

DR. COOK IS THE HERO OF THE HOUR

Now Famous Explorer In Copenhagen Is Submitted to a Round of Festivities.

Steps From Steamer On Arm of Crown Prince—Is Publicly Applauded.

Dined By the King, Who Expresses Himself As Impressed With Story.

Copenhagen, Sept. 4.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook stepped from the steamer Hans Egede in Copenhagen harbor on the arm of the Crown Prince of Denmark at 10 o'clock this morning, unshorn and looking like a sailor before the mast. He sat down to dinner at 8 o'clock this evening in the City Hall, the guest of a brilliant company of the capital's most distinguished men and women, arrayed in evening dress provided by the king's tailor.

Busy Hours. The hours between these events were among the busiest of his life. Polar exploration never afforded anything half so crowded with variety and excitement. There were hours of speech-making, handshaking, bowing to clamoring crowds and then, after addressing the people, who almost tore him to pieces in their eagerness to see the discoverer of the Pole, Dr. Cook was the recipient of a formal welcome at the hotel where he is the government's guest. There he passed through the hands of tailors, crossed an examination, and later he lunched with Dr. Maurice F. Egan, the American minister, being subjected incessantly for an hour with a galling gun fire of questions. He went through hundreds of telegrams, including congratulations from geographical societies of several nations, explorers and officers of expedition ranging from books to music hall engagements and then hurried to the palace and gave the king and other members of the royal family a long account of his adventures. Returning to his hotel he received a battalion of correspondents, who subjected him for another hour to a merciless cross-examination, demanding explanations of all the criticisms that have been levelled against his claims.

Answered Frankly. These questions Dr. Cook answered with the best temper, frankly and fully. Whatever may be thought of Dr. Cook elsewhere, his impressions of the king and his methods of getting to the goal. Their opinions were based primarily on personal knowledge of his character and former achievements. Only after consulting them confidentially and receiving the fullest pronouncement of their belief in his honesty did the Danish government give its official seal, by today's reception to Dr. Cook's good faith.

The banquet this evening was held in the magnificent municipal building. Four hundred persons, many of them ladies, attended, while thousands congregated in the streets watching the explorer when he entered.

A Preliminary Reception. There was a preliminary reception in the lofty and spacious entrance hall. The spectacle, with so many of the men wearing orders, must have impressed the explorer by contrast with his recent experiences. The company marched up stairs to the music of the Star Spangled Banner. After all had been seated, the minister of commerce, Johan Hansen escorted Dr. Cook to the chair of honor, amid a demonstration which caused him to color deep red.

Minister Egan then, at Dr. Cook's right, with the mayor of Copenhagen and Miss Egan beyond. Mrs. Gamel, a wealthy Copenhagen lady, who has extensively contributed to Arctic exploration and has been closely identified with it, was at the chairman's left. The menu was an example of enterprise with a libration of the Crown Prince greeting Dr. Cook and a map of the Arctic Circle, giving Dr. Cook's route and a facsimile of his autograph.

The speeches teemed with compliments to Dr. Cook. Dr. Cook paid a warm tribute to "his noble deed." He thanked him for spending a little

Continued on Page 2

THERE IS LACK OF LIGHTER IN CAPE BRETON

With The Great Coal Strike Still On In Nova Scotia, The Fate Of Thousands Hangs In The Balance.

The following statement of the Glouce Bay strike situation is furnished by a writer in sympathy with the United Mine Workers.

Mr. Moffatt of the other organization sends greetings but does not discuss the questions at issue. (News Editor Standard.)

This is Hard. Sydney, C. B., Sept. 5.—Labor Day in Cape Breton, particularly in the colliery districts where the great coal strike still rears its hydra head, threatening destruction to one of the largest industries in the Dominion of Canada, will not be a day of special rejoicing for the workmen. With upwards of three thousand men out of work for two months, many of them having large families to support, and no means of bringing money to the home, excepting the small sum doled out weekly by the U. M. W. of A., which is conducting the strike, the prospect of ready cash for the purpose of enjoyment of the customary Labor Day entertainments is not of the brightest. However, the men who earned their living before the earth's surface digging "dusky diamonds" are gifted with the grace of optimism, and in some way or other will manage to employ the great holiday with the usual light diversion.

When at the end of the tenth week of a strike, upwards of three thousand people can be found standing firmly by what they regard as a just cause, which they have been willing to sacrifice their daily wages and endure the consequent hardships, it is time for fair minded people to take thought and endeavor to devise some means by which the round of grievance may be removed.

They are as responsible and respectable a body of men as can be found anywhere, just as responsible and as respectable as any of those who are fighting on the opposing side. They live life seriously. They know what they want and their opinions are worthy of earnest consideration.

Loss On All Sides. Every day in which this unfortunate strike is continued adds to the loss of earnings by both the men and the company, imperils the coal trade and threatens more and more the welfare of a very extended business community. Everybody concerned stands to lose by a prolongation of the present unhappy state of affairs.

When the material interests of so many people are involved, surely men of business capacity are able to negotiate a satisfactory settlement of the difficulties without unnecessary delay.

Provincial Workmen's Association. The P. W. A. is a Nova Scotia organization which has been in existence for twenty-eight years. Until recently it embraced practically all the mine workers in the province and it has a distinctly creditable record of work in the past.

Continued on Page 3

HOTEL MANAGER IN UNBURNED FLIGHT

Manchester-By-the-Sea, Mass., Sept. 5.—The somewhat sudden and sensational closing of the Hotel Masconomo has completely upset the plans of the foreign diplomats who were stopping here for the season. The most serious situation was that which confronted the family of the Cuban minister, Madame Garcia-Vetaz who, in a delicate condition, had to be removed in the town ambulance with her six day old baby.

Manager in Flight. The whole trouble started when Austin A. Dutton, the manager of the establishment was confronted yesterday by fifty of his employees, who claimed that their wages had not been received. Without further ado he rushed from the hotel, followed by bell-boys, waiters, porters and chefs. Pelted with rocks and clubs, Dutton finally reached his motor boat and headed out to sea, bound, presumably for his home in New York.

PENNSYLVANIA STRIKERS WAR AMONG THEMSELVES. Special to The Standard. Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 5.—All but abandoning hope that they would be reinstated at the plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company, the 3,500 striking employees of the concern in Schoenerville ended a big mass meeting here today by violent quarrels between themselves. It is said that two distinct factions among the strikers have developed, one led by Chairman C. A. Wise of the strikers' executive committee, and the other by a unit of rash orators who gained their fol-

LABOR DAY TO BE A BIG ONE IN PROVINCE

Elaborate Plans Have Been Prepared For the Holiday and Everything Points to Success.

While the Day Will Be Locally Observed, Moncton Holds the Centre of the Stage.

Fredericton Sussex and Chatham Are Also In Line—The Day In Nova Scotia.

LABOR DAY'S SILVER JUBILEE. Labor day is just 25 years old. Throughout the Dominion it is being celebrated as a holiday. It was suggested by a mammoth parade organized by the Central Labor Union of New York in honor of the delegates to the general assembly of the Knights of Labor. While the event will be generally observed throughout the province the main celebration will take place at Moncton, the following programme for which has been arranged:

10.30—Trades and Labor parade. Parade will form up at I. C. R. station and proceed up Main street to High, High to St. George, St. George to Highfield, Highfield to Main, Main to Bonaccord, Bonaccord to Queen, Queen to Church, Church to St. George, St. George to King, King to Main, Main to place of starting. Speeches from balcony of I. C. R. station immediately after the parade.

1.30—Automobile parade. Parade will start from I. C. R. station.

2.00—Sports on M. A. A. grounds.

2.00—Horse races at Speedway.

7.00—Torchlight parade. Parade will form up at I. C. R. station and proceed along Main to Bonaccord, Bonaccord to St. George, along St. George to Robinson, down Robinson to Main, along Main to Westmorland, down Westmorland and disperse on M. A. A. grounds.

8.30—Electric light sports on M. A. A. grounds.

NEWFOUNDLAND TO HAVE A NEW ADMINISTRATOR

Sir Ralph Williams Who Succeeds Sir William MacGregor As Governor Of The Colony Gets Great Reception.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 5.—Amidst the hearty cheers of a large gathering of citizens, Sir Ralph Williams, the new Governor of Newfoundland, succeeding Sir William MacGregor, arrived today on the Allan Line steamship Brilliant in port to assist in the formal reception. A detail from the Brilliant, the constabulary guards and a brigade of cadets furnished a guard of honor to the new governor when he landed. The official welcomes were extended by the premier, Sir Edward Morris, his cabinet and representatives of the clergy.

BROTHERHOOD TO MEET IN CONVENTION

Maritime Convention Of The Brotherhood Of St. Andrews To Be Held In Moncton September 11-12.

Special to The Standard. Moncton, Sept. 5.—A special meeting of the local chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrews was held here this evening for the purpose of formulating plans for the reception of the visiting delegates to the Maritime conference to be held here September 10 to 12. It is expected that fifty or sixty delegates will be present. The Bishops of Fredericton and Nova Scotia are expected to be present as also will Hubert Carleton, M. A., general secretary of Boston. Revs. G. A. Kubring and R. P. McKim, of St. John, will be among the speakers.

LABOR HOLDS HIGH CARIVAL THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE

Moncton holds high carnival throughout the province of New Brunswick today and given the fine weather which the forecasts indicate, the holiday will be more generally observed than ever before. In every centre of importance some celebration in honor of the day is planned and St. John is no behind. Large numbers of people left town for the holiday, some going to suburban points, others to Moncton, Sussex and other towns, where celebrations are being held.

The baseball games, the athletic sports on the West Side, the Opera House performance and the aquatic sports at Renforth will draw large crowds and there is no reason for any one passing the day without diversion.

In Sussex. In Sussex the exhibition will be given by the Sussex Labor Association which will hold the largest strictly labor demonstration and the afternoon will be devoted to athletic sports and horse races. St. John athletes are competing at the railway which the baseball games will be held in the afternoon, and in the evening an illuminated motor boat and tugboat parade. At Fredericton, the Citizens' Band will hold a big garden party on the old Government House grounds.

Moncton, Sept. 5.—Only fair weather, or which there is now good prospect, is needed to make tomorrow's celebration here one of the most notable in the history of labor in this Province. Moncton is largely a railroad town, of course, and the railwaymen are thoroughly organized. There are various brotherhoods, the locomotive engineers, the firemen, the trainmen, etc., and the machinists, trackmen and even the clerks in the general offices have their union associations. So that with the printers and other local labor unions, and the representatives expected from St. John, Amherst and other places, the trades and labor parade, which will be the first event of the day, will be quite a pretentious affair. The procession will return to the starting point, Amherst and other places, the question will be delivered from the balcony of the station building. The complete programme for the day is as follows:

Continued on Page 2

NEW GOVERNMENT STEAMER LAUNCHED

Montmagny Takes Her First Dip In The Briny—The New Steamer Is 222 Feet In Length.

Special to The Standard. Sorel, Que., Sept. 4.—The new government steamer 21 was successfully launched this morning from the Marine and Fisheries wharf. She is christened "Montmagny."

The new steamer is 222 feet in length over all, with a draught of 10 feet and a displacement of 2064 tons. She is built of steel and is of the flush type with two pole masts. There are three decks, the upper deck sheathed with wood throughout. The accommodation for the officials is placed aft and consists of two staterooms and an office.

MRS. MCFARLANE IS DEAD AT WOODSTOCK. Special to The Standard. Woodstock, N. B., Sept. 5.—Mrs. Mary McFarlane, widow of the late Ananias McFarlane, locomotive engineer of the C. P. R., died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Donald Munro, Woodstock, this morning. Mrs. McFarlane was born at St. George, N. B., 69 years ago and was a daughter of the late Adoniram Gillmor. She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Don Munro, and one grandson, Roy McFarlane.

YOUTHFUL AVIATORS CONSTRUCT AEROPLANE

Special to The Standard. Lindsay, Ont., Sept. 4.—Two Lindsay boys have invented and constructed an aeroplane and a trial flight will be made next week. The inventors are Riddick Elliott, of this town and Bruce Ross, son of the Deputy Minister of Finance, at Ottawa. Their aeroplane is named The Flying Dutchman, and it has taken many weeks for its construction. It looks something like the Curtiss aeroplane, judging from a photograph of the latter.

ORIGIN OF THIS FIRE WRAPPED IN MYSTERY

For Third Time In 12 Years Alan McFarlane Loses His Home By Fire—Evidence Of Incendiarism Present.

Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 5.—For the third time in twelve years Alan McFarlane, an elderly resident of Waasib had his home and other buildings totally destroyed by fire on Friday evening. Mr. McFarlane, who is about seventy years old, was at work at Mitchell's Boom at the time of the fire and the other members of his family were also out of the house. There had not been a fire in the stoves of the main house all summer and when the members of the family left the house a few hours before the fire in the stoves of the summer kitchen in the new shed was also out.

Fire Discovered. The fire was discovered about 6 p. m., and was soon well under way. All the doors were locked, the neighbors were powerless to save more than could be taken out through the windows after they were broken in. The total loss was about \$1,400, and there was no insurance. The origin of the fire remains a mystery.

The funeral of Daniel Tobin, who years ago was a famous cricketer, took place today and was largely attended.

No less than seven automobile parties are here today, cars including those of P. W. Thomson, D. B. Carrington, J. L. McAvity, J. A. Pugsley, St. John; J. W. Y. Smith, Moncton; Murray Tweedie, Chatham; C. S. Baker, Yarmouth, N. S.

There are apparently no new developments in the mysterious robbery of \$835 at the C. P. R. station last week. The detectives who were here have left the city, but will probably return in a day or two. The expected arrest has not been made as yet.

TWO VESSELS ARE IN PORT WITH HARD LUCK YARNS

Schooner Hazel Thrown On Beam Ends During Gale In Gulf And The Steamer Ocean Has Bottom Damaged.

Special to The Standard. North Sydney, N. S., Sept. 5.—The schooner Hazel, 71 tons register, arrived yesterday from Burgeo, Nfld., and reports the gale of Tuesday night as being very severe in the Gulf. The vessel was thrown on her beam ends, her ballast having shifted and her boat was smashed to pieces. After the gale abated she was finally righted and proceeded on her voyage arriving here yesterday.

Has Bottom Damaged. With her bottom damaged as a result of having grounded on Red Island in the St. Lawrence on the passage down from Montreal, the Dominion Coal Company's steamer Ocean arrived in port today. A survey was held yesterday and the steamer ordered to proceed to Halifax for repairs. She sailed this afternoon to go into dry dock.

NEW YORK TO VIEW ENGLAND'S NAVAL MIGHT

London, Sept. 5.—Not since Great Britain adopted the policy of keeping the main fleet in home waters has such a modern squadron as that which will sail for New York at the end of the week to participate in the Hudson-Fulton celebration, visited a foreign country. It is made up of the indefatigable, one of the latest British battleship cruisers, the Drake, the Duke of Edinburgh and the Argyle, which until the advent of vessels of the Intrepid class, were considered the strongest cruisers in the service. It will make a notable array in New York harbor and the personnel chosen should be pleasing to Americans. In command of the squadron is Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, of whom Admiral Dewey spoke so highly after the incident in Manila Bay, and who became even better known to Americans, by name at least, during the Pekin expedition.

BERESFORD OFF FOR NEW ONTARIO

Special to The Standard. Toronto, Ont., Sept. 4.—Over 70 members of the Legislature, including Hon. Frank Cochrane, Hon. W. J. Hanna, Hon. Col. H. Ennis, and Hon. I. B. Lucas, will leave on Monday evening by a special train of two private cars and

45,000 TO BE IN LINE IN NEW YORK

THIS MISHAP IS SHROUDED IN MYSTERY

Body of a Young Woman Is Found In River After The Arrest Of Former Male Escorts.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 5.—The city police are investigating the mysterious circumstances attending the death of a woman about 28 years of age, name unknown, whose body was taken out of the Ottawa river today.

Accompanied By Two Men. The young woman accompanied by two men, Archibald Balster and Pierre Brisbois, was on Saturday night observed by a policeman going to a boathouse on the Ottawa river in the rear of Earncliffe, once the residence of Sir John A. MacDonal. Later on the police went to the boathouse and placed the men under arrest but failed to locate the woman. The police, fearing that the woman had either been foully dealt with, or had fallen into the river in attempting to get away at their approach, had the river in the vicinity of the boathouse dragged with the result that the body was found.

Balster and Brisbois claim not to know the name of the unfortunate girl, saying that they met her on the street. When placed under arrest, they expressed the belief that she had escaped the police, but when the body was found they said that she had left the boathouse through the door nearest the river and must have fallen in. Brisbois is a bartender, Balster is an employe at Earncliffe. Both men are being held pending further inquiries.

MONSTER DEMONSTRATION PLANNED IN METROPOLIS

In Celebration of Labor Day's Silver Jubilee. In Western Pennsylvania A Unique and Grim Anomaly Is Presented.

No Parade In Boston For The First Time Since Institution of Holiday. New York, N. Y., Sept. 5.—With no strike of consequence in progress in greater New York except the haters, Labor Day tomorrow will find more marchers in line for the great annual parade than in any year since the institution of the holiday. Approximately 45,000 workers will be in the procession.

John Mitchell, second vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, said today of present conditions as contrasted with those of a year ago: "From personal observation and general information, it is evident to me that more men are employed today and that more are being employed than at any time during the last 22 months."

Last December the estimate made by the American Federation of Labor of the number of organized workmen of the United States at that time unemployed, put the figure at one million, or about 32 per cent. of the whole.

The latest figures available for the state of New York, indicate that the unemployment has been reduced to nearly one-half in this state and I think from previous experience the condition in the state of New York can be taken as a fair indication of the condition throughout the country."

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 5.—Labor Day in western Pennsylvania presents a unique and grim anomaly. Nearly 30,000 men are idle as a result of strikes, lockouts, and walkouts. The 5,000 glass workers of the American Glass Company, whose grievances paralyze the glass industry of the country, nearly thirty-five hundred unskilled and non-union strikers of the Pressed Steel Car Company, of Schoenerville; the eighteen thousand organized but dissatisfied coal miners in this vicinity and the five thousand union plate workers, all these and more will aid in making the day set apart for the workmen one to be remembered in labor circles for years to come.

