THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

SEMI-WEEKLY.

Published every Monday and Thursday by The Bulletin Company, Ltd., at the office, Bulletin Bldg., 318 Jasper Ave. East.

SUBSCRIPTION.

One year to Canadian or British Post Office address $1.00
Six month to Canadian or British Post Office address .... .50
One year U. S. Post Office address. 2.00
Six month U.S. Post Office address 1.00
All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Advertising rate card on application.

Classified advertising one cent per word; four insertions for price of three, and six insertions for price of four.

Notices of Estray Cattle four insertions $1.00.

DUNCAN MARSHALL, Manager.

MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1909.

THE COMPANY CONSTABLE.

A street battle occurred in Fort William last week between the striking dockmen and the police. But the police were not those of the city, or provincial, or federal forces. They were the special constables of the company, brought in ostensibly to protect the company's property from damage by the mob. If the despatches are to be trusted the shooting was started by the constables rather than the strikers, one of them either in bravado, in fright or idiocy, drawing his revolver. Whereupon both sides produced firearms and went into battle.

One instance of this character should sufficiently illustrate the folly of allowing either party to bring armed men on the scene of a labor dispute, let them be called special constables or what-not. Unfortunately, this is not the only instance of the kind in Canada and their cumulative evidence is that the "company constable" who is usually the first and most prominent armed man on the job, is an element of danger rather than an agent of peace or a custodian of the law.

This of necessity, for the constable is chosen not to preserve the peace not to uphold the law, but ostensibly to protect the company's property and really to help them win the fight. The company may be relied upon to select constables who will take pretty large views of the privileges of their office, who will regard the end rather than the means, and who in a showdown will fight for the company quite regardless of either law or order.

Like produces like, and the presence of force on one side can be expected only to produce force on the other. To the striker the company's constable is not a constable at all but a soldier imported to fight the company's battles, armed for the purpose and possessing some vague and undefined legal privileges and powers to enable him to do it effectively. The strikers at Fort William were not, in thought or intent, warring against the law or its officers, but against armed men hired by the company to help them win their struggle. That the law was violated and peace disturbed is true, but this was only an incident. The real purpose of the men was not to transgress law or disturb order, but to resist force by force, and as they considered with quite as much justification on one side as the other.

Nevertheless the law was trampled under foot and a peaceable community turned for the time into a condition of civil war. From the public standpoint, which is the most important, this is the regrettable feature of the case and one which should not be allowed to become a common or frequent outcome of labor disputes. Yet unless effective means are taken to prevent the employment of armed men, this is the end we must expect such trouble to lead to. When one party is allowed to use force, or to even make a conspicuous display of force, a challenge is thrown out to the other side to do the same; a challenge which it is against human nature to ignore.

What would be the condition of things in a more advanced state of industrial development we may readily conclude from the situation at Pittsburg where the employees of the Pressed Steel Car company have been on strike for several weeks. There the chief duty of the law officers has been to keep the two armed forces from waging open and daily war—in which duty they have not been by any means satisfactorily successful. At latest reports each party had mounted machine guns on a river steamer and the citizens were praying the secretary for war to enforce their disarmament. The conditions are such that the action of a weak-headed man on either side might precipitate a carnage of untold magnitude.

Canadian law officers should take time by the forelock and prevent the ripening of similar conditions on this side of the border. Their first duty is to eliminate the bearing of firearms by corporation constables and everybody else in a strike district. If extra police are needed to protect property or life or to preserve order, they should be sworn in by the state and paid by the state. Their business in life would then be not to fight the battles of either disputant, but to make both respect the law and keep the peace. This is the end of a constabulary force and nobody should be allowed to tag the name onto men paid by private funds and for the furtherance of private interests. While one side is allowed to employ a force regarded as "hired assassins" by the other side, war only can be expected to result, and war should be a by-gone method of settling labor disputes in Canada. We have every legal facility provided in Canada for the peaceful adjustment of such disagreements. It is the business of the custodians of law to see that nobody is allowed to set these means aside and bring in the man with the gun, under the guise of private constable, picket, or any other name.

VOLUNTARY ALLEGIANCE THE BASIS OF THE EMPIRE.

