottle of arsenic solution he had bought for his nerves, but Dr. Arden and Carlsson denied the possibility of that, whereas they pointed out the rat poison investigated to Eklund just before was exclusively sold of arsenic and was strong enough to kill ten rats.

One witness said Eklund told her in October that her husband insisted on her being insured before he married her, but inquiries of forty insurance officers have failed to locate such a policy.

Dr. N. A. Ahlberg, of the Falun hospital, told how the second Mrs. Eklund was discharged cured in 1908, but almost immediately afterwards she died—an event which surprised him very much.

Then came sensational evidence from a witness who produced a bottle of arsenic he said he took from Eklund's desk just after the second wife's death. The name of the chemist had been erased from the label. He took the bottle and left it because of suspicious aloofness as to Eklund's bluebeard tendencies, thinking that perhaps it would have value as evidence some day.

Eklund had first denied any knowledge of this bottle and attributed its production to spite, but on being told that the witness had sworn to his information he declined to proceed with his denial, saying instead that it must have belonged to his son's laboratory. Eklund continues to demand bail, but it has been refused.

THREE BILLION FEET.

Wallace, Idaho, Sept. 12.—Assistant Forester William Cox, who has just arrived from Washington, and Forest Supervisor Weigle, of the Coeur d'Alene forest, will soon inspect the area burned over recently by destructive forest fires. The report will be laid before Chief Forester Graves for action.

Supervisor Weigle said to-day that the burned land was now being logged-off and then the ground would be prepared for reforestation.

Rough estimates place the merchantable timber destroyed in the recent Idaho fires at three billion feet.

A FATAL GLANCE.

Lloydminster, Sept. 10.—The farm belonging to Hugh Hill, situated two miles southwest of Lloydminster, was the scene of a tragedy.

Edward Myers, a native of Bradford, England, in the employ of Mr. Hill, was looking into the barrel of a .22 rifle, which he believed to be empty.

SHEEP INDUSTRY FOR CANADA

BULLETIN BY LIVE
STOCK COMMISSIONER

**Report Preliminary to Permanent
Scheme for Upbuilding of the
Industry**

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, live stock commissioner for the Ottawa government, has issued the following article on The Development of the Sheep Industry in Canada:

For a number of years it has been evident and it is now a matter of common knowledge that the sheep industry in Canada, particularly as regards the general production of market sheep and of high class wools, has been in an increasing decadent condition. Not only has the number of sheep owned in the country been gradually lessening but the interest in sheep-growing has itself been on the wane. The census of sheep in Canada reveals the fact that the Dominion as regards the number of sheep kept compares not at all favorably with other great agricultural countries of the world. Indeed, as compared with them it has permitted sheep-raising to become a somewhat insignificant phase of its agriculture, notwithstanding its great adaptability both as regards soil and climate for the growing of mutton and wool. In 1909, according to agricultural returns, there were in the United Kingdom 21,388,823 head of sheep, in the Argentine 6,211,754 head, in Australia 7,043,298 head, in New Zealand 23,460,707 head, while the latest returns for Canada place the number at not more than 2,705,390 head. In view of the fact that sheep have not only a direct and primary value through the actual financial returns which they make to their owners, but because they represent as well in themselves a peculiarly important asset in agriculture owing to their ability to increase soil fertility and to check and destroy the growth of weeds upon the land, the situation which the above figures suggest appears to be a rather critical one and one which may well receive careful consideration.

The returns for the decline in the sheep industry to Canada have been the subject of much comment in various ways and while there is no doubt as to the truth of the figures, it may be well to state that the live stock branch has had its attention very urgently directed toward the present unsatisfactory status of the business and the recognition of its importance to the country generally, has now decided that the time is ripe for the Canadian government to take steps to encourage the policy and to undertake definite and extended measures likely to operate toward the encouragement, improvement and development of the industry, as a whole.