Unique in Pennsylvania's many queer legal proceedings is the official act of Burgess James H. Chambers, of Vandergrift, a small town near here, who has issued a proclamation to the effect that Labor Day cannot be celebrated in his domain tomorrow. This statement is in direct defiance of the state's laws, which set aside the first Monday in September as the working-men's day.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 4.—Labor Day will be celebrated in this city without a parade for the first time since the initial observance of the day, 23 years ago. Announcement of this fact was made today by the labor bodies. Recognition of trades unionism has become so general that a street demonstration this year was considered unnecessary. In the early days a parade was considered essential to the prestige of the movement.

Individually, the various labor organizations, tomorrow, will hold outings, smoke talks and general educational meetings. The money used by each union for a parade in the past will, this year, be expended in furthering the real aims of the labor unions.

The general sporting programme for the day for New England is a large one, with the usual wide array of out-door events.

MILKMAN SAVES LIFE OF AUTOBILIST

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 5.—The prompt arrival of a milkman, who poured three cans of milk over the flaming body of Forest Burbank, of Alfred, Maine, whose clothes had been set afire by the explosion of his automobile, probably saved Burbank's life, late today. Mr. Burbank and his wife left Alfred this morning for a trip to Portsmouth by automobile. At Dover Point Mr. Burbank left the car to adjust the torch of his steamer and an explosion occurred. He was frightfully burned about the face and hands and his clothing saturated with flying oil, were soon a mass of flames. A milkman, whose name could not be learned, came along and poured the milk on Burbank, putting out the flames.

FIVE PULLMANS FOR NEW ONTARIO

Special to The Standard. Toronto, Ont., Sept. 4.—Over 70 members of the Legislature, including Hon. Frank Cochrane, Hon. W. J. Hanna, Hon. Col. H. Ennis, and Hon. I. B. Lucas, will leave on Monday evening by a special train of two private cars and

DR. COOK'S DENMARK

Continued From Page 1.

When the nation was first thrilled by the news of Cook's exploit, he said he must confess there was some skepticism but afterwards it was confirmed, and he hoped that Dr. Cook would try for the south pole with the same success.

When the minister raised his glass to "our noble guest" there were nine hurrahs.

Commodore Hovgaard spoke from the standpoint of an expert explorer, and commended Cook's methods. Dr. Cook replied in a few words, modestly saying that it had been a hard day, but he had never enjoyed a day better. He praised the Danish explorers' work and said that he would much like to go to Denmark for his success.

Never Enjoyed a Better Day.

"I thank you very much for the warm and eloquent words," said the explorer, "but I am unable to express myself properly. It was a rather hard day for me, but I never enjoyed a day better. The Danes have taken no active part in my expedition, but they have been of much importance as silent partners in almost all Arctic expeditions in recent years. The most important factor in my expedition was the Eskimo and dog world and I cannot be too thankful to the Danes for their care of the Eskimo, and now they also have instituted a mission at Cape York. Had I not met with the right Eskimo and the right dogs and the right provisions, I could never have reached the pole. I owe much to the Danish nation for my success. A telegram was read conveying the congratulations of the king of Sweden for a brilliant deed, of which the American people may rightly be proud.

Toasts to Mrs. Cook and to the Eskimos of the party were drunk. Two hundred students in uniform marched in when the company returned to the grand hall and gave Dr. Cook a rousing cheer. They insisted upon a speech and sang songs. A noteworthy feature of the banquet, after Dr. Cook's acceptance in the morning was that the applications for seats reached into the thousands.

The famous explorer Sverdrup arrived here tonight from Christiania to greet Dr. Cook. He said to a correspondent, "I have no doubt but that Cook reached the pole. He could not have had a better expedition than Eskimos and Eskimo dogs."

Dined With King.

Copenhagen, Sept. 5.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook dined this evening with King Frederick at the summer residence a few miles outside of Copenhagen. The king summoned Dr. Cook to an audience yesterday as a formal courtesy. They engaged in an hour's talk and while these royal audiences cannot, according to etiquette be minutely described by the members of the court, Dr. Cook made such an impression on the king that his majesty immediately instructed the court chamberlain to summon the explorer to dine with him tonight.

The king invited Dr. Cook to meet him yesterday only on having the government make the closest possible investigation into the merits of his story. All the Danish explorers were asked to give their opinions on Dr. Cook's claims, before the audience was granted and their verdict was unanimously in his favor.

Nansen Doubtful.

Christiania, Sept. 5.—Captain Fridtjof Nansen returned here last evening from Bergen. Telegrams from all directions requesting an opinion on Dr. Cook's achievement, awaited him. Captain Nansen said that he did not wish to answer them before the particulars were made public. To a correspondent he said that errors in the newspaper reports were apparent and that certain points of the published statement required elucidation and scientific examination.

Personally, however, Captain Nansen declared that he could not say Dr. Cook's trustworthiness. He himself considered it possible to reach the North Pole by the aid of dogs, but he pointed out the fact that the report and planting the Stars and Stripes in the ice were useless because the drift would take them far away from the spot where they had been laid down if ever found.

A Further Version.

Paris, Sept. 5.—A special dispatch from Copenhagen gives Dr. Cook's version of further incidents of his expedition to the pole when there remained but two valiant and faithful Eskimos as an escort as he plunged over the vast extent of polar seas. On approaching the pole, he said, the icy plain took on an animated motion as if rotating on an invisible pivot. "A great fissure then opened up behind," he said, "and it seemed as if we were isolated from the world. My two Eskimos threw themselves at my feet, and bursting into tears, refused to continue either one way or the other, so paralyzed were they with fear. Nevertheless, I calmed them and we resumed our journey."

His Arsenal of Supplies.

Paris, Sept. 4.—The Mpton publishes a statement signed by Dr. Cook, in which the explorer after reviewing the conditions under which he made his expedition, says: "Therefore I do not see why the word of other explorers, such as Nansen Peary, should be taken, while the results I have outlined are doubted. Never has any explorer returning from polar regions been able to present observations other than similar to those I have made."

"No doubt people are astonished that I have succeeded, working quietly as I did. But some one was bound to reach the pole eventually—why not I? Just think that for twenty years all my efforts have been directed to this end. Loysally I have pursued my task, seeking neither gold nor glory. Today I simply present the results of my explorations. No one is forced to believe them. Personally, I take no notice of the calumnies leveled against me."

"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, ANCIENT PLAGES AND PRAGMATISM"

Rev. Dr. Rushton of New York, in Stone Church Yesterday, Thus Defined Dr. Eliot's 20th Century Religion—The Faith of the Fathers the Gospel of Today.

"Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, today and forever," was the text taken by Rev. Dr. Joseph Rushton, senior assistant at Zion and St. Timothy's church, New York, who preached yesterday morning at the Stone church on the subject of the Twentieth Century Religion, with special reference to the declaration recently made on this subject by Dr. Eliot, the retired president of Harvard University.

"We could not have expected," said Dr. Rushton in opening, "a completely satisfactory statement on this subject except that President Eliot would not throw down the foundation on which alone religion can stand. Dr. Eliot uses trite phrases about the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, doctrines which have been long in the mouth of the people, but have no little force in their lives. He tells us that the religion of the future will be to forget the sorrows and troubles that beset us, and that only the things of the mind have any real significance."

Dr. Eliot's Doctrine.

The preacher had considered carefully the doctrines and principles laid down by Dr. Eliot and found them a compromise of Christian Science, Pragmatism and ancient philosophy. It was far different, he said, from the teaching of the text, that the same Gospel was intended for all ages, since human life and experience were the same at all times.

Dr. Rushton then made a quick review of the last four hundred years of history, beginning with the reformation when Germany with some neighboring lands, and all Britain but Ireland set themselves free from the authority of the pope. At this time the art of printing was invented and the Scriptures were brought to the people in their own languages. Then came other stirring events, the defeat of the Spanish armada, the Commonwealth, and the temporary banishment from the service of the beautiful book of Common Prayer, the dawn of the right of private interpretation of Scripture, and the establishment of the British colonies in Massachusetts and Virginia which were the foundation of the United States republic.

The Coronation Oath.

Later came the danger of the restoration of papal authority by Charles and James, the limitation of power of the sovereign and finally the declaration in Great Britain. In the eighteenth century came the American revolution which separated most of the western colonies from France, the country, the revolution in France, the effort of Voltaire and the encyclopedists to replace the Christian religion with their deistic philosophy.

The nineteenth century saw in its early part the final release of Europe from the fear of Napoleon, and afterwards many wonderful inventions and discoveries including the steam engine, the gas, the practical use of electricity.

Human Experience the Same.

"We have begun this century," continued Dr. Rushton, "with the hope that we shall reach greater heights than we have ever reached. What was accomplished in the past, this will probably happen, but there is as yet no sign that this century will make more progress than the previous one. It is to invent, and as yet there are no signs that there are in this age men of greater genius than in other centuries. Whatever changes there may be human life and experience is the same. We have not escaped from the sins and sufferings of the past."

In the great city of New York the same things are going on as in days gone by.

The Hope of the Gospel.

"The same needs," he continued, "call for the same comforts and consolations. When death comes you do not bring the teachings of philosophy, but the soul demands the hope of the Gospel and the certainty of eternal life. In the hour of affliction and suffering there is no consolation for which support is not found in the hours of trial. The fathers in their troubles and which we learned at their knees.

"Take the Gospels and study them. Was not the teaching of Christ suitable to the people of His time? Yet the people who heard and followed Christ were men like ourselves. He was a man of our kind, and his message was for all men. Peter, dear old Peter, was such a man as many persons of today.

"He sincerely protested over and over again his love for his master and his determination to stand by him, and within a few hours of his last assertion he had denied him three times.

MASONIC VISITORS ENTERTAINED HERE BY LOCAL BRETHREN

Distinguished Members of Royal Order of Scotland In Dinner At Union Club—Making An Extended Trip.

Five members of the Masonic body, who occupy prominent positions in a branch of the society known as the Royal Order of Scotland, which has its grand lodge at Edinburgh, arrived in our city Saturday to visit a subordinate lodge of the order that exists here. This visit marks an epoch in Masonic circles in the city as it is the first of its kind. The visitors are, Mr. C. C. Nisbet, deputy governor of the Royal Order of Scotland; Mr. J. A. Forest, grand secretary; Mr. W. A. Balfour, senior grand warden; Mr. A. M. Henderson, junior grand warden, and Col. Lewis A. Hope, C. B., A. D. C., grand marshal.

On Saturday evening the visitors were entertained at the Union Club by the members of the St. John branch of the order. The local members present were: Hon. W. H. Thorne, Dr. Thos. Walker, Mr. Geo. Hegan, Mr. Jas. Patton, Mr. Theo. Cushing, Mr. John Kerr, Col. H. H. McLean, Mr. F. W. Wisdom, Dr. J. R. McIntosh, Mr. C. F. Sanford, Dr. D. C. C. Clarke, Mr. W. B. Wallace, Mr. A. R. Campbell, Mr. W. H. B. Sadler and Dr. W. L. Ellis. Senator Ellis occupied the chair, which he posed the chair and proposing the health of the order in the customary manner, and the health of the Royal Order of Scotland. Col. Hope and the other guests responded to this toast by a gathering came to an end at an early hour.

Yesterday the visitors spent a quiet day. The rain kept them indoors most of the afternoon. In the evening they gathered at the supper at the residence of Dr. Thos. Walker.

This morning they will take a trip up the river on Mr. W. H. Thorne's yacht. Dr. Walker in the afternoon a yacht race will be held for degree work and the admission of three new members. The visitors will leave for Montreal in the evening.

History of the Society.

Mr. Nisbet when interviewed by a Standard reporter last evening, stated that the society, it was believed, was founded by Bruce Banockburn, and the King of Scotland in traditional grand master, King Edward the first is the present head of the order, but the active official is the Earl of Haddington.

The grand lodge of the Royal Order is situated in Edinburgh and on this continent there are three provincial grand lodges, one in this city, presided over by Senator Ellis; another in Hamilton, Ont., presided over by Mr. Ballard, an provincial grand master, and the third in Washington, D. C. The subordinate lodges on this continent retain their allegiance to the grand lodge in Scotland and in this respect differ from most of the branches of Masonic order in America which are self governing.

Mr. Nisbet said that the party were enjoying their trip very much and were charmed with this country. Mr. John they intend to go to Montreal, Hamilton and Niagara, and thence on to Boston and New York. They expected to return to the old country about the first of October. Col. Hope, one of the party, is an A. D. C. to the King and at the present time occupies an important position in the York, Eng., in connection with the British Army.

A Fine Trout from Lily Lake.

On Saturday morning Mr. F. R. Fairweather, fishing in Lily Lake, caught a trout weighing 1 pound 11 ounces which is believed to be the largest fish taken there this season. In conversation with a Standard reporter last evening Mr. Frank White, who has charge of the fishing in this lake, said that the season so far had been remarkably poor. The trout were, however, biting better now on account of the cold weather and he thought that there would be more plentiful catches. Unless the Horticultural Society decides to close the fishing earlier the lake will be open until September 30.

Wedding in St. David's This Morning.

The wedding of Miss Margaret Nicholson and Mr. J. Albert Aird of Montreal will take place at 10 o'clock this morning in St. David's Church. The ceremony will be performed by Rev. A. A. Graham. They will be unattended. After the wedding ceremony they will leave on the Ocean Monney they will leave on the Ocean Limited on their honeymoon trip.

FIRST FLAG RAISED ABOVE NEW SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE SUNDAY

Presented by British and Foreign Sailors' Society—Is Known By Sailors The World Over.

The first flag to be raised on the new flagpole at the Seamen's Institute was hoisted yesterday. The flag is one of the Seamen's Bethel Flags, and consists of a star, dove and olive branch on a blue ground. The flag is known by seamen the world over. It was presented to the Seamen's Institute by the Canadian Branch of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, of London.

BASEBALL MORNING AND AFTERNOON ON THE VICTORIA GROUNDS—CELEBRATIONS AT RENFORTH A BIG FEATURE—HORSE RACES AT SUSSEX—LABOR PARADE AND ATHLETICS AT MONCTON.

Today will be generally observed as a public holiday and an extensive and varied list of amusements has been prepared to assist the holiday seekers in passing the time pleasantly. Both in St. John and in the suburbs there will be a fine line of holiday events and those who cannot find something to suit their taste will be very hard to please.

In The City.

The St. Peters and Marathons will play on the Victoria Grounds at 10.30 o'clock in the morning and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and as there are many who are still of the opinion that St. Peters can defeat the winners of the city championship, it is expected that a large crowd will be in attendance.

At two p. m. the La Tour Section T. of H. will hold sports on Market Square, East Side. A fine programme of events has been prepared and good sport is promised.

Both the parks will be open with a variety of attractions, and for those who prefer quiet and rest on the holiday the Victoria Wharf will drive inland to climb Bald Mountain, from which an excellent view may be obtained.

The Long Reach Outing Association will hold motor boat races and two interesting games of ball will be played between the residents of Day's Landing and Carter's Point, and Bedford and Belyea's Point.

Willis Lodge L.O.A., will hold a picnic at Ludgate Lake. A special train will leave the Shore Line station at 10 a. m., returning from the lake at 7 p. m.

Further Afield.

For those who intend going to other towns the horse races at Sussex will offer a good attraction, and a large number of local sports intend making the trip to witness them.

PROVINCE HAS MANY DIVORCE CASES PENDING

Three More Are To Be Tried Before Mr. Justice McKeown In The Divorce Court In October.

Fredericton, Sept. 4.—There promises to be a heavy docket for the next term of the divorce court, opening on the fourth Tuesday in October. Already there are three or four cases on the docket, with prospects of some others being added.

MEMORIAL SERVICE BY REV. MR. SWIM FOR MRS. SOMMERVILLE

Rev. Gideon Swim yesterday morning in Waterloo street Baptist church, preached a special memorial sermon for Mrs. John Somerville, who died two weeks ago.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

BOSTON, Mass. School Year Begins Sept. 16, 1909. GEORGE W. SHADWICK, Director. Everywhere recognized as the foremost school of music in the world, its complete organization, its imposing conservatory building and splendid equipment, and the new spacious building offer exceptional facilities for students. Every department is under special masters, and reciprocal relations established with Harvard University afford pupils special advantages for literary study. Graduates are much in demand as teachers and musicians. Owing to the practical training of students in our Normal Department, the privilege of lectures, concerts and recitals, and the opportunities of ensemble practice and appearing before audiences, and the daily associations are invaluable to the student. A number of free violin scholarships available for 1909.

THESE ISLANDS OF BRUNSWICK BE BIG ONE

Continued From Page 1.

10.30—Trades and labor parade, forming at I. C. R. station, after arrival of trains from east and west.

13.30—Automobile parade starting from I. C. R. station and breaking up at Athletic grounds.

14.00—Horse races on the speedway.

19.00—Grand torchlight procession, illuminated floats and fire works.

20.30—Electric light sports on Athletic grounds.

All the auto owners in the city have consented to take part in the parade and they will have as their guests the principal labor visitors, who will thus have a fine opportunity of seeing different points of interest in the city. Doubtless many strangers will visit the new I. C. R. shops, which are among the finest in Canada, and the famous "bore" of the Petticoat, which is of good size just now and is due to arrive at 2.15 this afternoon and will be an attraction to many.

The train arrangements are excellent for visitors. The special leaves St. John at 6 in the morning and is due to reach Moncton at 9.30, and returns at 11 p. m. The east will be served by the regular morning trains from Moncton, and from every other point, all of which are due to arrive before the big parade. Returning it will leave Moncton at 11 p. m. The east will be served by the regular morning trains from Moncton, and from every other point, all of which are due to arrive before the big parade. A large influx of visitors is promised by the hotels and restaurants are making preparations for the feeding of a big crowd and will not doubt be able to accommodate all.

SPECIAL SERMON ON THE LORD'S SUPPER BY REV. MR. CAMP

"In Memoriam" subject Of Discourse In Leinster Street Church Last Evening—Three New Members.