The existence of the British Empire is to be left frankly and absolutely to the voluntary allegiance of the race the world over.

This is the conclusion from the oabled reports of the plan of defence adopted by the Imperial Defence Conference. If these reports be correct Canada, Australia and the other Dominions are to be left to develop naval squadrons of their own, at their own expense and under their own control, primarily designed to defend their own shores, but also capable of co-operation or conjunction with the British fleet in emergency.

Assuming the report to be correct as there is every reason to suppose, it will meet the warm approval of the great body of Canadians, as no doubt of the people of the other dominions. It embodies a frank admission that the Empire exists only because the people of the Empire want it to exist, that it would have otherwise no right to exist or to be made to exist; it respects to the full the cardinal principle of local control of local taxation; and by admitting the fact and respecting the principle it appeals to the love of justice and liberty in the people of the Empire to maintain the Imperial relationship under which these are so amply secured, and without which none of the Oversea Dominions would be secure.

The arrangement will not, of course, be acceptable to all Canadians, nor probably to all Australians, nor to all South Africans. There are in the Over sea Dominions, as in the Mother Land, those who put more faith in force than in voluntary co-operation, who would have us bound together in the machinery of a military engine, with no thought of local rights, feelings, interests or opinions. These men go pretty close, if they do not go the whole way, to casting out of their count the most powerful factor in Imperial connection—the thing that has really made the Empire. At least they place undue confidence in the efficiency of force and organization, to the ignoring of the spirit which never has tolerated coercion and without which organization would be useless.

There have been empires in the world before, empires as great in area, in population, in wealth, in military strength, in proportion to the world of their time, as the British Empire is today. But they went down, and they went down not before the swords of foes from without, but through the disintegrating agencies of dissatisfaction and distrust within. Rome might still be Rome if its people had been associated in voluntary allegiance. But the dwellers in the outlying dominions were subject peoples, and were treated as subject peoples, and when the hour of trial came they acted precisely as subject people might be expected to act. Every world-empire before our own was founded on force and held together by the dominating strength of the mother people, or of the conquering people by whose swords it was carved out. Naturally they stood only so long as the founders were strong enough to both quell disturbance at home and repel invaders from abroad.

The British Empire rests on a different basis and proceeds on a different principle. Britain once tried force on a colony of her people, and just because they were British people the force failed, sharply and miserably. To the credit of British statesmanship and the British people the offence was never repeated. The colonies of Britain became thereafter children, not slaves. Now grown to the estate of manhood these are offering and asking to be allowed to relieve the Mother Land of the burden of defending them from attack, and of shaping their own defences in such fashion that they can be turned against her enemies too. Very wisely the Mother Land declines to treat them longer as infants but as men, capable and willing to forge their own weapons after their own fashion, and of doing it with the thought that she, too, may need their help.

The fire-eaters and jingoists to the contrary, the naval plan outlined is a triumph of British genius for Empire building. It is an admission that no other race on earth has yet made respecting over-sea colonies, that the possession of colonies is justified in the consent of the people of the colonies. It is on a par with the statesmanship which gave responsible government to the people of Quebec, and which recently granted a free constitution to the federation of South Africa. The world has not before seen a Mother Land which took her over-sea possessions into partnership with herself in the matter of defence and left them free to develop their own means along their own lines, relying solely on their loyalty that the means so developed would contribute to her own security, or would not even be turned against her. It is one more declaration that the Empire stands for liberty and that its people are willing to stake its existence on their faith in liberty. That an Imperial Defence Conference should have been called, at the suggestion and with the enthusiastic approval of the Over-sea Dominions, is the best possible proof of the stability of voluntary allegiance as the basis of Empire. The conference would have been woefully ignorant of what made itself possible if it had ignored this factor or relegated it to any secondary position in outlining a plan for future action. The Empire should be an organism, not a machine.

THAT "COLONIZATION" SCHEME

An English publication to hand contains some further information regarding the scheme of Dr. Gray for bringing boys from the English public schools to found a colony near Edmonton—though the colony end of the game is omitted in this article—perhaps through oversight. According to the Standard of Empire:—

This scheme, which has already been completed, recommends a central bureau in London, under the direction of the secretary of the Headmasters' Conference, and local advisory committees in the important towns and cities of the Oversea States. Canada, it may be added, is the Dominion which for the moment offers, perhaps, the greatest number of openings for boys, although the scheme is to be extended to all the other parts of the British empire.