As a preliminary to the adoption of any settled policy and in order that the live stock commissioner may inform himself thoroughly as to the details of the sheep and wool business in Great Britain and the United States and as to conditions as they actually prevail in Canada, the minister of agriculture has authorized the live stock branch, Mr. Dryden's judgment is practical and his recognized popularity speaks well for the confidence which may be placed in his ability to perform with credit to himself and them, the work which he has now undertaken. In combining the sheep and wool business with that of a technical expert the department has reason to believe that the problems of production and of marketing, both of which are of great importance, will be studied and discussed in such close relationship that the results of the inquiry will most successfully serve the purpose for which it is undertaken.

After consultation with the live stock commissioner the members of the committee have, of course, been allowed the liberty of depending largely upon their own initiative in planning their specific information concerning the status of the trade in the former country and also as to its availability as a future market.

Canada has undoubtedly wonderful possibilities and large opportunities in connection with the development of its sheep population. The present investigations have been undertaken as preliminary to the adoption of a permanent scheme for the encouragement and upbuilding of the industry. In the belief that Canadian agriculture must of necessity suffer severely while sheep remain so few in number in the country, the minister and his officers will not be satisfied until statistics show a return of at least ten times the present estimated and until sheep raising has established itself as a recognized factor in promoting the national prosperity.

REGIMENT DID WELL.

London, Sept. 12.—The Q. O. R. did exceedingly well at the manoeuvres at Aldershot. They were kept almost continuously on the move from the time they left camp at 7 o'clock until they went into action at 4. One or two have fallen out on account of sore feet, but on the whole the regiment marched as well as the regulars. When it was deployed to join the fighting line it showed an intelligence which indicated that it has taken full advantage of its experience at Aldershot.

GERMANS IN AFRICA PREFER BRITISH RULE

Too Much Red Tape and Bureaucracy in Colonies in South-west

Berlin, Sept. 12.—Germany's foremost political writer, Herr Maximilian Harden and Dr. Carl Peters, the real founder of Germany's African empire, have stated that the inhabitants of German south-west Africa are so intensely discontented with German rule that they have contemplated abandoning the German flag to join the British South African federation.

The German colonists are presumably dissatisfied with the excessive bureaucratic control exercised over them by officials, many of whom have gone straight from Berlin without any real insight into colonial life.

One German colony contains more government officials than white inhabitants and it is a matter of common knowledge that Germans, when they emigrate, go preferably to any part of the world rather than to the German overseas possessions.



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CORSETS
They Live by Front





Gossard
CORSETS
They Live by Front

GOSSARD DEMONSTRATION

The Gossard Corset Is a Thing of Beauty and a Joy Forever




We have with us this week an experienced Corset Fitter in the person of Miss Farrissee, who will demonstrate the benefits of the famous GOSSARD CORSET. Miss Farrissee has accomplished wonders in moulding and modelling the female form into lines of grace and beauty, through the agency of this corset, the feature of which is "That it Laces in Front."

Our headline intimates that "The Gossard Corset is a thing of beauty." That is evident and needs no comment, but that it is "A Joy Forever" is a statement we have to prove to many who have not yet experienced the delights of this exquisite creation.

We are anxious to have the opportunity, and shall be glad if our patrons will place themselves in the capable hands of Miss Farrissee, when the wonderful effect of this beautiful corset will be charmingly demonstrated.

The new style of coat and skirt demands that the figure shall be moulded on straight slender lines, which effect is produced to perfection by the wearing of a "Gossard." We confidently leave the matter to your judgment, well knowing that after you have passed through Miss Farrissee's hands one more will be added to the large and growing band of Gossard enthusiasts.