In the Leinster street Baptist church last evening, Rev. Wellington Camp, the pastor, preached a able sermon on the subject of In Memoriam. He took as his text, "This do in remembrance of Me," 1 Cor. x.24. The sermon had special reference to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper which was administered at the close of the sermon.

In the course of his address Mr. Camp said that the world did not forget the fallen heroes of the British Empire, Nelson, Wellington and many others in loving memory. The United States honored the memory of Washington, Hamilton, Emerson and Longfellow.

Christ when He ended His earthly career established a love feast—the Lord's Supper. This feast was a symbolic service. The bread and the wine were symbols of Christ's broken body and of shed blood. In partaking of their faith was necessary.

Secondly it was a social service, the church sitting together as brothers and sisters. All distinction of class was set aside and the members met as one great family. Thirdly it was a sacramental service, and forthly a memorial service. "This do in remembrance of Me."

At the conclusion of the service the right hand of fellowship was extended to three members of the Vaughan family who came to the city recently from Truro.

Visitors From Ottawa.

J. S. Melton, H. P. Tupper and H. E. Hayward of the Interior Department, Ottawa, arrived in the city Saturday on a vacation trip. Mr. Hayward is a native of Carleton county, and a graduate of the U. N. N. He was a member of the Ottawa Y. M. C. A. basketball team which toured New Brunswick last season.

WITH THE GREAT ON IN NOV. 3 SCOTLAND OF THOUSANDS HA Balance.

Continued From Page 1.

However, within the hour a number of its members satisfied with the way things were being conducted and self-seeking declined to secure the permit and was using its other personal and political reasons very much as file of the trustful of one or two in whose single mind the interests of the whole had confidence.

Where The U. M. W. Then came movement these officials, but though in majority, too handicapped by some of the reasons very much as file of the trustful of one or two in whose single mind the interests of the whole had confidence.

Where The U. M. W. Then came movement these officials, but though in majority, too handicapped by some of the reasons very much as file of the trustful of one or two in whose single mind the interests of the whole had confidence.

Where The U. M. W. Then came movement these officials, but though in majority, too handicapped by some of the reasons very much as file of the trustful of one or two in whose single mind the interests of the whole had confidence.

Where The U. M. W. Then came movement these officials, but though in majority, too handicapped by some of the reasons very much as file of the trustful of one or two in whose single mind the interests of the whole had confidence.

Where The U. M. W. Then came movement these officials, but though in majority, too handicapped by some of the reasons very much as file of the trustful of one or two in whose single mind the interests of the whole had confidence.

Where The U. M. W. Then came movement these officials, but though in majority, too handicapped by some of the reasons very much as file of the trustful of one or two in whose single mind the interests of the whole had confidence.

Where The U. M. W. Then came movement these officials, but though in majority, too handicapped by some of the reasons very much as file of the trustful of one or two in whose single mind the interests of the whole had confidence.

Where The U. M. W. Then came movement these officials, but though in majority, too handicapped by some of the reasons very much as file of the trustful of one or two in whose single mind the interests of the whole had confidence.

Where The U. M. W. Then came movement these officials, but though in majority, too handicapped by some of the reasons very much as file of the trustful of one or two in whose single mind the interests of the whole had confidence.

Where The U. M. W. Then came movement these officials, but though in majority, too handicapped by some of the reasons very much as file of the trustful of one or two in whose single mind the interests of the whole had confidence.

Where The U. M. W. Then came movement these officials, but though in majority, too handicapped by some of the reasons very much as file of the trustful of one or two in whose single mind the interests of the whole had confidence.

Where The U. M. W. Then came movement these officials, but though in majority, too handicapped by some of the reasons very much as file of the trustful of one or two in whose single mind the interests of the whole had confidence.

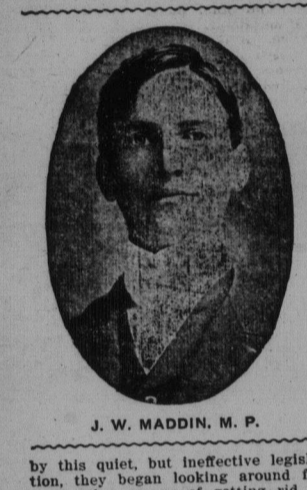
Where The U. M. W. Then came movement these officials, but though in majority, too handicapped by some of the reasons very much as file of the trustful of one or two in whose single mind the interests of the whole had confidence.

THERE IS BLACK LABOR AND OF LIGHTER POLITICS CAPE BRETON

With the Great Coal Strike Still On in Nova Scotia, the Fate of Thousands Hangs in the Balance.

Continued from Page 1. However, within the last few years, a number of its members became dissatisfied with the way in which things were being conducted.

Where the U. M. W. Came in. Then came a movement to replace the officials, but the movers, though in majority, found themselves handicapped by some new constitutional amendments, which practically excluded them from the grand council of the order.



J. W. MADDIN, M. P.

by this quiet, but ineffective legislation, they began looking around for other means of getting rid of the objectionable control.

The U. M. W. Wins. By the common consent of the Grand Council and Lodges of the P. W. A., however, a plebiscite of the members was taken on the question between the two labor unions and it resulted in a large majority for the U. M. W., which therefore came into the Province.

The Labor Trouble of 1899. In 1899, the miners of the Province, believing that they were entitled to better treatment along certain lines, put in a claim for additional wages.

The Beginning Lost Confidence. The case for the Dominion Coal Company was submitted to one of the ablest lawyers in Nova Scotia.

Changes in Constitution. For certain reasons, which were regarded as sufficient to justify the time of the Grand Secretary had been placed constitutionally open to competition.

Taking the P. W. A. into Politics. If a labor organization is to be effective, it is a generally recognized principle that it must keep out of party politics.

The Lodges Rise in Resentment. The upshot of this foolish endeavor was to drag the P. W. A. into politics.

Adolph T. Landry, Labor Candidate for Cumberland in the Approaching Provincial Elections Discusses Situation.

Organized labor has hitherto taken little active part in politics in the Maritime Provinces, but there is some reason to believe that in the future more interest will be manifested by the labor unions in political matters.

Living Up. The campaign has been living up during the past few weeks and a month ago was a complete success.

The Wage Question. The wage question, however, affecting, as it does, the state of living of every man who earns his living by his hands, comes closer to the people of the city and it may be a surprise to many that the labor unions have not insisted upon securing an increase in the day's pay from 20 to 50 cents during the last ten or fifteen years.

The Real Struggle. The impression has gone abroad that the present strike is a struggle between labor and capital.

There Must Be An End. Sooner or later this strike must end, as all strikes have ended.

Changes in Constitution. For certain reasons, which were regarded as sufficient to justify the time of the Grand Secretary had been placed constitutionally open to competition.

Taking the P. W. A. into Politics. If a labor organization is to be effective, it is a generally recognized principle that it must keep out of party politics.

The Lodges Rise in Resentment. The upshot of this foolish endeavor was to drag the P. W. A. into politics.

Rate Unions and What It Has Done For the Local Laborer

The Amazing Results of Organized Labor in St. John and Vicinity—How Wages Have Been Increased, Hours Shortened and General Conditions Bettered by Concentrated Effort On the Part of Workingmen--The Life History of Several Local Unions.

Everybody knows that Labor Day is a public holiday and are correspondingly grateful to the man, who ever he was, who conceived the idea of such an observance of the rights of labor.



CHAS. MCRYSTAL, Formerly President of St. John Typographical Union and Trades and Labor Council, Now of Los Angeles, Cal.

raised, hours shortened and the condition of the working men generally improved. Outside the mere question of wages and hours, the passing of protective legislation safeguarding the lives and safety of laboring men can be traced directly to the activities of the local unions.

The Wage Question. The wage question, however, affecting, as it does, the state of living of every man who earns his living by his hands, comes closer to the people of the city and it may be a surprise to many that the labor unions have not insisted upon securing an increase in the day's pay from 20 to 50 cents during the last ten or fifteen years.

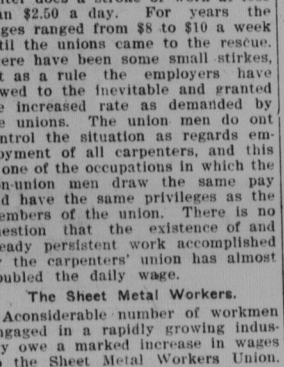
The Real Struggle. The impression has gone abroad that the present strike is a struggle between labor and capital.

There Must Be An End. Sooner or later this strike must end, as all strikes have ended.

Changes in Constitution. For certain reasons, which were regarded as sufficient to justify the time of the Grand Secretary had been placed constitutionally open to competition.

Taking the P. W. A. into Politics. If a labor organization is to be effective, it is a generally recognized principle that it must keep out of party politics.

higher wages. Seven years ago at the time of organization, the wage was \$1.20 a day and now the rate has increased to \$1.65 a day.



W. M. COATES, St. John Correspondent of Labor Gazette.

The Sheet Metal Workers. Considerable number of workmen engaged in a rapidly growing industry owe a marked increase in wages to the Sheet Metal Workers' Union.



PETER C. SHARKEY, of the Freight Handlers Union.

Trade unions have achieved no greater triumph than the history of the St. John Typographical Union. After a bitter fight, involving a number of strikes, every printing establishment in the city has been organized in favor of the Typographical Union.

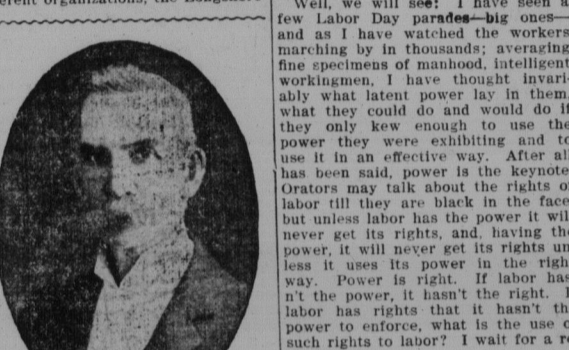
Taxes and Rents. The same laborer discussed the increase in the cost of living, speaking particularly of the taxes and rents.

The Price of Fuel. The price of fuel and light shows an advance and in fact, everything that is needed to sustain life costs from 20 to 50 per cent. more than they did ten or fifteen years ago.

A SOCIALIST'S DEFINITION OF FAIR WAGES

The Right of Power Discussed by Wilfred Gribble—The Laborer Gets What He Is Entitled To and No More.

(Written Specially for The Standard by Wilfred Gribble.) Today is Labor Day. One day in the 365 set aside in honor of labor. Just one day. Today thousands of men, tens of thousands, on this continent will parade the streets, hold sports on celebrations in honor of labor.



Wilfred Gribble

May Be Misquoted. I make this statement, well knowing that it may be misquoted by being taken away from its context—that labor has all it is entitled to right now.

The Moulders' Union. The Moulders' Union has secured recognition and is still in existence.

A Brutal Way. Seems a brutal way of looking at it, doesn't it? Perhaps some folks talker about 'fair wages' and 'fair profits' will be kind enough to tell us just what he means by it.

LONG REACH. Long Reach, Sept. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Whipple, who have spent the summer at Birchbank Cottage, have returned to Arlington Heights.

Miss Hilda Inch from Jerusalem, has begun her duties here as teacher. Miss Aida Hilder is visiting friends in Curryville.

AUCTIONS SALES

Old Mah. Furniture, Chickering Piano, Cut Glass, Old China, Candelabra, Marble Vases, Cutlery, Steel Engravings, Pictures, etc.

BY AUCTION I am instructed to sell at the residence of the late Mrs. E. H. Lester, No. 17 Richmond street, on THURSDAY MORNING NEXT, the 9th, commencing at 10 o'clock.

FOR SALE - One large oak refrigerator, built by Quin, of Portland, Me., 18 ft. long, 7 ft. high, a deep, with two doors in centre, can be delivered later part of June.

WANTED - Boys to learn trade. Apply to G. Heaver, Cur. Smythe and Nelson Sts.

WANTED - A partner with capital to invest in the best established retail business in St. John.

WANTED - A girl to fill first-class permanent situation. Apply in own handwriting. References required. AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY.

LOST - A roll of money between King Street and Green and South Wharf. Liberal reward if returned to The Standard Office.

TO LET - Two pleasant rooms, with or without board, at 12 Chipman Hill. Electric light and hot water.

COAL - Now landing, all sizes Scotch Anthracite Coal, Scotch Elm, Minudie, also Sydney Soft Coal.

JAMES S. MCGIVERN, Agent, 5 Mill St.

Professional. Dr. A. PIERCE CROCKET, Late Clinic Assistant Royal Hospital, London, England.

H. H. PICKETT, B. C. L. Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Etc.

HAZEN & RAYMOND, BARRISTERS-AT-LAW, 108 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

John B. M. Baxter, K. C. BARRISTER, ETC., 10 Princess Street, St. John, N. B.

POWELL & HARRISON, BARRISTERS-AT-LAW, Royal Bank Building, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Crocket & Guthrie, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. Offices, Kite-buildg., opp. Post Office, FREDERICTON, N. B.

H. F. McLEOD, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. Office in the Royal Bank Building, Opposite Post Office, Queen St. FREDERICTON, N. B.

Bacon Breakfast Long Roll Jellied Tongue Cooked Hams

JOHN HOPKINS, 198 Union St., Phone 133.

STANFIELDS LTD. We will buy 20 shares STANFIELDS PREFERRED STOCK. Price on application.

W. F. MANN & CO. INVESTMENT BANKERS. 45 Princess Street. ST. JOHN, N. B. Phone, Main 2055.

Listed Stocks Our Circular No. 459, gives valuable information regarding eighty-one issues of railroad and industrial stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Railroad Bonds Our Circular No. 458 gives valuable information regarding twenty-four issues of well-known Railroad Bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

WE WISH TO SEND, WITHOUT CHARGE, our regular Weekly Financial Review to all investors desiring to keep well informed on conditions affecting their securities.

J. S. BACHE & COMPANY, Bankers. 42 Broadway, New York. (Members New York Stock Exchange)

Occidental Fire INSURANCE COMPANY. Non-Tariff. E. L. JARVIS, General Agent.

INVENTIONS DEVELOPED AND FINANCED. The H. R. McLELLAN CO. Ltd. 41 PRINCESS STREET, St. John, N. B.

Dr. John G. Leonard, DENTIST. 15 Charlotte street, St. John.

HOTELS The ROYAL Saint John, N. B. RAYMOND & DOHERTY, PROPRIETORS.

Victoria Hotel 51 and 52 King Street ST. JOHN, N. B. Electric passenger elevator, all modern improvements.

WAVERY HOTEL FREDERICTON, N. B. The best \$1.00 a day Hotel in New Brunswick.

LONDON GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT COMPANY LONDON, ENGLAND. Assets £8,450,000 Reserve Fund £2,619,000

CHAS. A. MACDONALD, Provincial Manager, 46 Canterbury Street.

THE WEEK'S DEALINGS ON WALL STREET

New York, N. Y., Sept. 5.—When business began in the stock market last week, evidence had been accumulating over Sunday which served to dissipate the principal anxieties which had been keeping the market unsettled and excited.

With the clearing away of the anxieties caused by Mr. Harriman's illness, the way was open for resumption of influence by the very favorable factors in the general situation.

The influence of the steel trade was not supplemented effectively from the copper trade, owing principally to the statistical position of that metal.

The agricultural prospect suggested some cause for anxiety. The Government report of the cotton condition showed so heavy a deterioration as to bring it to a percentage lower than that of any season.

The money market is subject to close scrutiny, owing to the known factors at work there to affect the rate, but the actual effect on rates has not been sufficient yet to become an active influence in the speculation.

Fredericton, Sept. 4.—From all parts of the province come reports of the excellent grain and root crops and an urgent necessity of dry weather if they are to be harvested in good condition.

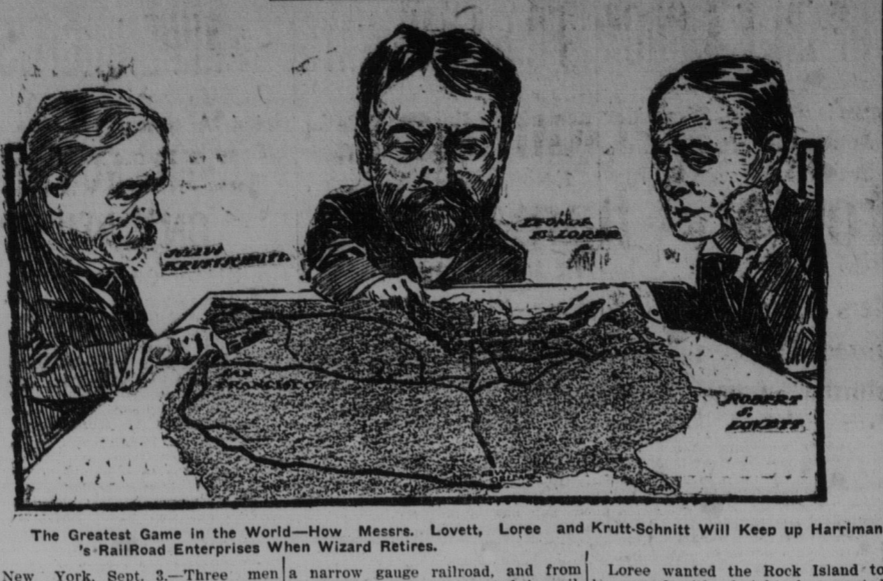
Much interest centres in the potato crop, and at the present writing the condition excepting a few areas, where there is more or less rust, is very favorable.

Apples are a light crop. Here and there an orchard is found with a good crop, but in many there are practically no apples.

There is a demand there for good apples of both fall and winter varieties, as well as for dried apples.

In the Police Court. Raymond McLeod, aged 13, and Walter McCann, aged 10, charged with stealing a small express wagon from the Maritime Daily on Aug. 30th, pleaded guilty and were remanded.

HARRIMAN'S THREE EXPERTS WILL SOON RULE THE WIZARD'S MIGHTY RAILROAD EMPIRE



The Greatest Game in the World—How Messrs. Lovett, Lorie and Krutt-Schnitt Will Keep up Harriman's Railroad Enterprises When Wizard Retires.