The boys desirous of being sent to the Dominion are carefully selected and recommended by the headmasters. They are then forwarded for one year's work to specially chosen farmers, whose bona fides are locally guaranteed by the Canadian authorities. No premiums are payable, and board and lodging are given in exchange for the work. At the end of the first year the boy, should he wish it, is able to attend one of the agricultural colleges, which in Canada belong to the State, and which accept students for a very small sum. This, including the expenses of living, should not exceed £1 a week. At the end of the second year the boy should be able to make a start on the land on his own account, should he feel so inclined, particularly if he possesses a little capital. If, however, at the end of his first year he should prefer to do some other work, such as civil or mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, mining and metallurgy, he will easily be able to carry out his wishes, for the Canadian universities offer every scope and advantage in this direction, and the total cost is only about one-third of the liability which has to be incurred at Oxford or Cambridge.

The actual work of the movement has already been begun, two boys having been sent out to Canada, more as pioneers than as definite settlers, but their despatch can be regarded as the initiation of what is likely to prove public fires which have destroyed valuable spruce.

According to this information the boys, after two years in Canada, are supposed to be able to go on land on their own account; that is, they would be about sixteen years of age when they land in Canada. At this age they are turned over, presumably under indenture, to farmers to work for them for a year for "board and lodging," providing themselves with clothes and whatever money may be necessary. After this year they can attend Canadian agricultural colleges—if they have the coin. Or if they do not wish to farm they can go to technical schools or universities—again if they have the coin. The scheme may be a perfectly honorable one and designed solely to give the boys a better chance in this new land than they could get at home. But it is not much in its favor that it proposes that a boy sixteen years of age or over shall be bound to work on a farm a year for his "board and lodging" alone. So highly improbable is this feature of it as to suggest that the promoter of the scheme extends his charitable offices to the procuring of cheap help for Canadian farmers, or that there is a further part of the deal not put in print. The assertion that "no premiums are payable" by the pupils is good so far as it goes, that is to say, that one species of graft will not be operated in connection with the scheme. But it does not go the whole way by any means, and leaves it quite open for the promoter or his representative to make a contract with the "bona fide" farmer by which the wages that would otherwise go to the boy will go to the man who brings him out, and articles him to the farmer for a year. In other words, the pupil will pay no premium in money, but he may have to pay it in sweat.

The plan as outlined in this despatch contains absolutely no suggestion of conferring any advantage of any kind on the boy that he would not have if he came to the country on his own account, save that perhaps of supplying him with the initial ambition to migrate. Certainly a boy with the degree of intelligence, industry and cash the plan presumes him to have, would do far better to come to the country on his own hook, seek out his "bona fide" farmer and work for him or leave him as he saw fit, getting if he worked for him something better than mere "board and lodging."

The subsequent possibility of "turning the boys loose" on land owned by Mr. Gray somewhere near Edmonton is, it will be observed, omitted from this view of the case presented to the British readers, the boys and their parents. This, of course, may be an oversight or an accident, but coupled with the suspicious aspect of the scheme at large, warrants the doubt that there is far more in the design than is announced to the public.

An inquiry into the "bona fides" of Mr. Gray and his scheme would do no harm and perhaps some good.

"RETALIATION.