If You Would Have the Fashionable Figure, Wear a Gossard. If You Wish Your Costume to Appear Up-to-Date, Wear a Gossard

Remember, Miss Farrissee Will Be Here For One Week Only. Do Not Miss the Opportunity of Benefitting by Her Experienced Manipulation.

knowledge of the stockman's art which has already brought him to the fore amongst Canadian breeders. Mr. Dryden's collegiate and agricultural education has been such as to bring him into demand, in a more or less public way and, in recent years, he has been about Canada a good deal in connection with judging and other work of the live stock branch. Mr. Dryden's judgment is practical and his recognized popularity speaks well for the confidence which may be placed in his ability to perform with credit to himself and them, the work which he has now undertaken.

Canada has undoubtedly wonderful possibilities and large opportunities in connection with the development of its sheep population. The present investigations have been undertaken as preliminary to the adoption of a permanent scheme for the encouragement and upbuilding of the industry. In the belief that Canadian agriculture must of necessity suffer severely while sheep remain so few in number in the country, the minister and his officers will not be satisfied until statistics show a return of at least ten times the present estimated and until sheep raising has established itself as a recognized factor in promoting the national prosperity.

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BOHEMIAN OLIVE OIL, gallon tin, \$4.00, half gallon (glass) \$2.50, quart \$1.00, pint 60¢, half pint 30¢
BOHEMIAN RIPE OLIVES, per tin, 75¢ and 40¢, per glass, \$1.00, 85¢ or.....50¢

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WOMAN SLAVE IN A CHICAGO FACTORY

Combined Weekly Wages of Mother and Child Amounted to Four Dollars

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Working from 5 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock at night and supporting herself and three children on \$4 a week has been the task of Mrs. Adarina Barrow, according to a statement by State Factory Inspector Edgar T. Davies. Mr. Davies announced that he would begin legal proceedings against the employer of Mrs. Barrow as soon as possible.

The case is one of the most unusual instances of the so-called "sacred motherhood" cases—with the dollar sign placed prominently over the S—that has come to the attention of the department.

The reports show that Mrs. Barrow had been employed at the cigar factory of Julius Greenberg for several months in the capacity of a tobacco stripper, and received on the average forty cents a day for her toil. Reduced to a matter of hours, this means that Mrs. Barrow was paid a trifle over three cents an hour for arduous work.

Force of circumstances, it was declared, led Mrs. Barrow to send her daughter Doris, to work at Greenberg's factory. The girl, who is twelve years of age, also was employed as a tobacco stripper and was required, it is said, to work from 6:45 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. Her earnings per week, according to Mr. Davies' report, amounted to \$1.80, or a little less than twenty-seven cents a day. The combined earnings of mother and daughter were four dollars a week.

Investigation into the home life of Mrs. Barrow, Mr. Davies said, disclosed that she was deserted by her husband and left to care for herself and three daughters—an infant, a three-year-old daughter and Doris, a nine-year-old girl cared for at a day nursery. For this she set aside five cents a day from her slender earnings.

While working to obtain enough money to buy food, Mrs. Barrow has had the baby and three-year-old girl cared for at a day nursery. For this she set aside five cents a day from her slender earnings.

ROBBERS FALL OUT OVER LOOT DIVISION

One Shoots the Other With Fatal Results—A Seattle Tragedy

Seattle, Sept. 12.—An unidentified man, 43 years old, known as "Gust" was shot and killed Saturday in a room in the Russell House, 806 Seventh Avenue south, by Gust Eckola, bartender in a saloon. Eckola escaped. The police say the dead man was the brother of the man who was killed. While working to obtain enough money to buy food, Mrs. Barrow has had the baby and three-year-old girl cared for at a day nursery. For this she set aside five cents a day from her slender earnings.

Mrs. Matt Hill, proprietress of the Russell House, rushed up to two policemen on the street and said a man had been killed in her room. The policeman found a man lying in a pool of blood on the floor, still alive, but the shooting took place in the morning and was witnessed by her husband, but that the wounded man asked that the police be not notified. She said Eckola accused him of not giving Eckola in the fact. Eckola then drew a pistol and shot his assailant through the head. Mr. and Mrs. Hill were asked, a hired man, were arrested.

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