New York, Sept. 3.—Three men will rule the great Harriman railroad province when the wizard himself retires.

Robt. S. Lovett, L. F. Lorie and Julius Krutt-Schnitt are the triumvirate. All have been in Harriman's cabinet; each is a master in his own line.

At his desk in the Railway Exchange building in Chicago, L. F. Lorie will wield power over the executive end of the Harriman lines.

Each will have an assistant little less noted than the others. Alex. Miller, Harriman's confidential man, Lorie will have John C. Stubbs, traffic expert, at his right hand.

Romantic Career. Lovett's career is the most romantic of any great engineer's. He is blowing on his factory farm, near Shearwater, 35 years ago. He saw

a narrow gauge railroad, and from that time on was interested in railroads. His education was like Abraham Lincoln's—snatched at random on the farm, until he showed that he was fit for a fight with any earnest young man of the state.

He studied law at night and carried horses by day. Then he got work in the railroad's office and was admitted to practice. Just four years later Lovett was president of the Houston & Texas Central.

With a few years he came to New York as Harriman's general counsel. Wall Street laughed at the tall Texan. "We'll have to take off his sharp corners," they said.

His salary, "What salary do you think of?" asked Moore. "A million a year," was Lovett's reply.

Lorie wanted the Rock Island to be sorped with freight—he wanted tonnage. Moore wanted the road built up. Lorie quit, but got his big salary just the same.

Lorie and Lorie became friends and got together. Now Lorie heads the Delaware & Hudson, one of the most profitable roads in the country.

His son, a young man of Averill Harriman's age, is studying railroad engineering now with the heir to the wizard's fortune.

Port of Saint John. Arrived Sept. 4. S. S. Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston. W. G. Lee, mdse and pass.

Arrived, Sept. 5. S. S. Manchester Corporation, 3467, Heath, Manchester, general cargo. Schr. Elm City, 63, Torrey, Calais.

Canadian Ports. Halifax, N. S., Sept. 4.—Tug D. H. Thomas, Cann, Sydney to Port Hood.

British Ports. Morville, Sept. 5.—Arrived: Str. California, New York for Glasgow (and proceeded).

Arrived, Sept. 4.—Arrived: Str. Carolina, New York; Collier, New York; Sailed: Str. Caledonia, Boston.

Arrived, Sept. 5.—Arrived: Str. Morville, New York for Glasgow (and proceeded).

The Royal Trust Company (OF MONTREAL)

Capital Paid up \$1,000,000 Reserve Fund 800,000. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: PRESIDENT: Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G. C. M. G.

The Canadian Consolidated Cement Company

The Securities of this Company will be placed on the market in a short time. Prices and particulars furnished on application.

J. C. MACKINTOSH & CO., Members Montreal Stock Exchange, Direct Private Vendors. Telephone Main 2323, 111 Prince William Street, ST. JOHN.

Durango, St. Johns, Nfld., and Halifax, N. S., Sept. 5.—Sailed: Str. Arabie, New York; Mauretania, do. Dover, Sept. 5.—Sailed: Str. Vaderland, New York.

Foreign Ports. Vineyard Haven, Mass., Sept. 5.—Arrived and sailed: Bark Malva (Br.), New York for Halifax, N. S.

Chatham, Mass., Sept. 5.—Passed north: Tur Prudence, New York for Spencer's Island, towing barges Bristol and W. B. King & Co. No. 21, for Windsor, N. S., and Newburg for Boston.

Port of Saint John. Arrived Sept. 4. S. S. Calvin Austin, Pike, Boston. W. G. Lee, mdse and pass.

Arrived, Sept. 5. S. S. Manchester Corporation, 3467, Heath, Manchester, general cargo. Schr. Elm City, 63, Torrey, Calais.

Canadian Ports. Halifax, N. S., Sept. 4.—Tug D. H. Thomas, Cann, Sydney to Port Hood.

British Ports. Morville, Sept. 5.—Arrived: Str. California, New York for Glasgow (and proceeded).

Arrived, Sept. 4.—Arrived: Str. Carolina, New York; Collier, New York; Sailed: Str. Caledonia, Boston.

Arrived, Sept. 5.—Arrived: Str. Morville, New York for Glasgow (and proceeded).

THE BIG GAME

GOOD RACES AT ANNUAL AQUATIC MEET. Special to The Standard. Halifax, N. S., Sept. 5.—The rowing championship regatta Maritime Provinces was held yesterday afternoon on the No. 4 Arm. They were good races and time was fast.

A Scullion of St. Joseph's junior single, with F. O'Neill, Marys second in 10 1/2 minutes. The Northwest Arm crew and the junior four in one in 9 minutes 32 seconds.

WALDO IS CHAMPION 2 YEAR OLD

Sheephead Bay, Sept. 4.—The 8 to 5 favorite, easily won twenty-fifth renewal of the Flatbush stakes, seven furlongs today, defeating a high-class youngster and practically settling the question of the champion year-old of the year.

WOODSTOCK THE WINNER AT GO

A team from the St. John Club played the Woodstock Club yesterday. The match resulted in a victory for Woodstock players by a score of 3 to 1.

The three masted schooner C. W. Miller of this port, arrived at Portland, Me., Friday afternoon, after a fast and fine passage of fifteen days from Turk's Island, with a cargo of 10,000 bushels of salt.

Schooner Melba sailed Thursday for the West Indies. She carried away from the harbor, with a full crew, and is expected to return to Digby on Monday.

Saturday's Spoon Match. The St. John Rifle Club held a weekly spoon match Saturday noon, on the local rifle range.

A Class. 200 600 G. Staples. . . . 31 32 St. Jas. Sullivan. . . 32 29

THE BIG LEAGUE GAMES

SPORTS THE TURF, ROWING, GOLF

THE VILLA MODEL RANGE Second to None

Easy on Fuel, a Perfect Baker, Direct Draft, Removable Nickel, Fitted with Plain or Dockash Grate, Manufactured in this city thus enabling you to have repairs promptly.

Guarantee with every Range J. E. WILSON, Ltd. Phone 356. 17 Sydney Street.

GOOD RACES AT ANNUAL AQUATIC MEET

Special to The Standard. Halifax, N. S., Sept. 5.—The annual rowing championship regatta of the Maritime Provinces was held on Saturday afternoon on the Northwest Arm. They were good races and the time was fast.

A Scullion of St. Josephs won the junior single, with F. O'Neill of St. Marys second in 10 1/2 minutes 59 seconds. The Northwest Arm crew captured the junior four in easy fashion in 9 minutes 32 seconds.

Marathons Take Deciding Game Of Series for City Championship

By Winning from St. Peters Saturday on the Victoria Grounds They Clinch Their Right to the Isaacs Trophy and Lay Undisputed Claim to the City Championship—Saturday's Game Was One of the Best of the Season

By winning their fifth game out of six played, the Marathons won the city baseball championship and the Isaacs cup from the St. Peters on Saturday. After the first inning the game was one of the best seen here this season, and the Marathons team did not seem to be seriously crippled by the absence of Copeland and Ramsey.

There was nothing remarkable about the pitching. With the exception of the first inning the hits were well scattered. Dever was the most effective as regards strikeouts. Nesbit has the distinction of pitching his team to victory throughout the series. He pitched four of the six games played, half of another, while Gilmour performed at a single game.

In the last half of the eighth, Murphy was the first man up and went down at first on a drive to Callahan. Nesbit was also caught at first, J. Dever to Callahan. McLeod was safe on E. Mahoney's wide throw to first. J. Mahoney caught at bat and landed on the ball for a hit which F. Mahoney failed to stop and the sphere rolled into the children's playground.

WALDO IS CHAMPION 2 YEAR OLD

Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 4.—Waldo, the 8 to 5 favorite, easily won the twenty-fifth renewal of the \$2,000 Flatbush stakes, seven furlongs, here today, defeating a high-class field of youngsters and practically settling the question of the champion two-year-old of the year. Waldo has met and defeated the best of the year, including Weep, winner of the futurity. Waldo was played to the exclusion of the entire field, and was always the favorite, while Gramere was next in demand at 5 to 1.

WOODSTOCK THE WINNERS AT GOLF

A team from the St. John Golf Club played the Woodstock Club on the latter's links Saturday. The match resulted in a victory for the Woodstock players by a score of 34 to 21. The only St. John player who succeeded in defeating his opponent was Dr. J. M. Magee who won from Rev. G. D. Ireland by 3 up. The day was fine and two rounds were played in the morning and two in the afternoon. At noon a delightful lunch was served at the club house to the players. The local men returned home Saturday night and speak very highly of the manner in which they were treated by the members of the Woodstock club.

MAPLES WON OVER CROSSETS ON SATURDAY

With each game to the good, the Maples and Crossets met Saturday afternoon on the Shamrock grounds for the third and deciding game of the series for the intermediate championship of St. John. The game went seven innings, and when darkness obliged the umpire to call an end to the struggle, the score was 15-6 in favor of the Maples.

Marathons

AB. R. H. P. O. A. E. Titus, 2b, 5 2 1 2 1 C. McCormick, 1f, 0 2 0 1 0 Brabury, 1b, 0 3 12 1 2 Clawson, 2b, 3 0 4 4 1 Murphy, c, f, 2 1 0 2 0 McGowan, r, f, 1 2 0 0 1 J. Mahoney, r, f, 1 3 2 0 1 McLeod, s, 1 0 2 0 1 Rootes, s, 4 1 0 1 3 31 6 8 27 12 6

MAPLES WON OVER CROSSETS ON SATURDAY

With each game to the good, the Maples and Crossets met Saturday afternoon on the Shamrock grounds for the third and deciding game of the series for the intermediate championship of St. John. The game went seven innings, and when darkness obliged the umpire to call an end to the struggle, the score was 15-6 in favor of the Maples.

FIRE TILLEY & FAIRWEATHER, 68 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

That safe feeling when the fire bell rings is obtained by having a policy in the SUN Fire Office, the oldest fire office in the world. See us or write. TILLEY & FAIRWEATHER, 68 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MEN ADVERTISE IT PAYS

At least 5,000 people pass through the City Market daily. A few of the best AD. SPACES there are now vacated. For particulars apply to H. L. & J. T. MCGOWAN Ltd., Phone 697. 139 Princess Street.

For CAMPING PARTIES Wire Cots, Canvas Cots, Mattresses, Pillows, etc. HUTCHINGS & CO. BEDDING MANUFACTURERS, 101-105 GERMAIN STREET.

How Does Your SUIT Look? THE BOSTON CLEANING & PRESSING COMPANY, 126 Mill Street.

Second game—Lowell 6, New Bedford 4. Called in 7th by agreement. At Haverhill—Fall River 4, Haverhill 2.

MANY INTERESTING CASES IN CIRCUIT COURT TOMORROW

Trial of McDougall—Action Claiming \$10,000 for Alienation of Wife's Affections—School Trustee's Action.

The September Circuit Court will open tomorrow morning at eleven o'clock. His Honor Mr. Justice White, will preside. There will be but one criminal case, the King vs. C. Bruce McDougall to present to the Grand Jury.

The defendant was committed for trial on Wednesday last by Police Magistrate Wetmore for publishing defamatory libels in Free Speech, about four of St. John's prominent citizens. Should the Grand Jury indict the accused, Attorney General Hazen and Mr. John B. M. Baxter, K. C., will appear for the Crown. Mr. J. G. Sherren and Mr. W. B. Wallance, K. C., Charlotetown will appear for the defence. The case will likely last for two days.

A Heavy Civil Docket. It is understood that the civil docket will be heavy. A case for trial which is of considerable interest, is that of Thomas H. Peterson vs. Wm. Glover. Both parties reside in Campbellton, and the action is for alienation of the plaintiff's wife's affections by the defendant. The amount sued for is \$10,000. The plaintiff's declaration says that the defendant had improper relations with his (plaintiff's) wife on different occasions extending over a period of fourteen years. The defendant denies this.

The case will be tried before His Honor Justice White and a jury. Hon. H. J. Belliveau last by Police Magistrate Wetmore for publishing defamatory libels in Free Speech, about four of St. John's prominent citizens. Should the Grand Jury indict the accused, Attorney General Hazen and Mr. John B. M. Baxter, K. C., will appear for the Crown. Mr. J. G. Sherren and Mr. W. B. Wallance, K. C., Charlotetown will appear for the defence. The case will likely last for two days.

The case of William Allingham vs. The School Trustees for the Parish of Lancaster, will also be tried at this circuit. The plaintiff was a member of the trustee board for that Parish and was dismissed. He claims that notice should have been given him and is suing for damages for dismissal without notice.

Haley vs. Donaldson Bros. owners of the S. S. Indrani, will also be tried. Plaintiff's husband was killed on May 18th, 1908 while working on the S. S. Indrani at Carleton. It is understood that a number of other civil cases will be entered for trial and unless a large portion of them are settled the circuit will take some time before it adjourns.

thought out, settled upon haphazard and without any real knowledge of the subject, merely because some details take our fancy. Why, it is a wonder to me that some of our beaux do not turn up at our well furnished in evening clothes, yellow shoes, red ties and pink shirts. "Perfection is not expected, it may be aimed at, but we know that our architects should seek to lend us into the observance of, anyway, the first principles of balance, doing things they ought to be done, and refraining from adding further incongruities to the absurdities we have already perpetrated in the name of art and progress."

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland Takes Two Games From Detroit—New York Defeats Boston.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4.—Bender held the Washingtons to three scattered singles today and Philadelphia won 2 to 0. Three singles and an error gave the visitors their runs in the first and the fielding of Lefty shared honors with Bender's pitching.

Philadelphia 00000000-0 3 2 Philadelphia 20000000-3 2 Batteries: Resling and Street and Slattery; Bender and Thomas.

Batteries—Olmstead and Sullivan; Bailey and Stephens. Time—1:40. Umpire—O'Loughlin.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 4.—Cleveland took two games from Detroit today 4 to 0 and 4 to 3. In the first game Falkenberg held the visitors safe and chances for score were few. In the second game Donovan's wildness was responsible for Detroit's defeat. Reilly, a Cleveland recruit, prevented Crawford making a home run in the 8th inning of the second game by a phenomenal catch. Scores:—

First game:—Cleveland 01102000-4 12 0 Detroit 00000000-0 5 2 Batteries: Falkenberg and Clarke; Mullin and Schmidt. Time—1:40. Umpire Perrine and Evans.

Second game:—Cleveland 00002000-4 7 2 Detroit 02001000-3 7 0 Batteries: Young and Easterly; Donovan and Stanage. Time—1:35. Umpire Perrine and Evans.

NATIONAL LEAGUE. Pittsburg, Sept. 4.—Pittsburg shut out St. Louis today, 4 to 0. St. Louis reached third base only twice. A quick double play in the sixth inning,

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE

At Holyoke—Hartford 7, Holyoke 1. Second game—Hartford 1, Holyoke 1. Called end of 6th, darkness. At New Haven—Springfield 2, New Haven 1.

At New Britain—New Britain 6, Waterbury 5. At Bridgeport—Northampton 2, Bridgeport 2. Called end of 6th, darkness.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE. At Lowell—Lowell 6, New Bedford



SCOTIA SHIPPING

Royal, N. S., Sept. 4.—The steamer schooner C. W. Williams arrived at Portland on Monday afternoon, after a fast and uneventful voyage of fifteen days from London, with a cargo of 100 tons of coal. The steamer was chartered by the Scotia Shipping Co. and was under the command of Captain H. M. Jones. She will be loaded with coal at Portland on Tuesday and will leave for New York on Wednesday morning. She is expected to arrive in Boston on Friday morning. The steamer is a fine vessel and is well equipped for her service. She is owned by the Scotia Shipping Co. and is operated by the Scotia Steamship Co.

WOODSTOCK THE WINNERS AT GOLF

A team from the St. John Golf Club played the Woodstock Club on the latter's links Saturday. The match resulted in a victory for the Woodstock players by a score of 34 to 21. The only St. John player who succeeded in defeating his opponent was Dr. J. M. Magee who won from Rev. G. D. Ireland by 3 up. The day was fine and two rounds were played in the morning and two in the afternoon. At noon a delightful lunch was served at the club house to the players. The local men returned home Saturday night and speak very highly of the manner in which they were treated by the members of the Woodstock club.

JOHN MITCHELL SAYS IN LABOR DAY ADDRESS TO WORKINGMEN:

"What is Most Needed Today is a Spirit of Brotherhood and Humanity"



BY JOHN MITCHELL.
Former President of the United Mine Workers of America, Vice President American Federation of Labor and Vice President and Member of Executive Committee National Civic Federation.

Labor Day is always an important event especially to the wage earners; but this year Labor's holiday is peculiarly significant because it marks the dawn of an industrial revival and invites a discussion of the cause and effect of the industrial stagnation from which we are now emerging.

Perhaps the most important lesson and the most practical demonstration of the usefulness and the potency of the trade union movement has been given in these dark days of adversity. Indeed, in industrial affairs as in all other avenues of human activity, the lessons learned in adversity are the truest and surest lessons of all. It is in times of stress and trial that we reason best from cause to effect, and the chastening influence of the hardships endured in times of industrial depression makes us stronger and saner to meet the obstacles that are to come.

It is perfectly safe to say that every factor in our complex social life suffered from the effect of the panic, but the men and the institutions that suffered most were those that made least provision in days of prosperity to meet their exigencies in days of adversity. While the organized workmen felt keenly the effect of the depression, their suffering was not so great or so general as was that endured by the unskilled and unorganized workmen because the organized workers had built up a fund in normal times upon which they could draw to tide them over their most pressing necessities in days of adversity. Another circumstance which proved helpful to the organized workman was the fact that only in rare instances and in a few general cases was that endured by the unskilled and unorganized workman suffered not alone from unemployment, but also from substantial reductions in his wage scale.