Mail and Empire: "It looks as if "we would have a fiscal fight with "our friends next door, for the new "tariff certainly authorizes the president to discriminate against us by "adding 25 per cent. to the present "duties on our goods if we give any "preference to any other nation. We "do give a preference to Britain. "Therefore the duties may be raised "in the mannner prescribed. This "situation is the direct result of the "Fielding double tariff. The Ottawa "Government practically invited the "United States to do this thing, and "now we have the result. But we "are not going to surrender our right "to manage our own affairs at the dictation of any foreign power. There "is such a thing as meeting tariff by "tariff, and as a matter of fact our "tariff upon United States goods will "stand an increase." The stand of the Mail is that we should never have granted the British preference, but that having granted it we ought to retaliate against the United States by piling more obstacles in the way of trade with that country than its high protectionists have already put there. This kind of "retaliation" is quite in line with the tariff doctrine of the Mail's party and would no doubt be exceedingly pleasing to the industrial "infants" whose cause it pleads, but as the sinews of the war would come from the pockets of the Canadian consumers these are not likely to work themselves into a panic for the opening of hostilities. The Mail overlooks, too, the somewhat relevant fact that the new United States tariff bill explicitly provides that a preference granted by a colony to a mother country shall not be construed as discrimination liable to invoke the 25 per cent. extra tariff clause. This provision seems to have been specially designed to permit the continuance of trade with Canada, but it is conveniently ignored by the demanders of "retaliation." But if there were no such clause "retaliation" would be quite unnecessary, for the extra 25 per cent. duty would stop Canadian exports to the United States and therefore stop United States exports to Canada. In which desirable condition of things the Mail would find itself happy without Canada's duty being altered. Canadian preachers of commercial quarantine should address their prayers to Senator Aldrich. He is more likely to heed petitions for tariff boosting than the Canadian voter. And the effect will be the same if the duty is made high enough, whichever country piles it up.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Salt Lake City hotels refused to accommodate Johnston, the pugilist. They refused, of course, because he was a negro, not because he was a prize-fighter. Color is held to be more important than character in some quarters.

The Union Pacific Railway company are sowing alfalfa on their right of way from the Missouri to the Pacific, and lining the route with pine trees. It is claimed the trees and the clover will prevent washouts in summer and snow blockades in winter, besides improving the appearance and adding to the attractiveness of the route.

The deputy minister of education says two hundred new teachers will be needed to fill vacancies in Alberta schools before the end of the year. The crop of school districts is in keeping with the condition of the grain fields.

Winnipeg Tribune: "It is a crying "shame of the age that thousands of "young girls are being brought up in "idleness to lead lives of uselessness "instead of usefulness. Mothers are "largely responsible. They are in-"terested in the time when the 'so-"ciety buds' come out; that is the ex-"pression, is it not? Too many thou-"sands of our growing girls are treat-"ed like mere butterflies, ready, how-"ever, to set a pace for the compara-"tively small salaried young man, "who may marry one of them, that "will drive him to despair. The coun-"try is full of such instances. By all "means teach the girls to be useful. "One wholesome, healthy girl, trained "to cook a meal and perform house-"work, is worth a score of the 'buter-"flies' with a genius for nothing but "genteel loafing." Which seems to embody the homely truth that a man would sooner have a properly cooked beefsteak on the table than a butterfly in the parlor.

FOREST FIRES IN 1908 CAUSED GREAT LOSES

There Were 935 Fires—118,000 Acres Were Burned Over—Loss Was $20,500,000 — 56,000,000 Feet of Lumber Was Destroyed — 21 Deaths Caused and 2,404 People Thrown Out of Work.

Ottawa, August 19.—The forestry branch of the Interior Department has issued an interesting bulletin, dealing with the damage caused by forest fires in Canada in 1908. The bulletin, which was prepared by H. R. McMillan, assistant inspector of forest reserves, shows that during the year there were 935 forest fires of serious proportions in the Dominion. Upwards of 188,000 acres were burned over, causing a destruction of over fifty-six million feet of lumber, valued, including mills and improvements at $20,500,000.

Twenty-one lives were lost as a result of the forest fires (all in British Columbia), and 2,404 were thrown out of employment. The cost of fires to the public was nearly $300,000. The province of Quebec headed the list with 250 fires, then British Columbia came second with 235. In Quebec, however, the value of timber destroyed was very light. In British Columbia forty million feet was destroyed at a loss of $25,000,000, or over ninety per cent. of the total loss by fire in Canada. The destruction by fire in Manitoba and Alberta was very light, but in Saskatchewan timber valued at over $20,000 was burned. The heavy loss in British Columbia was due, of course, to the great fires in the Crow's Nest Pass country which heavy loss of life. A fire on Vancouver Island, it is estimated, caused the destruction of 24,000,000 feet of timber.