The old theory that wages are regulated by an iron law of supply and demand has been disputed for many years, but it required a great industrial depression to disprove and dissipate the antiquated proposition that wages are governed by a cruel and immutable law of supply and demand. While no doubt wages are influenced by industrial conditions, it is nevertheless true that wages are controlled in a large measure by the workmen themselves. Generally speaking, the organized laborers have maintained the scale of wages prevailing prior to the panic, but the unorganized workmen have suffered reductions in their wage scale. As a matter of fact, the records of the trade organizations show that the unions, on the whole, are numerically stronger now than they were two years ago; and with the return of "good times," there promises to be an expansion and growth in trade union membership unprecedented in the industrial history of our country.

The experience of the past two years has emphasized the fact that the best way to minimize the evils of a financial or industrial depression is to maintain at the highest possible point the purchasing and consuming power of the people. It is equally essential to a resumption of commercial and industrial activity that employers and workmen alike shall be patient and forbearing with each other.

But the most valuable lesson that has been taught and learned is the one that will cause both labor and capital to recognize and concede each other's rights, obligations and responsibilities. There is no fundamental necessity for industrial strife; the interests of labor and capital may not be identical, but they are reciprocal and interdependent, and when both are intelligently directed, labor and capital can and do work together to their mutual advantage. Indeed, as time passes and as the real purpose and philosophy of trade unionism as a constructive force is fully understood, opposition to it by employers will decrease correspondingly, and the day will come when progressive employers will insist upon having agreements with their associated workmen as a guarantee against industrial strife, just as they now have insurance to protect them against losses caused by disasters and accidents.

The trade agreement is the most practical solution of the labor question that is within our reach. Men may, on the one side, fume against the labor union, and on the other side they may demand the reconstruction of society, but practical men must recognize conditions as they exist and they should apply themselves in a rational way toward the settlement of their differences without recourse to the arbitrament of industrial war. Washington well said that "To be prepared for war is one of the most effective means of preserving peace."

So it is in the industrial world; the strong unions, intelligently effected—as they are and well financed, are able to guarantee peace and protection to their members; employers having confidence in such unions are guaranteed the service of the best workmen and the assurance of uninterrupted development.

What is most needed is a broad spirit of brotherhood and humanity. The span of life is brief; men may not take with them the wealth accumulated in this world; they can and should strive to leave behind them the reputation of having, to the extent of their ability, contributed to the well-being of society and the means and their ability, contributed to the happiness of mankind.

John Mitchell

NEW ENGLAND READY TO SWIPE POOR INCOME TAX IN THE JAW

Connecticut Has Already Taken a Smash and There's Nothing but a Bare Chance that Other States Won't Follow.

By F. J. Wilson.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 5.—What will happen to the income tax in conservative New England?

Will it last as long as a stack of Kansas alfalfa in front of a husky Kansas cyclone? Or as long as it takes a hungry crow to clean up a Wyoming jack rabbit?

About that long. However, the income tax's finish won't be as violent as that probably. There are nice comfortable ways of killing an offensive measure, without rousing the agitators. A bill can die in committee. It can be strangled quietly and when the upper house, it can go over to two years consideration and sober thought as has already been done in Connecticut.

Will Be Killed.

But it will be killed, that is certain, say the best informed people in New England.

Oh, yes, some people think there's a bare chance in New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont. But there's nothing at all doing in Massachusetts. Connecticut has already turned the cold shoulder. And N. W. Aldrich's country estate of Rhode Island will pass it up when they have for skating in Albuquerque.

New England has many millionaires, many well-to-do people. The idea of sacredness of vested rights and of property is stronger in New England than in any other part of the country. New England thinks well of Lowell as a poet and writer, but doesn't agree with him that "property will always take care of itself while it is individual liberty that needs guarding."

Connecticut the First.

Connecticut was the first New England state where the proposition came up. The result is illuminating. The income tax was a good Republican measure. At least a Republican congress had started it off on the bump-the-bumps. So Republican Connecticut couldn't very well turn it down outright.

The solution—it was postponed till the next meeting of the legislature, two years away. The solons thought that they needed time to think it over and to see how their constituents thought about it. Lots of things may happen in two years, they reflected.

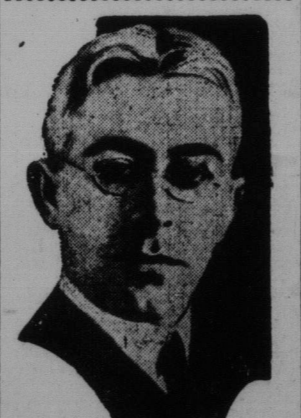
There may be a fight in Massachusetts. The Bay state has many strong labor unions who will make a fight for its passage. The Central Labor Union of Boston has already endorsed the project. Men who are in favor of it are already putting legislative candidates on record as to what they will do in the matter.

May Pass House.

It may pass the house. But then there's the Senate. In Massachusetts that body of 40 men has done

TALKED WITH MOUTH---OUT!

This is Ormsby McHarg, assistant secretary of commerce and labor, who soon will be out of the government service. A few days ago McHarg attacked the Roosevelt policy of conservation, and in a remarkably short time word came, not from Washington, where McHarg is, but from



ORMSBY McHARG.

Beverly, where Taft is, that McHarg had tendered his resignation. McHarg thought that Roosevelt's conversation policy ought to be left to divine hands, and said so. He called Gifford Pinchot sharply to account for meddling in the divine work. McHarg's name does not appear in the current edition of Who's Who. It is known that he was an assistant chauffeur of the Hitchcock steam roller in the Taft campaign.

stands for a lot of coarse work in this line, but here was the last cry. Result: One big pinch, after which the station register looked like a rug catalogue.

But can you beat it?

WANTS HIS GOLD BRICK FOR HIMSELF

Hoosier Banker Paid \$7,000 for It, by Heck! So It's His Own.

Marion, Ind., Sept. 6.—Just because Banker Jas. Johnson paid \$7,000 for a gold brick which wasn't good, he does not propose to have it exhibited as a sign of his folly. Banker Johnson has brought suit in replevin of the brick. R. L. Whitson was going to show it to everybody at the coming meeting of the Marion Pioneer Society here.

Mr. Johnson, who is a practical man used the \$7,000 trophy for a doorstep when the jewelers told him it was a fine quality of brass.

The Provincial Government has made a careful investigation and finds the spruce wood pest has not yet touched any of Ontario's timber.

All that Labor Asks or Needs



JUSTICE; the rendering to everyone his due.—Webster.

Were we all born mere animals, the due of the newborn babe would be only that which it could take. The weak of mankind, made so by lack of opportunity or lack of possession, would always be at the mercy of the strong, and there could be no such thing as civilization and progress.

But with civilization's birth was born the principle of natural rights. The natural right to breathe, live and acquire the good things of earth. That, under our blessed form of government, the pauper's babe has the right to climb to the highest pinnacle, is merely a high demonstration of natural rights.

Look at the crowds in Artist Gruel's picture. Old and young, men, women and children, climbing, toiling, struggling upward toward the rendering to them of what is their due—Justice. Their due is a fair, equitable opportunity to rise. This is all. The world owes no man a living. It does owe every man a fair opportunity to make a living, a living in accord with his capacity, his perseverance and his industry.

What does Mr. Gruel mean by "Greed" and "Selfishness" which he pencils in his picture? That these qualities are obstacles which the people must combat and surmount before they can attain their just due. It is not alone the greed and selfishness that obsess the rich, the high-stationed, the powerful in other respects, but also the greed and selfishness in the hearts of the common people, the climbing people of the picture.

All that Labor asks is its due—Justice. It is all it needs. Behind our artist's "Greed" and "Selfishness" are centuries of oppression, centuries of the stealing of opportunities that were the poor man's when he laid in his cradle. Mere birth has given to many the natural dues belonging to millions of others. The ravenous greed of those politically

or socially powerful, the idolatry of the almighty dollar has snatched from millions that fair chance to make a living of which every man is born the possessor and which the world does owe every man.

It was probably impossible for Artist Gruel to show that in the mass of his climbing people there are thousands banded together formally—Organized Labor, whose day this is throughout the land.

All that Organized Labor asks is Justice—the rendering to everyone HIS due; not to a Divine Right Bar his due and also the due of a hundred thousand other men.

Organized Labor knows that the people cannot climb that hill without sacrifice, cannot scale the hard rocks of Gruel's picture with kid gloves on the hands, patent leathers on the feet. It resorts sometimes to strikes, on the green fields, laughter, song, life under God's blue sky are THE DUE of the 10-year-old girl, whose body and soul you are murdering in your factory.

It protests against the proposition that men are simply animals, their labor a mere marketable article with rates fixed in a "pit" run by soulless corporations and a monied aristocracy created by the divine right of inheritance.

It cries out against a non-division of rights. It demands the natural rights of mankind, and onward and upward it goes, scrambling foolishly sometimes, falling bruised and battered often, but ever moving upward over Gruel's rough places and rocks toward the rendering to everyone his due—Justice.

ATTEMPT TO DIMINISH LABOR UNIONISM IS NOT SUCCEEDING

PETER POWERS DISCUSSES SCHEME OF PIERPONT MORGAN TO OUST UNIONISM.

By Peter Powers.

The threat made by J. Pierpont Morgan to demolish every form of labor union in the United States Steel corporation is being made good so far as he and his managers are concerned, but not according to the men involved.

Not only has the trust thrown out the open shop mask in dealing with the iron, steel and tinplate workers and the seamen on the lakes, but the corporation has now declared war upon the miscellaneous trades. Secret instructions have just been sent to all mill managers to discharge all machinists, molders, carpenters, painters, bricklayers and other workmen who may be suspected of being connected with unions, or even express sympathy with the organization idea. Scores of these workers are now being weeded out.

The trust has ceased to endeavor the humbug its workmen or the public with open shop pretensions. It proclaims the closed shop—closed to union men.

Visited Centres.

During the past 10 days I have visited a number of the strike centres and talked with many tinplate workers, officers and men. Summarized, the situation is this: Then Amalgamated association lost one plant partially and secured two former nonunion plants, with the chances favorable to closing down one or two almost any day.

Up to the present the number of nonunion workmen to walk out of the trust mills, exceeds the number of union men, and hundreds of the former have joined the Amalgamated.

The trust is offering unheard of wages and long-time contracts to skilled workmen to desert the union, but few have accepted what they designate "the dirty silver pieces."

At this juncture the unions are devising ways and means to finance the strike for a year or more.

Most Anything

Josh Wise Says:

"Th' man that shirks his union dues is th' man that rocks th' boat."

"Labor unions are FOR the workman, but AGAINST no one."—John Mitchell.

"The largest labor union in the country is the United Mine Workers of America."

"Idleness is the sepulcher of a living man."—Latin proverb.

"Many of the strongest labor unions today were formed during the progress of the American civil war."

"A useless life is but an early death."—Goethe.

"An alchemist while seeking to discover a mixture of earths that would make the most durable crucible, one day found that he had made porcelain."

"Labor, wide as the earth, has its summit in heaven."—Carlyle.

"The Mohammedans have 'only 355 days in a year. In 36 years they would have Labor day once oftener than we do—if they had Labor day."

"Wm. Gifford, known as 'a good poet but poor shoemaker,' was an

significant. The total number of machines in use in 1903 was 6658. Inside of five years the number increased to 11,569. The machines can produce from 10,000 to 12,000 tons of coal each year.

The number of work days of the miners are, quite naturally, decreasing steadily. Few of them work full time. Two or three days a week, and in many places not that much, is their average.

The International Printing Pressmen's union has purchased a large farm and hotel in Tennessee which will be utilized as a home for sick and superannuated members. It will be modeled after the union printer's home at Colorado Springs.

Englishman who graduated from a cobbler's bench to an editor's chair, and acquired fame and fortune, which was more than most editors do, nowadays.

"The United States department of labor was organized in 1885."

"Industry is fortune's right hand, frugality her left."—Old proverb.

"Wm. Murdock, inventor of the oval lathe, was a poor millwright."

"Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well."—Earl of Chesterfield.

"Work work, work. Till the dawn begins to swoon; Work, work, work. Till the stars are heavy and dim! Seam, seam, seam, and seam. Band, band, band, and band. Till over the buttons I fall asleep. And sew them on in a dream!—Thos. Hood' Song of the Shirt."

"The growth of modern trades unionism dates from 1842."

"There is no necessary hostility between capital and labor."—John Mitchell.

"The first convention of the American Federation of Labor was held at Terre Haute, Ind., on Aug. 2, 1881, which was preliminary to the convention at Pittsburgh the following November, the first officially recognized meeting of the body."

"Nothing is impossible to industry," is one of the Sayings of the Seven Wise Men. It is accredited to Pericles of Corinth.

"For 13 years the Knights of Labor existed with its purpose and name a secret, on the ground of the dislike of employers to organized labor. At one time it had 700,000 members."

"I took a walk on Labor Day. To see what I could see. I found the labor man at play. No thought of work had he. But lo! the man who does not wear the toiler's well worn, sweat and superannated members. It will be modeled after the union printer's home at Colorado Springs.

Flung up the house.

CHILD TOILET VICE-

oman's Charges are Brought to Light by Investigations.

(By W. G. Shepherd.)

Special Correspondence. Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 5. Holcater Sherman, former Mayor of the United States, charged by Florence Kelly, of the National Consumers' League, with employing children in factories.

The charge is true, he New Hartford Cannery, operated by the Vice President of the Sherman family, his brother, Stanton Sherman, allow children to work in the factory.

Children under the age of 14 were found during the night, when peas, beans and corn are ripe.

Soaked in Juices.

Their tiny fingers, soaked in a solution of raw vegetables and their acids, ply the heavy machinery of the factory and the straining rush of their handwork goes into the factory and from the hopper into cans that are later filled with brilliant labels.

Their product enriches the pockets of the Vice President of the United States, and enables him to get into the White House. In fact, it enabled him to get into any and every office.

will not do you any good about Sherman's children can't be breaking the law, no!

Coming to It.

he's coming as near it. Corporations have a way of doing many evil things. That's why they have some of the laws themselves. Sherman can hire children, Sherman, Vice President of the United States, has taken advantage of the New York act that greatly pleased the heartless, prosperous children of New York when it had eight years ago.

By what I myself know, Miss Kelly says the fact doesn't permit children to work. I suggested, "once Kelly is a crank like the reformers," said Mr. Sherman.

listen to the self-satisf

top you can see the Sherman law aids him to drive.

DETROIT DROBLEM OF

Paving Given to /ho Have No Work

By Hugh Allen.

Sept. 5.—"When a poor to you—maybe it's wind you know he's deservin' and kids, and all that, it's due, and he can't be landlory any longer."

top you can see the Sherman law aids him to drive.

top you can see the Sherman law aids him to drive.

top you can see the Sherman law aids him to drive.

top you can see the Sherman law aids him to drive.

top you can see the Sherman law aids him to drive.

top you can see the Sherman law aids him to drive.

top you can see the Sherman law aids him to drive.

top you can see the Sherman law aids him to drive.

top you can see the Sherman law aids him to drive.

top you can see the Sherman law aids him to drive.

top you can see the Sherman law aids him to drive.

Needs

CHILD TOILERS BEND THEIR PUNY BACKS IN CANNING FACTORIES

Woman's Charges Which are Brought Against Him Proved by Many Investigations.

(By W. G. Shepherd.)

Special Correspondence. New York, Sept. 5.—James Schoolcraft Sherman, formerly called "Jim," Vice President of the United States, has been charged by Florence Kelly, secretary of the National Consumers' League, with employing children in his canning factories.

The charge is true. The New Hartford Canning Company, operated by the Vice President's brother, Stanton Sherman, allows children to work in its factories.

Their tiny fingers, soaked in the acids of raw vegetables and bitten by their acids, fly like lightning.

Their handwork goes into the factory and from the hoppers is dumped into cans that are later covered with brilliant labels.

Coming to it, he's coming as near it as he can. Corporations have a way, some of doing many evil things with a law. That's why they even some of the laws themselves.

He cannot climb that hill without Gruelle's picture with kid gloves.

It's a picture of a man in a top hat, with a cane, and a woman in a long dress.

It's a picture of a man in a top hat, with a cane, and a woman in a long dress.

It's a picture of a man in a top hat, with a cane, and a woman in a long dress.

It's a picture of a man in a top hat, with a cane, and a woman in a long dress.

It's a picture of a man in a top hat, with a cane, and a woman in a long dress.

It's a picture of a man in a top hat, with a cane, and a woman in a long dress.

It's a picture of a man in a top hat, with a cane, and a woman in a long dress.

It's a picture of a man in a top hat, with a cane, and a woman in a long dress.

It's a picture of a man in a top hat, with a cane, and a woman in a long dress.

It's a picture of a man in a top hat, with a cane, and a woman in a long dress.

It's a picture of a man in a top hat, with a cane, and a woman in a long dress.

It's a picture of a man in a top hat, with a cane, and a woman in a long dress.

It's a picture of a man in a top hat, with a cane, and a woman in a long dress.

It's a picture of a man in a top hat, with a cane, and a woman in a long dress.

It's a picture of a man in a top hat, with a cane, and a woman in a long dress.

It's a picture of a man in a top hat, with a cane, and a woman in a long dress.

It's a picture of a man in a top hat, with a cane, and a woman in a long dress.

It's a picture of a man in a top hat, with a cane, and a woman in a long dress.

It's a picture of a man in a top hat, with a cane, and a woman in a long dress.

It's a picture of a man in a top hat, with a cane, and a woman in a long dress.



JAS. S. SHERMAN.

Of Course He Needs the Money, and a Trusted Law Keeps the Police Away.

The factory superintendent saw the camera and entered the shed. I saw him hurry away and give orders to the foreman, John Kennett.

"Stop working," he said to the girl. "Go on out."

She looked up at him, puzzled, but finally unwound herself, shook a cramp out of her legs and went away.

Not Paid. "He doesn't pay me," said Alice afterward. "But I go there every day and help mamma. She gets the pay for what I do."

"I don't know why he told me to go away. He never did that before."

There isn't any vacation brightness in the face of 11-year-old Alice Austin. But there is no law that will help Alice, except it be this law of God: "It were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and he be cast into the sea than that he should offend one of these little ones."

Alice's name isn't on the factory payroll. She works in a "shed" instead of a "factory." The policeman can't protect her.

Not one of the laws that James Schoolcraft Sherman has helped make in Washington will aid Alice and the others of her kind.

What Hope? "What hope have we of a good child labor law," asks Florence Kelly, "when the vice president of the United States himself allows children to work in his factories?"

At New Hartford, where the main Sherman factory is situated, there are 35 school children.

Within the past year permits to labor were granted to over 10 per cent of these children, between the ages of 14 and 16, by Dr. A. P. Clark, health commissioner of the district.

But he's within the law, because "a shed isn't a factory."

Of course, Sherman is going to issue now an order against children working in his factories, even if they do toll only in "sheds."

The camera man photographed her. The woman who graduated from a girl's bench to an editor's chair, acquired fame and fortune in more ways than most editors do now.

The United States department of labor was organized in 1885.

Industry is fortunate in its right to frugality her left.—Old proverb.

MILLIONS ARE IDLE IN ENGLAND AND MORE MILLIONS STARVE



REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF A MEETING OF UNEMPLOYED, STARVING WORKINGMEN IN LONDON.

Kier Hardie, England's great leader of labor in the House of Commons, who is shown in this picture addressing some of the unemployed in London, says there are 2,250,000 men in England who want to work and cannot get a job.

How Cost of Living Has Shot Up During 13 Years. Expert Shows That the General Average is More Than 49 per cent, But On Such Luxuries As Newlywed's Little Home the Increased Cost Is About 100 per cent.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices for 1909, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896.

It's a kitchen problem, too—this increased cost of living. There are 48 commodities on this list that are higher now than they were a year ago today, and they are what are called CONSUMER'S GOODS—the kind that the workingman buys the most of.

This nation has passed through thirteen generally fat years; fat crops and fat pocketbooks for the Harrimans, for the Morgans and for all the trusts and monopolies.

With this article The Standard presents today a table prepared by an expert, showing just how prices have advanced during those thirteen "fat" years on the commodities that all of us must have.

Who pays? Probably YOU do, and you can tell just about how much you pay, and who gets it, by looking at the list which follows:

So Breitmeyer and his council look matters in their own hands. They ordered the work to be started at once. And the men who got the work were these same out-of-work men who had been beseeching Detroit politicians and business men for work.

Lifted From Starvation. The work was done, was done well, and many a "poor devil" was staved from starvation, and put on his feet.

Investigation Begun. But Detroit didn't stop at that. Business men and contractors and all big employers of men have been brought into touch with the state bureau now. Men who are out of work know where to apply now.

Edmonton and Strathcona sawmills are operating with a combined capacity of \$20,000,000 per year, and give employment to about 300 men.

LABOR NOTES. During the last three years the carpenters' union has had the greatest increase in membership, the typographical union the greatest reduction of working hours, and the machinists' union had the greatest number of strikes, and it is claimed, won a larger percentage of their contests than any other craft.



MAYOR PHILIP BREITMEYER

DETROIT DEALS WITH THE PROBLEM OF ITS UNEMPLOYED

When a poor devil like this comes to you and asks for work— "Just for a job—any kind of a job, but something for God's sake, to get food and warm clothing—what are you going to tell him?"

Work to Do. Seems there's a bunch of paving and bridge work in Detroit that ought to be done—some of those jobs that everyone agrees should be done, but which everybody lets run along till some tomorrow when they're good and ready.

Hard to Resist. "It's hard to resist the temptation to skirlash around and try to make a place for him around the city hall or in the county building or somewhere. Maybe it's just common humanity, maybe it's just common humanity, maybe it's making yourself afford it at just that time."

Nothing

Nothing is impossible to industry. It is one of the sayings of the Wise Men. It is accredited to under of Corinth.

For 13 years the Knights of Labor existed with its purpose and a secret, on the ground of the aid of employers to organized labor.

Nothing is impossible to industry. It is one of the sayings of the Wise Men. It is accredited to under of Corinth.

For 13 years the Knights of Labor existed with its purpose and a secret, on the ground of the aid of employers to organized labor.

Nothing is impossible to industry. It is one of the sayings of the Wise Men. It is accredited to under of Corinth.

For 13 years the Knights of Labor existed with its purpose and a secret, on the ground of the aid of employers to organized labor.

Nothing is impossible to industry. It is one of the sayings of the Wise Men. It is accredited to under of Corinth.

WONDERS IN MODERN HOTELS; THEIR COST AND MAINTENANCE

Entire Industrial Community Under One Roof—Playing Checkers With Piano.

The great hotel of today is built under conditions quite different from those existing about twenty years ago. At that time the common practice was for an individual or a company to build the hotel and then to lease it to a proprietor or else to hire a manager.

Beginning with the building of the Waldorf methods changed. According to a writer in Everybody's, men like Regan of the Knickerbocker, Steyer of the Plaza, Muehlenheim of the Astor and other proprietors—being the men who run the hotels—plan almost every detail of the construction and fitting of the houses they are to operate. The owner provides the site and the money for the building. After that he confines himself to drawing interest on his investment. The proprietor furnishes and equips the house and lays himself out to mortgage for a long term of years to pay the owner his interest in the form of a fixed annual rental.

A 20 Story Hotel.

For example, on the Fourth avenue plot between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, which was once in the hands of the old Commodore's home, Alfred G. Vanderbilt is at present building a twenty-story hotel, the lessees or proprietors of which are to pay him five per cent on the cost of the building—that cost not to exceed \$2,250,000—and \$50,000 a year as ground rental.

On such an arrangement there are many variations. The proprietor may be a part owner. He may be a member of an operating company. But the first arrangement is sufficiently typical. The Astors, for their part, are credited with being satisfied with a clear 6 per cent upon their money and lead value; though, on the island, this means 6 per cent on about \$44,000,000.

The Cost.

The cost of equipping one of these great hotels is enormous. The St. Regis put \$500,000 into its bedroom floors alone. The furnishing of the Plaza is said to have cost \$1,000,000. And yet these are by no means as large houses as some on the island. In the figures for equipment of these great New York hosteries one finds such items as \$200,000 for kitchen equipment, \$50,000 for refrigerators, \$80,000 for a single state apartment, \$30,000 for mirrors and so on. The estimates for one \$4,000,000 hotel allowed \$700,000 to the furnishing of the three lower floors.

As for the operating expenses, the wage bill in one hotel, of 700 rooms, amounts to \$17,000 a week. A big house of perhaps from 1,000 to 1,500 rooms—the Ansonia apartment hotel has 2,500—will pay out \$2,000 a day for food. A big hotel will burn from fifty to one hundred tons of coal a day winter and summer for almost as much to keep it warm.

Music will cost as much as \$70,000 a year. New dishes as much as \$40,000, new linen \$60,000 and the whole bill for renewals, repairs and redecorations will amount to between \$500,000 and \$600,000 annually.

It is plain that the proprietor will have to be on a keen lookout to effect all possible economies. For this reason a great hotel is now to a certain degree its own secondary manufacturer.

It buys its linen for table and bed in hundred bolt lots. And linen for bed and table, curtains, dresses, scarfs, even picnic-tents, covers, all are hemmed, handworked and monogrammed upon the premises. In a single hotel in 1908 there were made up 1,250 heavy window shades. And to drop down fifteen stories—there is a big tinshop which keeps the kitchens repaired and replenished.

For every sort of thing which may become tarnished, torn, frayed or broken there are renovating experts. Fine lace spreads are delicately mended again, hangings re-embroidered and rugs re-knotted. The laundries of the house, which in themselves employ more than a hundred hands, give work to a dozen more in the mending of the linens. Because a hotel buys its linen in hundred bolt lots, let no one think that this does it throw it away. If its expenditures are great, its economies are unceasing.

The Life of Furniture.

The initial life of a piece of furniture is about two years. And beneath the high mansard of the roof we find a big upholstering and cabinet shop. Every room in the house must be repainted and redecorated at least once in three years. There is therefore a completely appointed painting, decorating and wall papering establishment.

There are men who turn broken trunks into whole ones. There is a carpenter shop where packing boxes are made for guests, and where whole roof gardens are constructed. Even the hitherto unconquered tribe of plumbers has been laid in bonds; the hotel has its own.

Through the tool shop there enters a hardware store which keeps in stock everything to a tack to a ten inch valve. A chance visit paid one day to a hotel machine shop showed one of the proprietor's automobiles. A printing office, a locksmith, a clockmaker's, these go without saying. Half a dozen men do nothing but repair and replace silver. From mineral bath to mineral bath the life of a fork or spoon is only some eight or ten months, and more than 250 pieces are put through daily.

Sitting at his wheel, a delicate fingered old gentleman does nothing but grind the edge of chipped wineglasses. In the Waldorf there is still another repair department, a doctor's office and surgery, whither employees may go at stated hours daily and free of cost have themselves kept in repair. In the storerooms of one hotel there hang clusters of little tin pails in which guests who have fallen quite fatuously in love with some particular vial may have a portion thereof packed, sealed and expressed to the people at home.

Appeal to Women.

But to woman, above all the social creature, the great appeal is directed. Hairdressers, manicure and massage parlors, perfumers, florists and photographers, these are but the beginning of that army mobilized and trained with intent to win her patronage. It is for her that the regular staff there is added a staff of entertainers which may rob Spain of its dancers and India of its priests to make her amusements.

For these activities the whole second floor is arranged and set apart—forty or fifty rooms in all. And they are in size from the little silk linery jewel box cabinets, just large enough for a single four at bridge, to club and reception suites and grand ballrooms whose rent is \$300 a night.

Rented a Year in Advance.

Every day has its list of "afternoons," club meetings, "travelers" art talks, musicals. There are rooms which for certain dates have been rented a year in advance. Thirteen different orchestras will be in service in the house at once, and they will be so distributed as virtually to be unheard by one another.

"We play checkers with pianos here," said one veteran houseman.

He had fifty-four to play checkers with. For those engaged of amateur theatricals the grand ballroom can in two hours be turned into a perfectly staged and lighted theatre. If when the play is over the hotel the pressing of a button lifts the stage of the mezzanine floor and it becomes a part of the circle of boxes.

In another part of the hotel the entertainment corps is such that four minutes will suffice to remove the six thousand gilded chairs and the six hundred square yards of the parquetry carpet and leave the cleanly polished room ready for dancing. It is all like some huge beamed doll's house with some one always upon the spot to start new games.

London, Sept. 3.—The sympathy of the whole British proletariat has gone out to the dukes. They are in great peril. Abject poverty stares them in the face.

To understand the pity of it, you must know that the English Government is in the hands of the Liberal party.

The Government needs \$90,000,000 additional revenue yearly with which to build new battleships and pay old-age pensions. So Mr. Lloyd-George, the minister of finance, drew up a budget. It provides, among other things, for a tax on unearned increment—that is a tax on that value in land which is based on its special usefulness.

This is a direct blow at the dukes. So the Duke of Portland made a speech to his constituency. "Mr. Lloyd-George is a Socialist," he said. "Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, is a Socialist. The budget is socialistic, and therefore must not be enacted into law."

All the other dukes said the Duke of Portland had answered the Government with an unanswerable argument.

"Moreover," added the Duke of Portland, "if the budget passes Parliament, it will be necessary for me to retrench. The tenants on my estates, whose fathers were my father's tenants, will have their rents raised. My laborers will be discharged. I don't like to do it, but it will be necessary."

When the country learned of the sore straits that the duke would be put to if the tax on unearned increment

was enforced, the entire population of Great Britain rose up and said it was a great pity to reduce an Imperial duke to penury.

All that stand between the Duke of Portland and the alms house are five palaces, 130,000 acres of land, and a controlling interest in two railroads.

Seeing the admirable effect of the Duke of Portland's speech upon his constituency, another duke made a speech. It had been the custom, he said, from time immemorial, for the duke to make the peasant presents of bits of beef at Christmas time.

While he didn't wish unnecessarily to stir the peasantry, he feared that the Christmas they would have to buy their own beef—that is if they didn't get out and hustle against the budget. He really couldn't afford to buy Christmas beef if the Government raised his taxes.

All England wept. Here was sheer destitution.

But sadder tidings were on the way. Up rose Lord Harrington and said—"If Lloyd-George has his way with this socialistic budget of his, I will have to give up my hounds. I really would have no idea how expensive hounds are."

"When the tollers in the potteries in the Black country, the miners in the collieries of Durham, and the iron workers in the factories of Sheffield read Lord Harrington's speech their sorrow knew no bounds. What was the marquis coming to anyhow?"

Then upspoke the Marquis of Tullibardie—"Mr. Lloyd-George is responsible for those being a very little de-

mand from the wealthy tenants for shootings in the highlands. What has the right hon. gentleman to say to this?"

Lloyd-George couldn't think of a thing to say. When the dockwallopers of East Ham, and the hooligans of Battersea were informed by the Conservative press that, because of the folly of Lloyd-George, the Marquis of Tullibardie could not rent his deer park in the highlands to an American millionaire, their sympathy for the Marquis was exceeded only by their bitterness against the minister of finance.

As everyone knows who has ever indulged in fox-hunting or deer-hunting, the first object aimed at is the happiness of the fox and the deer. Everything else is subordinated to that main purpose.

Then, when the happiness of the fox and the deer is assured, the hunters concern themselves in the happiness of the farmers over whose crops they are good enough to gallop and whose poultry are fortunate enough to be eaten by the foxes.

When quite certain that the farmers are prosperous and contented, the master of the hounds and his friends look to the welfare of the widowed and orphaned and destitute of the neighborhood. And sometimes, but very seldom, they put in a passing thought for themselves.

It is obviously too bad that tax-drawers of this sort should be taxed "Tax us," say the casual laborers of London, "but spare the dukes."

LOWER MILLSTREAM.

Lower Millstream, Sept. 2.—Messrs. William Snider and Harry Patterson have started threshing. They report that the grain is a good crop.

The Misses Adela Snider and Katie Corbett left on Monday last to attend the Provincial Normal School.

Miss Katie McPhee spent Saturday and Sunday at her home here.

Mr. H. C. Coy is erecting a new barn on his premises.

Quite a number from Collins, Apohaqui and other places attended the camp meeting on Sunday last.

Miss Bessie Ganong, Snider Mount, who has been visiting friends here, has returned to her home.

Miss Belle MacFarlane, Markhamville, is visiting friends here.

Mr. Charles Stuart, who has been sick with jaundice, is slowly recovering.

Britannia division intends holding a debate on Friday night, the subject being, Which Can Be Made—Most Profitable to Canada, Fruit or Grain? The division is in a flourishing condition.

Pity the Poor Lord



Terrible Suffering Among the Dukes

London, Sept. 3.—The sympathy of the whole British proletariat has gone out to the dukes. They are in great peril. Abject poverty stares them in the face.

To understand the pity of it, you must know that the English Government is in the hands of the Liberal party.

The Government needs \$90,000,000 additional revenue yearly with which to build new battleships and pay old-age pensions. So Mr. Lloyd-George, the minister of finance, drew up a budget. It provides, among other things, for a tax on unearned increment—that is a tax on that value in land which is based on its special usefulness.

This is a direct blow at the dukes. So the Duke of Portland made a speech to his constituency. "Mr. Lloyd-George is a Socialist," he said. "Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, is a Socialist. The budget is socialistic, and therefore must not be enacted into law."

All the other dukes said the Duke of Portland had answered the Government with an unanswerable argument.

"Moreover," added the Duke of Portland, "if the budget passes Parliament, it will be necessary for me to retrench. The tenants on my estates, whose fathers were my father's tenants, will have their rents raised. My laborers will be discharged. I don't like to do it, but it will be necessary."

When the country learned of the sore straits that the duke would be put to if the tax on unearned increment

NOW THAT THE THEATRICAL SEASON IS OPEN—



EVERETT TREES HOME and FIRESIDE CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE

Mr. True: My husband won't go to church. Can I turn him into the right path—Pious Helpmeet.

Answer: Helpmeet.

Mr. True, Dear Sir: My husband is very careless, although we have been married nine years. He has a habit of throwing his clothes on the floor when he retires. I would dearly love to teach him better.—Out of Patience.

Answer: Out of patience.

Dear Mr. True: I come to you for advice. My wife, good in other ways, insists upon minding my personal affairs. How can I make her keep her nose out?—Unhappy Husband.

Answer: Unhappy.

Estimable Sir: I hate to knock my wife, but she is always before the glass primping. I even have to wait for my meals on account of her vanity. How can I gently rebuke her?—A Mere Worm.

Answer: A mere worm.

Dear E. Veritas: My father is an ass and I do not like to be harsh with him, but he persists in eating with his knife. Is there an answer?—Mrs. Gibble.

Answer: Mrs. Gibble.

Dear Mr. True: My wife insists upon wearing bizarre night gown on the streets, under the included vanity. How can I gently rebuke her?—Hubby.

Answer: Hubby.

Dear Mr. True: I have a very nice little dog. How can I make it more useful?—A Dog Lover.

Answer: A dog lover.

LABOR NEWS THE WORLD OVER

English workmen spend more than 60 per cent. of their incomes on food.

Hamilton barbers are agitating to have the minimum wage raised from \$10 to \$12 per week.

About 1,000 people are employed by the Russian Government aeronautical work.

The National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives of Great Britain, according to its half-yearly financial statement, just issued, has \$54,200 in its treasury. The membership of the union is 30,908.

An agreement has been signed at Winnipeg by the Canadian Northern and labor League, speaking of meeting held in Trafalgar square London, under the direction of their organization, describing the conditions under which girl florists worked in the west, adding that many of them labored hours a day, without allowance for dinner. Recently the girls in the west were compelled to work until 10 o'clock at night. She was to say that many titled ladies sent in a petition of such exemption to Mr. Gladstone, and she was to say that the petition, at that moment in the home had been signed by Mrs. Asquith. The object was that west-end rooms could be decorated up to 10 o'clock at night. Perhaps she should not have let out the secret, but was the fact that the wife of prime minister had signed such a petition.