In Prairie Provinces.

Dealing more particularly with the prairie provinces, the report says:

That so few fires were reported from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta last summer is no indication that the northern timber belt in these provinces entirely escaped the visitation of forest fires, as might be surmised from these reports, nor is it any guarantee in future that they will be immune from fire. The best efforts of the forestry branch have not been able to so far cover the northern belt with fire rangers that all fires will be prevented or extinguished or even be reported. The immense areas of bush through which travellers may pass for a week without seeing a green tree all bear witness to the fact that fires have already raged unchecked through spruce and poplar timber in Canada's north land. That the timber limits of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are comparatively small and scattered is due not to any condition of soil or climate which prevent the growth of timber, but to recurring forest fires which have destroyed valuable spruce.

PROSECUTION INSTITUTED

Municipal Court Judge of Sauk Centre Arrested.

St. Cloud, Minn., Aug. 18.—County attorney A. J. R. Himsel has started a graft prosecution in Stearn's county. Judge W. A. Morse, of the municipal court, Sauk Centre, was arrested, charged with embezzling city funds.

For over a month Attorney Himsel, with Frank Minnette, mayor of Sauk Center and A. Schaeffer, deputy public examiner of St. Paul, has been conducting an investigation, unearthing amazing graft conditions. In statements to the city officials Judge Morse reports that he received $88.33 in fines, while the police receipts show $188.80 due the city. In many instances, it is said Judge Morse arrested men, fined them and made no official record, keeping the money.

TREATING SICK BY WIRELESS

Prescription Was Telegraphed to Sea for a Sick Captain.

New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 18.—Treating a sick man on board the lonely Nantucket lightship by wireless is the latest achievement of those aboard the ship. A few days ago Capt. Doane, of the light vessel, was taken sick, and as there was no doctor aboard the crew did not know just what to do.

A wireless message to the naval hospital at Newport, however, brought detailed instructions from a surgeon there, and the prescription that was sent was put up from the medicine chest on the lightship by the crew.

The naval surgeon was kept constantly informed of the captain's condition, and he began to improve soon after the long-distance treatment began. Yesterday he was reported as being convalescent.

LOSE 60 CENTS A YARD.

Montreal City Pays Middleman's Profits for Paving.

Montreal, Aug. 18—Direct evidence was given at the civic royal commission today showing that by the system of awarding paving contracts to favored firms to be sublet to the people who actually did the work the city was losing 60 cents on every yard of paving laid.

It was shown that Belanger and Brunet, the paving company who did no paving, were paid $2.45 a yard, while they sub let the contract for the work at $1.85. This was shown to be the case in the big contracts for the Hassel pavement, as well as for other work.

No explanation was given as to why the contractors who did the work did not deal direct with the city, except that Belanger and Brunet seemed to have the necessary connection with the city hall.

"They seem to have been a kind of middlemen between the contractors and the city," was Judge Cannon's comment at the conclusion of the evidence.

BURNED IN A BALLOON.

Distressing Accident at Moose Jaw—Man Was Terribly Burned.

Moose Jaw, Sask., Aug. 18—Walter Wright, a homesteader, suffered terrible injuries last night at the annual sports held at Wilcox. Kohl Bros, balloonists from North Dakota, who have been making ascensions throughout Saskatchewan during the past few weeks, were preparing for an aerial display. The man in charge asked Wright to enter the balloon to ascertain the amount of gas which the balloon contained.

Shortly after he entered the balloon burst into flames and before Wright could be gotten out he was burned severely. His clothes were burned from his back. A scene of panic prevailed on the grounds. The injured man was removed to a residence in the neighborhood, where he remained under the care of Dr. McKinley until this morning, when he was taken to the hospital at Weyburn. It is believed he will recover. Wrights homestead is located southwest of Rouleau. He is unmarried.

STILL SHROUDED IN MYSTERY.

No Light on Tragic Death of Father and Daughter.

Peterboro, Ont., August 18.—Mystery still surrounds the tragic deaths of Thomas Willoughby and daughter, Stelle May, near Norwood, on Tuesday. The inquest, held by Coroner Kenny, threw little light on the affair. Whether Willoughby died as a result of the shock caused by shooting his daughter, or whether he ended her life by his own hand will be determined by an analysis of the stomach of the dead man at Toronto. The witnesses were Doctors Pettigrew and Sutton, the wife of the dead man and a six-year-old son. The latter told of running to the barn when he heard the shot. The father said to him: "I have shot Stella." Willoughby's wife said her husband had been despondent.

SPANISH MOVE ON ARABS

General Marina Directs Land and Sea Attacks—Crisis at Hand.

Melilla, Morocco, Aug. 18—The Spanish forces, under General Marina, began today a concerted advance against the Arabs. While 6,000 troops were dispatched down the coast to turn the position of the victorious Riffs at Guruga mountain, the Spanish cruiser, Princess De Asturias has begun an effective bombardment of Natior. This movement of the warship and the scout force is to be supported by the main body of Spanish troops, which are already entrained for Natior and it is virtually known that General Marina has staked the success or failure of his campaign upon the battles which will follow within the day.

Spaniards Are Winning.

So far the Spaniards are winning, for the Spanish garrison at Sidimuss opened fire upon the enemy today, killing and wounding so many that the Moroccans were unable to carry all their dead from the field.

The cruisers' bombardment of Natori has battered down nearly half of that stronghold, while it is reported that the outposts of the Riffs are retiring before the advance of the Spanish.

A force of Moors attacked a convoy today but were driven off after having killed one man.

Balloon Does Great Work.

Along with the advance of the Spaniards is the dirigible balloon which ascended from the Spanish lines last Tuesday and discovered two camps of Moors who were shelled with great loss of life. This balloon has made itself so useful to the Spaniards that the speed of the advancing army has been deliberately checked to carry it along. It makes frequent ascensions as a sort of scout ship and General Marina has said that he regards it as his best piece of equipment outside his heavy guns.

May Lose His Eyesight.

Toronto, Aug. 18—Dominick Gentile, aged sixty, proprietor of a fruit store, at 53 1-2 York street, may lose the sight of both eyes as the result of an explosion tonight. He has a peanut machine, operated by gasoline in front of his store. Something went wrong with it and he took it to pieces. One of the pipes attached to the gasoline tank needed soldering and he took it next door where he could have the use of a stove. When he heated the pipe he put it back on the tank. The tank exploded, burning his face. In terrible agony from his injuries he was taken to a hospital.

Dynamite in Coal For Warship.

Portsmouth, Eng., Aug. 19.—Three times lately supposed dynamite cartridges have been found in coal shipped to Portsmouth for warships. The latest find of this charter was during the coaling of the cruiser Duke of Edinburgh today.

STRIKE-BREAKERS ARE VIRTUALLY PRISONERS

Two Who Escape From Pressed Steel Car Company's Plant at Pittsburg Say 700 Are Being Detained Against Their Will.

Pittsburg, Penn., Aug. 19—Charges were made here today that 1,000 strike breakers, 700 of them New York men, are being detained against their will in the "walled mills" of the Pressed Steel Car company, whose employees have been on strike for several weeks. Two men who claimed to have escaped from the stockades declared that men who tried to get away have been beaten and shot at by armed guards. The whole force of one thousand, these men say, were hired under false pretences in New York and Philadelphia and have been kept at work only by threats and abuse.

Sheriff Gumbert says he has investigated the stories of the escaped strike breakers and has found them without foundation, but nevertheless they are believed by many persons.

Terrible Story Told by Men.

The men are Fred Rieger and Mathias Stephany, of New York. Rieger said:—

"We were stopped on the street in New York on last Saturday and asked by a strange man if we wanted jobs at $2 a day. We told him, 'yes,' and he said he would give us jobs working on a railroad near Pittsburg. He gave us contracts, claiming for railroad work and late that night we were put on an Erie train with forty others and taken to Youngstown, Ohio.

"When we got there we were hustled out of the train and made to give up our contracts. Then at the muzzle of guns held by guards, we were put into a box car and locked up. When the door was opened we were in the Pressed Steel company's plant. There we found out that our job was to break a strike.