One woman in every five in the United States has abandoned the domestic life and has become an earner. Even this does not accurately state the situation. In country districts only two women out of 11 are at work, but in cities wherever industrial opportunities are present, two women out of every one are at work, nearly one-third the total woman population. However, the family has had to be the sole support there, shown in the statistics gathered and tabulated by the Bureau. The total number of women at work in the cities is 904,696. These, 173,030 are boarding or living in the families of their employers. Out of the remaining 731,666 women at work, 23,951 are supporting the family, between 218,415 and 532,804 are contributing to the family income. It is to be noted that these are only the workers, and represent nearly one-third of the women in those cities. At last accounts the number of women in industry was increasing faster than the birth rate.

Last year's strikes and lockouts says Engineering, cost the British generation of Trades Unions no less than \$122,519,146. It was fortunate for the country that in the preceding years strikes were few, comparatively speaking, and not of great magnitude. Thus in 1908 the reserve fund increased to \$122,519,146; but fell to \$47,729,484 by the end of the financial year, the loss on the year's working being \$74,789,662. In the cotton dispute alone some 100 members claimed benefit. There were the engineers dispute in the northern coast, which led to a lockout of short duration. In all, the council had to deal with 638 disputes in the year involving about 55,000 persons, exclusive of the unfortunate matter of strike benefit the cause blowing operatives in the cotton trade drew no less than \$48,722,104; the cotton spinners, \$14,677,441; the engineers \$24,474,841; the shipwrights \$5,933,115; the workers, \$5,988,126 and the machine workers, \$5,033,168.

The National Association of Bill Posters, in annual convention in Atlanta, Ga., adopted a resolution which will give free space to advertising in the campaign for the extermination of tuberculosis throughout the United States. The bill posters also intend to ask all lithographers to furnish free paper for the anti-tuberculosis campaign advertising, and the railroads will be asked to furnish free transportation for the paper donated for this purpose.

According to Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, the unions of America today have a greater membership than ever before in the history of the labor movement. In the American Federation of Labor there are now affiliated 77 national and international labor unions. The number of state federations

Human vs. Dog Nature.



Three quarter length Russian Pony semi back, new square collar most attractive Lined plain or brocade \$65 to 115.

Large pillow muff in Mink, finely worked shape, 15 up, \$35.00 to 50.00. Style with broad beautifully striped \$60.00 to 85.00.

The Winnipeg, Man Boston, Mass

Correct Styles THAT MARK THE Woman of Good Taste

You'll be interested in knowing something of the new Fall styles in FURS. We have gone to greater pains than ever in providing the newest for you at this store. We are showing here a number of attractive Dunlap-Cooke models that will be found most attractive and bear those style touches that make them different from other furs.

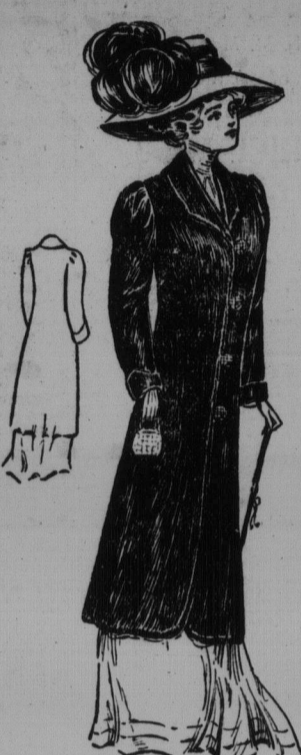
The difficulty of judging FUR values makes it necessary for the buyer to depend upon the judgment and reliability of some expert in making selection.

While the name of the Dunlap-Cooke Co. Ltd., stands for the best in reliable Furs, there is always the possibility of mistakes, which no matter how trifling, may be the source of dissatisfaction. The Dunlap-Cooke policy is to thoroughly please its patrons, and any error referred to the Company will be promptly corrected. If after wearing a Dunlap-Cooke Fur garment, there should be anything in connection with it that does not seem right to you, no matter how long a time may have elapsed since its purchase, the Company's desire of pleasing you will still apply, and they shall appreciate your bringing such matters to their notice at any time; if possible see us personally about it, or better still bring the garment with you.

Send in your name for a copy of our new catalogue now in course of printing. It's for you—free upon request.



Three quarter length coat in Russian Pony semi-fitting back, new square collar. Most attractive garment. Lined plain or brocade satin. \$65 to 115.00



Three quarter length Ungava Seal, semi-fitting back, graceful long lines. Brocade or satin lining. \$75.00 to 85.00



Large pillow muff in striped Mink, finely worked, small shape, 15 up. \$35.00 to 50.00
Stylish with broad stole effect, beautifully striped. \$60.00 to 85.00



Attractive set in Black Marten large square pillow muff. \$10.50 to 16.00
Smart model in stole of same fur to match, best satin lining. \$15.00 to 22.00



Black Marten shawl collar with stole ends. \$25.00 to 40.00
Large square pillow muff. \$12.00 to 18.00

The Dunlap-Cooke Co. LIMITED

COSTUMERS

Furriers by Royal Warrant to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales

54 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Winnipeg, Man
Boston, Mass

Halifax, N. S
Amherst, N. S

THE APPLE TREE AS A MONEY PRODUCER, EAST AND WEST

The Enormous Yield and the Tidy Profit—A Wave of Fruit Growing.

(By John L. Mathewa.)

Twenty miles or so from Boston on the line of the old Middlesex Canal is the birthplace of the famous Baldwin apple. There in the woods the surveyors for the first American canal found the seedling from which are descended the millions of trees which make up the bulk of New England orchards. Whatever else may grow in the soil of Massachusetts and of Maine, every dooryard contains a group of these hardy pioneers, their red-cheeked fruit ripening and coloring in the late fall and promising the hardest of keeping qualities.

In its day the Baldwin was the greatest of apples. Shiploads and trainloads were sent out from the New England states to less favored parts of the country. But like the settlers who grew it, the apple has moved west, and changed its name and has come to a new life and a new development on the west side of the continental divide. What it has become, what it substitutes probably the most marvelous story in the horticultural history of America.

You may see the results in every city from the Pacific to the Atlantic. You may go down to Faneuil Hall or Hubbardston, Spitzbergen, whatever ever happens to be in season, raised in Massachusetts and selling at the rates of \$3 to \$4 a barrel. And right beside them apples from Oregon and Washington taking precedence over them and selling at 75 cents a dozen or even at 10 cents each. A dealer expressed it to me this way: "The New England apples are just vegetables. These things from out west are fruit."

The five-cent apple is a novelty of some two or three years in most of America. We have been accustomed to pay that price abroad, but we have always boasted that in America at least, there were apples that everybody could afford to use them every day. They have been our national "bread-producer." But the advent of the five-cent apple has changed all this.

"Five cents each"—the sign attached to a box of apples—red-cheeked Jonathans—made a sensation when it first appeared. Yet all last winter the housekeepers of Chicago and other eastern cities took, as fast as their dealers could secure them, trainloads of apples from the west, at the rate of \$3.50 to \$4 a box—more than \$10 a barrel.

Naturally such a proposition did not go unheeded among the young men of Chicago or of the east who were looking for a chance to make money. Applies at that price sounded like a bonanza. And it is a fact that the great western empire has had no other publicity, no other advertisement half as effective as the five and ten cent apples displayed on the fruit stands.

The Home of the Five Cent Apple. After the apples themselves came the circulars and books describing the manner in which they are raised, the profits to be made from them, the value of the land on which they are raised, the new irrigation, hillside in the rain country, set up by the schools of apple culture, and to them all flocked what has developed into a veritable stampede of young couples and young men out of office slippers into ten-acre out-door independence.

It is a tremendous movement now well under way which is taking thousands of men and more often of young families out of Chicago, out of New York, out of Boston into this wide land and setting them up in good fortune on their own ground. I know of a single new irrigation project in the State of Washington in which among the ten-acre holders are cashiers and tellors from fifteen New York banks and the editors of at least four periodicals from the same city. And this is only a small group which could be duplicated anywhere in this region.

These are the people who have learned that ten acres of irrigated land well conducted will furnish a good livelihood for a family, that the communities in which they will find themselves will be closely knit and of good people, that the opportunities for social life are attractive and that every convenience they need is at their disposal in the West. And so they come and keep coming in an increasing stream.

A Happy Way of Making Money. For the reception and the promotion of the West has devised one of the happiest modes of money-making the country has ever seen. This is to take up raw land under new irrigation projects, and sell it in ten-acre tracts with a provision that the seller will ditch it, break and plant it with trees and carry it to the first crop, so that the new owner need not give up his city position nor come west until his land is in a condition to make money for him.

The man who acquires the raw land and sells it in such lots, proceeds in general on this plan. If the water to be put upon the land is a new Government project under the Reclamation service he looks about for a nearer supply for the intervening years and very often digs deep wells and puts in a pumping plant—which he can afford to maintain till the Government project is done, for the earlier turning out of his land. Then he breaks out the sagebrush—and it is remarkable that the brush never reproduces itself on the land after clearing—erects the necessary flumes, digs the ditches or puts in the pipe lines for his temporary plant, and sets out the trees.

The growth of these slips is remarkable. Two-year old trees in the rich

irrigated soil appear as large as four or five-year olds in New England. Three-year old trees are strong and healthy as though in place for ten. And the fifth year a fair crop can be expected. It is usually the sixth year, however, in which the new in-tendant takes possession.

If he has abundant water the seller of the land makes use of the acres thoroughly during the development period. He plants potatoes between the tree rows, or grows other vegetables. Potatoes on irrigated land in Colorado have produced as high as 800 bushels to the acre, and in Washington thirty tons at \$25 a ton is not unusual. These side crops provide the seller with a considerable profit.

How The Irrigation is Done. The application of the water is a matter for judgment and a matter in which there is a wide latitude of opinion. I asked a number of men in North Yakima about their procedure in this regard.

"We" said the first of them, "you want plenty of water. I generally run it two days at a time every ten days during the growing season."

"You have to be very careful not to use much water if you want good fruit," said the next. "I put water on three times in the growing season, about forty-eight hours each time."

There are an the Government projects and especially in California, accurate gauges which allow but a certain flow of water through them. There are also some who thoroughly worked that every man who draws water from them has a definite hour for taking and for stopping his flow. This he will have a printed schedule like this for his household:

"July 10, 8 o'clock A. M., until July 11, 3 P. M.
"July 22, 12 noon, until July 23 midnight, and so down the whole season. Half an hour before his time his ditch may be entirely dry. Then the next man above shuts off, the ditch fills, the farmer opens his headgate, and on comes the water—to be shut off on the minute of schedule so that the next man may have his share."

There are a few projects, however, on which the water is so fully taken up that such accurate distribution is necessary. The result is that the amateur and often the old hand takes too much water and hurts his land. Thus in Montana, when Governor Norris asked farmers, before a legislative commission, how much water their land needed, some said one foot, some said twenty feet.

As a matter of fact, Government projects are usually based upon a two-foot supply, sometimes on three feet, and in most Washington and Oregon projects one foot is usually sufficient if properly applied. The troubles of too much water are manifold. Drainage is often neglected, and water saturates the ground, brings up the alkali and destroys the trees. Thus the Sunnyside project in the Yakima Valley is now being put under drainage to overcome this effect. Too much water has entirely ruined several farms there, the water seeping down from higher ground and bringing up alkali with it to the surface. The remedy for this is proper drainage and the careful application of surface water to wash it down again.

Many of the flume and pipe lines for these projects run for a score or more of miles along the sides of mountains, through gorges, over hills and down across streambeds, to reach the tracts they are to supply. Every tract is called by the ditch above it and is said to be "under the Tieton" or "under the Sunnyside" ditch, as the case may be.

The Farmer's End of The Flume. The farmer's end of the ditch may be a wooden flume running under the ditch four to six inches wide, covered with grass and tinking unseen by the contrivances and has gates and turnouts. When he wishes to water an orchard tract he harrows the ground and then with his plough carefully furrows it between the rows, making cross furrows from the ditch out to connect those which follow the slope of the hill. (Of course the study of slope and contour is important.) Then he opens the gate and lets the water into the cross furrow, from which it runs into the first four or five long furrows through the field. Commonly two furrows are ploughed between each two rows of trees. The water follows these slowly, seeping into the ground, gradually running farther. After the required amount has run the farmer places earth dams at the head of this group of furrows and lets the water go to a second group, and so on.

As soon as the orchard has been watered and the ground surface is fairly dry it is thoroughly harrowed to prevent surface evaporation and then takes care of itself for ten days or even two or three weeks, the water remaining in the soil below the surface. The more carefully this is done the less irrigation is needed.

Under this abundant watering the trees grow marvellously. Shoots six or eight feet long, an inch or more thick, represent in early July the season's growth to that time. But when the water is shut off at fruiting season this growth entirely stops. No wood is made after the apples are picked. In the winter practically all the new growth is cut back, the trees are kept small for easy picking and the result is generally a crop every year. There are some varieties which will not yield this annual production stimulus, and these varieties are gradually being eliminated from the orchards.

The production of the orchards in fruit is enormous. For peaches to produce \$3000 an acre a year is nothing unusual in the Wenatchee or Yakima district. Apples customarily produce \$1000 an acre and \$500 is looked upon as a small yield. The cost of growing and handling the crop should not be over \$125 an acre even on the larger yield. Water charges are only about \$1.50 an acre a year. Fruit sells on the farm for about \$1.50 a box, and less than five cents each. Apples cannot be bought even in North Yakima for less than five cents each.

They are needless to say carefully handled. Orchards are thoroughly sprayed and guarded against pests, and everything is done to insure perfect crops.

Nothing could be prettier than one of these irrigated tracts in the desert. From 20,000 to 150,000 acres of land may be included in it. About it in the distance, may be the treeless, dusky-brown, sage-covered hills which are not yet, and perhaps never may be brought under cultivation. Their rolling shoulders gradually become fresher as they approach the actually irrigated lands. Over them appear the long, level lines of the flumes and the pipes. Below these is the dense mass of green foliage of the orchards—darker and greener than any other trees—closely sprinkled with the bungalow houses of the orchardists.

These irrigation tracts have developed a new type of western home which is a modification of the bungalow. Broad spreading eaves, wide porches amply screened and stained wooden exteriors produce an artistic effect. No type can be better suited to the needs of the surroundings, and there are no prettier groups of farm houses in America than these semi-suburban, semi-summer-cottage homes. And as the farm units are small they are practically as close together as they would be in a village, binding the community into a neighborly social life.

The Best Apple Regions. Central Washington is but a small part of our western fruit land. Kallis-pell in Montana is one of the best regions for late apples. The high central plateau of Oregon at the head of the Deschutes promises to be another. And the greatest of all projects now opening are those of southeastern Idaho. There remain, however, in Washington probably the best two large developments yet to be opened—the Big Bend and the Horse Heaven.

Big Bend lies east of the Columbia River, west of Spokane, in the curve of the Columbia, and Horse Heaven lies southwest of it in the reverse bend, west of Pasco. Big Bend project is to get its water from the Snake bringing it across the Columbia at a high elevation and distributing it through an abandoned bed of the bigger stream.

Horse Heaven, which I visited a week or so ago is said to be the most remarkable tract of land in the State. It consists of about 500,000 acres, of which fully half is susceptible of irrigation. For eight miles of it one may ride over a perfectly level upland plain, 1000 feet above the Columbia, through sage brush six to eight feet high—seldom less than five. The quality of the sage is the evidence of the soil's richness. The soil is the common volcanic ash of Yakima, and Wenatchee.

Projects are under way to irrigate several parts of this, aggregating about 180,000 acres, for which water is to be brought from the Kilkittat, more than fifty miles to the westward.

All this region about Horse Heaven, and from there across the Columbia to the new Government Umatilla project and up Snake River is susceptible of similar development. There are many small pumping projects along the Columbia on both sides down to Hood River and White Salmon, where the natural rainfall begins to make irrigation unnecessary. In the dry region dry-farming for wheat already makes the land extremely valuable. Going up the river the other day, looking out over the barren sandy desert extending apparently for miles, with nothing to break it but sandstone buttes, I was convinced that this, at least, was the most worthless land in America. Suddenly, on the edge of the butte top appeared a long train of horses—there were between twenty and thirty of them—attached to a "header" or "combination" which was reaping, threshing and sacking grain in a single operation. I learned that some of that dry desert was producing more than forty bushels of wheat to the acre.

They will hold it in wheat, as they are holding the Palouse, until the water can be brought in. Then much of this, too, will be turned into fruit land. The five-cent apple seems to have come to stay. In spite of the millions set out here, the number of bearing trees in the whole country is steadily diminishing, and the city men who are willing to put in a good deal of hard work on a ten-acre farm—or even on five acres—may for a long time to come be sure of an abundant return and an independent life.

Labor News

It has been decided to hold the International labor conference in Paris Aug. 30-31, 1909, to be conducted by the holding of a great international peace demonstration in the same city on Sept. 1. Representatives from all the countries in Europe will be in attendance and among the subjects to be considered will be that of the reports of labor conditions in the various countries, a permanent international labor congress, and action to be taken regarding strikers' breakers. President Compters will represent the A. F. of L. The peace demonstration will be in the nature of an expression of the sentiments held in various countries by the workers toward the jingoism of politicians and rulers.

In honor of the return in October of Samuel Gompers, who has been in Europe studying continental labor conditions and problems, all the labor organizations of the eastern states will unite in a monster parade in Washington, D. C., if the plans adopted by the Central Labor Union at a recent meeting are carried to completion. Oct. 15, is the day fixed for the celebration. The labor unions of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmington, Richmond, Wheeling, Harrisburg and other cities will be invited to send as large delegations as possible to the parade. The day will culminate with a meeting in Convention hall, and will be a rallying point for many men who have gained reputation in the field of organized labor. The address of Mr. Gompers on this occasion, it is anticipated, will be fraught with international significance as he will discuss labor conditions as he has seen them abroad.

A compilation of trade-union statistics in the principal countries of the world places the number of members in good standing at 9,000,000, or 1,000,000 more than last year. Germany contributes a gain of 400,000, which outstrips Great Britain and nearly overtakes the United States. At this time the United States and Canada have about 2,800,000 members whereas last year Germany had 2,150,000. The unions of Great Britain were credited with a membership of 1,888,000 last year. Five European countries have more trade-union members than the state of New York, but Spain outranks Russia, Hungary and New York, as well as the smaller countries.

THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Strong winds and gales westerly and northwesterly winds gradually decreasing in force clearing and cool, Tuesday fine.

Toronto, Sept. 5.—Since Saturday morning a depression has passed eastward from the lake region to the Maritime Provinces accompanied by strong winds and moderate gales with rain which have been heavy from the Ottawa Valley eastward. Fine warm weather has prevailed today throughout the prairie provinces.

Window Blinds Found.

Sergt. Baxter reports finding six window blinds in Water street. The owner can procure his property at the Water street lock-up.

To Prevent a Breach of the Peace.

Policeman Marshall was called in to May Spellman's house in Harrisburg's alley of Brussels street on Saturday evening to prevent a breach of the peace while Wm. Nixon was removing his clothes from the house.

Two Windows Open.

Policemen McCollum and Journey found two windows open in the rear of Barnes & Co.'s establishment on Saturday evening and secured them with hinges and lock.

Will Hold a Tournament.

At a meeting of the St. Stephen's Scots Cadets held on Friday evening, it was decided to hold a tournament in Queens Rink, about the end of the month, in order to raise funds for new uniforms. Included in the programme will be drill and gymnastics, marching, physical and manual exercises and Scottish dances. The pipe band will be in attendance.

A Tale of the Sea.

Lee Stoppel and Theodore Bates, of The Standard composing room, did some tall stunts in deep sea fishing on Saturday. The encounter with the finny denizens occurred off Mahogany Island. Bates hooked up a 95 pound cod and a section of an old wreck; Stoppel reeled up a 50 pound dogfish, a 10 pound hake and part of the fish land. The yell he gave was heard on Fort Howe. The rest of the party caught a cold.

Too Free With His Fists.

Fred Coleman, aged 24, a citizen of the United States got himself in trouble Saturday afternoon by being too handy with his fists. Shortly before 5 o'clock he stopped at the window of the parcel room in the depot door and asked for his hand baggage. He did not present his check, however, and Mr. Frank Curran, the manager, turned to wait on another customer. It is alleged that Coleman then became abusive and when Mr. Curran remonstrated with him, he struck out quickly with his right and landed a blow, which blacked Mr. Curran's eye. I. C. R. officials hearing of the incident gave instructions to have the man arrested and he was gathered in by I. C. R. Officer Collins and Policeman Clark. He is charged with assaulting and beating Mr. Curran.

Seeing Life.

Gessler Chase, a young man of 18 years of age, hailing from Sackville, started out a few weeks ago to see life with Norris & Rowe's circus. He visited a number of provincial towns but before he entered Uncle Sam's dominions he thought it advisable to sever his connection with the sawdust ring and left the circus at McAdam Junction. He returned to St. John and Patrolman Scott found him wandering about Haymarket Square between 2 and 3 o'clock Saturday morning. When questioned as to what he was doing about at such an unseasonable hour, his answers were not very clear and the officer thought the best place for him was the lock-up. He is charged with wandering about and not giving a satisfactory account of himself.

Boston Boats Carry 1400 Passengers.

The Calvin Austin and Governor Cobb both left with about 1400 passengers for Boston Saturday evening. The Austin started at 8.25 o'clock with about 775 passengers and the Cobb at 8.45 with the remainder. There was a crowd on the wharves to see their friends off or just for curiosity and at the time the boats started, numbered several thousand people. The tide of tourist travel is not very clear and the wharves were full of incoming American tourists, starting to see the provinces on Saturday carried only 15 passengers on her inward trip, but returned with almost 800. The number which arrived via Maine ports has not diminished very much, the Governor Cobb bringing in 106 passengers Saturday afternoon. Both the boats that sailed on Saturday night were filled almost to their capacity, a large number of passengers being obliged to find sleeping quarters in the grand saloons of their respective vessels.

FIVE CARS LEAVE TRACK, BLOCKING MILL ST. CROSSING

An unaccountable accident, added to unusually heavy traffic was responsible for all trains leaving the city being delayed on Saturday evening.

Just as a way freight was pulling into the I. C. R. yard five cars next the engine left the track at the Mill street crossing about 6 o'clock and the street car traffic was held up for 40 minutes.

The cars were heavily loaded, principally with flour and the auxiliary crew worked until midnight before the track was clear. In order to clear the main line twenty cars had to be pushed back and hauled through the station. This work took some time and the outgoing suburban was 45 minutes late as a result.

No cause is assigned for the derailment of the cars. The freight on the rolling stock was practically undamaged as the cars did not turn over. The Montreal train was one hour and thirty minutes late Saturday evening owing to connections from the east being behind time. The Boston train was two hours late leaving the city and carried more than 400 passengers. On the P. du Chene train which came over an hour late were 200 passengers for the Eastern Steamship Company's boats which left in the evening.

TWO FIRES NEAR COAL POCKETS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN SET

Dangerous Outbreaks Discovered At Intervals Saturday Night Give Firemen Double Run—J. S. Gibbons And Dominion Coal Co.'s Sheds Damaged. Loss Mostly Covered By Insurance.

What is believed by property owners affected to have been an incendiary fire broke out at 11.30 o'clock Saturday night, in the coal sheds owned by the Dominion Coal Company and occupied by J. S. Gibbons and Co., and after being subdued by effective work of the firemen, was discovered burning furiously in a different location giving the department another run and half an hour's hard work. The total loss from both fires will probably not exceed \$1,000, but had it not been for timely discovery and prompt preventive measures a serious conflagration would have resulted.

The wharf south of Smythe street, where the sheds are situated, is a resort for drinking men and rough characters generally and it is believed the fire was set either maliciously, by a lighted cigarette or by careless use of matches. Ten minutes before the alarm sounded, Edward Roddy, night watchman for the Dominion Coal Company and who passed by the sheds and came up to the face of North Market Wharf. He stood there talking when he heard his little dog Queenie, barking furiously from the direction of the sheds. He paid no attention at first, thinking some men were loitering about, but as the barking continued, he went around the corner and saw the whole of the shed in a blaze. Queenie had been frightened by the flames and was calling attention in the best way that she knew.

Alarm Sent In.

Mr. Roddy at once ran to the alarm box and rang in No. 7. There seems to have been some mistake at the station as to the number of the box, as the salvage corps wagon and the hose cart both galloped down Union street towards Brunsell street. Policeman Jones caught the alarm correctly and he held up the drivers so quickly at the corner of Union and Waterloo that a collision was narrowly averted. The lost time was soon made up the four companies turning out very promptly. Some of the firemen were dressing on their carts on the way to the fire. No. 4 turned out on the first alarm, though this is not the usual procedure.

The firemen found the lower end of the shed ablaze and burning fiercely. Some kindling wood had been stored here, and the fire had evidently started in it. The water was turned on from the four hydrants within reach and a great volume was soon pouring on the flames.

No. 4 attached their hose to the plug at the corner of Union and Dock; No. 3 worked from the hydrant at the corner of Smythe and Union, and the others from the plug at Hevenor's and on the corner of Robertson's place. The firemen showed great skill in venturing on the roof of the shed which is rather shaky, but no accidents occurred.

TWO LOST CHILDREN GIVE THEIR PARENTS AN ANXIOUS TIME

Willie McMullen, Aged Three, An Old Offender—James Keator Minus Shoes And Stockings.

During Saturday and Sunday the police were asked by two anxious mothers to assist them in the search for lost children. Fortunately both the boys have been returned to their homes unharmed, though matters looked serious for a time.

Little Willie McMullen, son of Mr. John McMullen, 371 German street, who is only three years of age, was one of the wanderers. He left home Saturday afternoon and his absence was discovered at supper time. Not long after he was taken to the police station, and it was 9 o'clock before the little tot was discovered wandering about Mill street across the I. C. R. tracks by Policeman Belyea.

The child was rather bewildered, but went along cheerfully to the North End police station where his frantic mother called for him a little later.

Little Willie's adventures are somewhat remarkable. This is the third time he has been picked up by the police wandering about the streets and he seems to delight in getting away. His favorite device is to jump on passing teams and after driving several blocks jump off only to find himself lost.

Fearful He Was Drowned. The disappearance of James Keator from his aunt's home on the Westmorland Road looked more serious, and it was feared for several hours that he had met death by drowning in the Marsh creek. His mother is employed at Mr. W. M. MacKay's, at Rothsay, and was visiting her sister, Mrs. Palmer.

About 2 o'clock the boy, who is nine years of age, left the house with nothing on his feet and poorly protected against the rain. When he did not return in an hour or two his mother became uneasy, and by 6 o'clock she was almost desperate. Bareheaded and unprotected from the storm, she set out on a search about the city and notified the police stations and other centers of the absence of her boy.

She was at length persuaded to return home and found that the missing lad had also come back drenched to the skin and giving no explanation of his movements other than that he had been out on the Westmorland Road.

There was a brisk wind blowing at the time and the big coal pocket of the Dominion Coal Company was in danger. Mr. Roddy led a crew of men in protecting the pocket and they found the heat from the fire across the slip almost unbearable. Two large barges in the slip were also in great danger, but the water was kept playing in them throughout the battle with the flames. The fire crept down right to the edge of the wharf and the beam which lines the edge was charred away.

In half an hour's time, the fire was under control, and an inventory of the damage showed that several bins of the sheds with the roofing had been totally destroyed, together with their contents. An electric dynamo and sawing machine used for preparing kindling wood were a total loss. A considerable quantity of kindling will also have no value as it is all partially burned. The coal did not suffer except the damage from water.

A second alarm. Just as the firemen were snugly in their beds again the second alarm rang out from No. 7 and they turned out to find the fire had broken out in even a more dangerous situation than the first blaze.

While watching about the burned building, Mr. Roddy noticed the second blaze in the shed owned by John Morrison in the rear of his bonded warehouse in Smythe street, and formerly used for keeping the coal for the electric light station, but now in use by Mr. Gibbon.

This building is several hundred feet from the scene of the first fire and it was difficult to account for its appearance an hour later. Mr. Roddy, however, believes that the sparks flew from the first blaze, and were smoldering until discovered by him.

The great danger from this second blaze lay in its proximity to the coal pocket of R. P. and W. F. Starr, just across the slip, which the watchman had to work hard to save from ignition. This fire had very little headway when discovered and was soon under control. Little damage was done here.

Attributed to Incendiarism. Mr. J. S. Gibbon, when asked last evening as to the total damage done by the fire, said he could not closely estimate the amount. The motor would be the heaviest loss, but he believed \$500 would cover the whole thing. He could not see any way for the fire to start, except from incendiarism.

Mr. W. J. Starr, speaking for the Dominion Coal Company, said the sheds were fully insured by the head office of the company. The loss would not be heavy, and also believed the fire to have been incendiary. Mr. Morrison's loss will be very slight, and is covered by insurance.

BREAK IN NO. 2 WATER MAIN LEAVES MANY WITHOUT A SUPPLY

Pipe Discovered Burst Close To Little River Reservoir—Repairs Started—Hope For Normal Conditions Today.

A serious break in No. 2 water main near the Little River reservoir, occurred at five a. m. yesterday and unless repairs are completed this morning the water supply may be affected today in certain sections of the city. Many houses on the higher levels were without water for several hours yesterday while the services were being united.

Residents in Germain, Charlotte, Duke and other streets in the central part of the city found their water taps dry yesterday morning and it was nearly noon before the water was turned on again.

The break was discovered by the sudden falling of the pressure at the water office at 5.15 yesterday morning. A fall of fifty pounds was noticed and on communicating with the reservoir the officials learned from Caretaker Phillips that he had also noticed the sudden depression. Mr. William Murdoch is in Fredericton for the holiday. Superintendent Doig who returned on Saturday evening from a Western trip was notified of the break.

Discovered Close to Reservoir.

He at once gave directions for the location of the leak and drove out to meet Mr. Phillips, and together they located the break about fifty yards from the reservoir. The services in No. 2 and No. 3 main were distinct at the time of the break and while the citizens still slept the crews were at work diverting the water from the No. 2 service at the stop-cocks in the city.

The men worked through the rain in the afternoon and it was hoped first to effect repairs without the use of an engine and pump. As darkness came on, however, it was evident that the break was a serious one, and a team was dispatched for more apparatus.

An engine and pump were sent out at 8 o'clock last night and the work of repairing was continued. On the success of the efforts of the crew depends the water supply in many homes in the city today. The officials of the department had nothing to say as to the cause of the break. The strain caused by drawing off a large body of water at the midnight fire four hours before the break was discovered is not considered to have had any connection with it.

On Saturday evening Officers Finley and Hughes were called into the Star Theatre to eject a man who was creating a disturbance there.

Chocolates

For particular people HUYLER'S and MOIR'S are sure to please ALWAYS FRESH

THE DRUG STORE, 100 KING STREET, Chas. R. Wasson.

JUST PUBLISHED

ANNE OF AVONLEA

By L. M. Montgomery Author of Anne of Green Gables.

PRICE \$1.50

E. G. Nelson & Co. Cor. King and Charlotte Sts.



Dorothy Dodd

THE FAULTLESS FITTING SHOE FOR WOMEN

New Autumn Styles

NOW IN STOCK.

We would suggest this as being the most appropriate time to examine our beautiful new "DOROTHY DODD" boots for Fall wear. Our stock is now complete and includes Laced and Button Boots in Dull Galf, Patent Colt, Russian Tan and Vici Kid in a variety of recent and fashionable patterns.

BOOTS, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00.

SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY

Waterbury & Rising KING STREET, UNION STREET

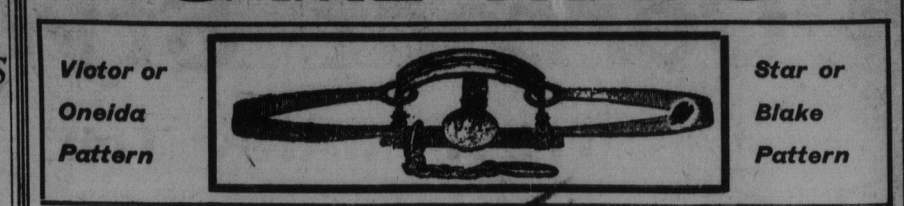
Watch This Space FOR INTERESTING DENTAL ANNOUNCEMENT

A Beautiful COMPLEXION

CUTLAVE is used extensively in refined homes to improve the complexion. It requires no continuous rubbing. (In fact, massaging tends to clog the pores and make the flesh flabby) but if instructions are followed steadily improvement will result. CUTLAVE is positively guaranteed not to produce a growth of hair.

E. CLINTON BROWN, DRUGGIST, Cor. Union and Waterloo Sts.

GAME TRAPS



All with chains attached. Small and large sizes now in stock.

W. H. THORNE & CO., LTD. Market Square, St. John, N. B.

Your New Fall Suit Made-To-Measure

Now is a most opportune time to order a new Fall suit. Our large stock of cloths includes all the novel effects. Blues, Greens, Browns and the late shades of Grey in their many tints and tone all of rich and pleasing effects. But it is not mere beauty of pattern to which we would call your attention, for good cloth in the hands of a poor tailor means poor clothes. Just a glance at the suits we turn out will convince you that we are high grade tailors. We have that combined elegance of style and neatness of finish, that make instant and eloquent appeal to good dressers.

A. GILMOUR, 68 KING STREET TAILORING AND CLOTHING.

THE DRESS GOODS SEASON IS NOW OPENED UP

And with it we have a Choice Selection In All The Newest Shades

OUR LINE OF SHADOW STRIPES in all the new colorings and new weaves of dots at 55c. is the best values ever shown. Venetian Cloths, all colors, at 55c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.20 yard, exceptional value Lots of Separate Dress Lengths, no two alike, in all the newest colors. Vicuna Cloths, Plain and Stripe, at 30c., 45c. and 55c. Many others, all new, too numerous to mention.

ROBERT STRAIN & CO., 27 and 29 Charlotte Street

Stores closed today. St. John, Sept. 6, 1909.

A Clothing Store Policy

That has Made the Business for Its Age The Biggest in New Brunswick

Many people have been surprised at the wonderful growth of this business, but there has been no secret about its policy. The policy has been a simple straightforward one. Thoroughly understanding the Clothing business in the first place, buying direct from the Manufacturers thus saving the middleman's profit, selling only reliable goods, doing a strictly cash business thus saving the "bad debts," the office expense, and giving us the cash to take advantage of any bargains given, employing only competent and obliging Salesmen, seeing that all customers are promptly and carefully served, never misrepresenting, and always guaranteeing every garment solid, in short

Our policy has always been never to take a dollar of any man's money unless we give him one hundred cents' worth of wear and satisfaction. If any garment goes wrong, we cheerfully replace it.

ONE STORE OPENED IN 1901, FOUR STORES IN ONE NOW

J. N. HARVEY, TAILORING AND CLOTHING, 199 to 207 UNION STREET.

OUTFITS FOR Rothesay College Boys

Regulation Suits and Essential Furnishings

For years M. R. A.'s has been the outfitting headquarters for the boys of Rothesay College and this long period of catering to them has given us the opportunity of close and careful study as to their particular needs. The semi-military nature of this school brings the matter of uniform and trappings into an important question, which we have endeavored to answer with increasing satisfaction at each succeeding term.

Regulation Rothesay Uniforms

In Short and Long Trousers Perfect - fitting Uniforms, made in the correct military cut, with all the usual trimness and smartness of cadet regiments. We also sell separately

Rothesay College Caps

Suits and Overcoats A Special Showing for College Boys

Suits in navy blues and fancy mixtures. All made in double-breasted style. Extraordinarily good quality, perfectly tailored and finished in that snappy way that appeals to particular boys. OVERCOATS AND REEFERS, ALL STYLES WATERPROOF COATS and ALL SIZES RAINCOATS ALL PRICES

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

MANCHESTER ROBERTSON ALLISON, LTD.

Bath Robes
In Novel Patterns

Navy Jerseys
In Worsted and Cashmere

Sweaters
Roll Collar, Button Neck and Coat Style

Top Shirts
In Cambric and Shaker

Nightshirts and Pyjamas Underwear
In Medium and Heavy Weights

Collars, Ties, Braces Half Hose, Handkerchiefs
TRUNKS, SUIT CASES, HANDBAGS UMBRELLAS