"We had to sleep on straw and eat whatever they gave us. I saw several beaten and one man I saw shot in the foot by a guard and left to lie on the straw without attention."

A fuller investigation of these charges will be made tomorrow. There was a lively riot on the river bank this morning when a steamer conveyed fifty new strike breakers across to the pressed steel plant.

Woman Leads Mob Into Frenzy.

A mob of several thousand strikers was led into a frenzy by a woman with an infant in her arms.

Mounting a rock she held the baby above her head and cried: "Men, why don't you stop that." She pointed at the steamer. "If you are men at all you won't allow the bread to be taken out of your mouths."

She hurled a stone at the steamer and instantly there was a shower of rocks splashing about it. Then someone fired a revolver, a shot which was followed by a fusilade from one hundred weapons. The steamer was struck several times but those aboard escaped.

The troops were called, and striking right and left with their hickory sticks and the butt ends of their carbines, dispersed the mob after an exciting half hour.

The strike is about over, it is believed. The strikers have given up most of their demands and have offered to return to work if given a few small concessions. These the company have refused to make.

WINNIPEG WILL HONOR HIM.

Enthusiastic Welcome Being Prepared for Lord Strathcona.

Winnipeg, August 19.—At noon today, the Centennial entertainment committee met and discussed the proposed public reception to Lord Strathcona. The problem was how best to consolidate the demonstration which many different bodies are anxious to make in honor of his lordship in such a way as suitably to welcome him, and thereby give him some pleasure rather than overwhelm him with burdens of the functions.

It was agreed that he should be publicly received with all honors at the railway station when he arrived by special train, the military, cadets, the city council, the St. Andrew's Society and other bodies to turn out. The suggestion of a banquet was discussed, and when it was pointed out that Lord Strathcona had already been invited to address the Canadian Club and had consented to do so, a unanimous desire was expressed to secure the co-operation of that club and the Centennial committee, and the subcommittee was appointed to make arrangements.

In view of Lord Stratheona's honorable position for many years in the Hudson's Bay Company, his relations to the early days as the head of important bodies, and his position today as almost the only man living who knew well personally many of the early Selkirk settlers, it was thought most desirable that his lordship should be unanimously and cordially tendered the position of honorary president of the Canadian International and Selkirk Centennial Exhibition.

Lord Strathcona, it was stated, will arrive here on the 25th inst., next Wednesday. It was thought he would probably remain here a week.

End of Labor Troubles.

Stockholm, Aug. 19—The end of the labor troubles which became acute in Stockholm the early part of this month, is in sight. The leaders of the various unions have opened negotiations with the employers with the object of having the men resume work. Rioting occurred last night at Gothenberg and mounted policemen were called out to disperse the mob.

Suing for Suspension.

Tangier, Aug. 19—The sultan of Morocco has sent a written communication to the Riffs who are opposing the Spanish expedition of Melilla offering them to suspend the struggle until the arrival of an imperial mission.

CROPS GIVE SEASO[N] BIG TEN DAYS'

All Danger from Frost Will [be] Another Ten Days. So[me] Later Than Others but Will Be General Within a

"Within ten days all dange[r] to the growing crops will be e[x]moved throughout the province [in]cludes not only the crops that [are] to a good start in the spring [but] now ready for harvest but also [those] which was sowed late and has [reach]al stages to go before reachi[ng] ity."

Thos. Wolford, of Camdeton in the city today is responsib[le for] above statement. He has just [come] from a trip along the C.N.R. [from] as Lloydminster, where he acted [as judge] in the standing grain competi[tions con]ducted under the direction of [the De]partment of Agriculture. Mr. [Wolford] made a critical examination [of the] fields and is well qualified to [judge the] situation regarding the harves[t].

"I judged the grain fields in [Vegre]ville and Lloydminster distr[icts,"] Mr. Wolford, "and I must say [I was sur]prised to see the beautiful [standing] grain in the country along t[he road] which has been settled so re[cently in] comparison with other distric[ts in the] province. A feature was the f[ine condition of] the fields from noxious weeds, [not one] or two farms were scored on th[at score] in the competition."

No Frost Wanted.

"What would you estimate [the am]ount of damage done to the g[rain by a] frost should occur tonight?" [Mr. Wol]ford was asked.

"There is no doubt that a [frost] would cause considerable dam[age. It is] true that harvesting has alre[ady begun] all along the line in fields o[f] wheat and oats but there is a[n] amount of late grain whic[h] would badly damage. Even t[he grain is] now cut has been rather green [and] and three degrees of frost wo[uld injure] the grain to be shy in the grad[es. Much] of the oats still standing [would be] spoiled for seed if touched [by frost.] Harvest will be general withi[n a] week and there is reason to be[lieve that] all will be well."

Crops in the South.

As for the crops in Southern [Alberta,] Mr. Wolford said that he has [not been] for two weeks but it would b[e safe to] say that the crops in the south [are] usually late. Harvest has hardl[y begun] up as yet and will not be under [way much] earlier than in the northern [districts.] The lateness has been due to th[e cold] late season in the first place an[d then] the heavy rains which were [in the last] three or four weeks ago and [the grain] grain growing instead of ripenin[g in the] rains have made the soil in [a good] condition for seeding to wint[er wheat] and Mr. Wolford thinks there [should have] been a more favorable year in [every re]spect in Southern Alberta.

Crop Competitions.

To the Bulletin, Mr. Wo[lford an]nounced the results of the gr[ain com]petition as follows:

Lloydminster: Oats—1, Ra[lph] Smith, 89½; Lloydminster; 2 [Ander]son, 89, Lloydminster; 3, [Bell] Brothers, 87½, Lloydmin[ster; 4,] H. Bibby, 86½, Marshall.

Mr. Wolford judged only [one crop in] the Lloydminster district.

Vegreville: Oats—1 T. F. [Ryan,] 89 points; 2 C. T. McGowan, [Vegreville;] Hairy Hill; 3 G. Colby, 85 [points.]

Wheat—1 C. T. McGo[wan, 90] points, Hairy Hill; 2 J. E[. Smith,] 86 points, Vegreville; 3 Rob[ert Ma]bairn, 82 points, Warwick.

MIRACULOUS ESCAP[E]

Collapse of G.T.P. Bridge [over] Brunswick Kills One—F[ive Had] Escape.

Fredericton, N.B., August [19.—A] workman met death and fiv[e others] escaped almost miraculously [when the] collapse of six spans of [the G.T.P.] bridge over Mullen's Bro[ok. The] structure over the brook i[s a] curve and is fourteen thous[and feet] long and fifty feet high. [The] accident occurred a small [while] and seven cars were thrown [into the] ravine. The money loss [is not] heavy. The dead man, J[ohn] Mullen, was a Cape Breton[er.]

Hid a Fortune of $50[,000]

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 18.—[The] bank count at the Farmers' [National] Bank here yesterday it w[as found] that Peter Liebauch, the [old] man hermit, who was arrest[ed the] day for his queer actions, h[ad hoard]ed in his shanty home [a fortune in] change $13,138, not includin[g the] bags of unaccounted coins [in] deposits in eight north sid[e city] institutions.

It is thought that before [his death] he sended Liebauch's fortune [to be] over $50,000. For years Lieb[auch has] posed as a destitute charge [on the] bounty of citizens of the n[orth side.] The old man eked out a [miserable] existence selling herbs and [was a] saloon keepers who partly [supported] him.

Bad Man in Humberstone

Welland, Ont., Aug. 18—[Heth]er, aged 12 years, and his si[ster,] aged 14 years, daughters of [a] township, claim to have be[en abuse]d, and Magistrate Greenwo[od, of] Colborne, has issued a w[arrant for] the arrest of Charles C. Pope [who] last night. The Pope and S[even chil]ilies live in one house and [for] months Pope has terrorized [the neigh]bors. He always carried [a gun] and made threats as to what [he would] do with it.

Almost a Jail Delivery at V[ancouver]

Vancouver, B.C., August [19.—Sev]eral desperate prisoners in [the city] police station all but succ[eeded in] getting away yesterday. R[ichard Roe] was caught climbing over a [wall.] The bars of a window had [been sawed] through and if it had not b[een discover]ed thirty prisoners might [have escaped] have been freed.