

MAY TIE UP PARIS

City Fears an All Day General Strike.

TROOPS READY FOR SERVICE.

General Labor Federation May Call Out One Hundred Thousand Workmen—Trouble at Vignaux the Cause.

Paris, Aug. 3.—The twenty-four hour general strike with which the city is threatened is the sole topic of conversation in Paris today. Anxiety and indignation prevail in the public mind. The press, almost without exception, reprehends the intolerable behavior of the revolutionary section of the General Labor Federation and urges on the government the suppression of it as the only means of removing what it declares is a growing menace to society.

The authorities are confident they have the situation well in hand. In addition to the large police force of Paris the regular garrison numbers 25,000 men, and this force, it is held, is ample to assure order. The troops all have been confined to barracks, so as to be available at a moment's notice. The labor men are convinced that they are about to treat the nation to a demonstration of their power such as seldom before has been seen. It is stated that the General Labor Federation has received the adhesion of unions affiliated with it affecting, it is estimated, 100,000 workers, including the car men, commercial travelers, silversmiths, electricians, printers, day laborers, butchers, bakers, hotel employees and others. Very few of the unions refused to issue a strike order for today in compliance with the federation's instructions.

Bill stickers placarded walls with a most violent proclamation which explained that the strike is in protest against the action of the government in preparing an ambush and turning loose the soldiery who, by charging and sabering, had stung the manifestants into replying, thus giving the troops an excuse to massacre. The authorities do not dare to announce the real number of workers assassinated at Vignaux. This crime cannot pass unnoticed, and the only reply possible is a twenty-four hour strike.

The police arrested the bill stickers, and the manifesto was distributed in the form of handbills.

The first sign of the strike was when a number of printers failed to appear at the newspaper offices. Those offices where work is proceeding are surrounded by police.

The electric power company sent a circular to the hotels, restaurants and other places giving warning that its employees are likely to cease work and advising that precautions be taken. One newspaper, profiting by the lesson of the electric strike in 1907, placed a large automobile outside its door to supply power to its machinery in case of emergency.

In the Vignaux district calm continued, as the funeral of the victims of last week's labor disorders were postponed. Nevertheless the troops there remain under arms and patrol the countryside.

As yet there are few signs of the labor troubles spreading to the provinces. St. Etienne being the only place where a twenty-four hour strike has been called. This is set for next Thursday.

Obaldia Elected in Panama.

Panama, Aug. 3.—The electoral campaign ended when the electoral board met in the capitals of the seven provinces to elect a president, whose term will run from October of this year until 1912. Returns received to the present time from the provinces of Veraguas, Coric, Colon and Panama show that the election of Senor Don Jose Domingo de Obaldia, formerly minister to the United States, was unanimous. This result, though it had been expected, has created great enthusiasm among his supporters.

Monetary Commission Going Abroad.

New York, Aug. 3.—Senators Aldrich, Hale, Knox and Daniels and Representatives Vreeland, Overstreet and Padgett of the national monetary commission will tomorrow for the purpose of making an exhaustive examination of the currency and banking systems of Great Britain, France and Germany. They will also study the Scotch, Canadian, Swedish and Swiss methods.

Body and Casket Weigh 1,200 Pounds.

Pittsburg, Aug. 3.—The funeral of Mrs. Annie E. Lynch of McKeesport, Pa., who died last Friday of elephantiasis, the woman at the time of her death weighing over 500 pounds, was held here and was remarkable in many instances. The casket weighed 250 pounds and, with the iron supports and the body, the total weight was 1,200 pounds.

Stole Rabbits Filled With Germs.

Paris, Aug. 3.—Robbers visited the Lendal hospital, where there is a laboratory for the study of contagious diseases, and stole fourteen rabbits which had been inoculated with germs of tuberculosis and typhoid fever.

Weather Probabilities.

Fair; light south winds.

TAFT ON LAW'S DELAY.

Declares It Is the Greatest Question Now Before Us.

Hot Springs, Va., Aug. 3.—"Speaking generally, I believe the greatest question now before the American public is the improvement of the administration of justice, civil and criminal, both in the matter of its prompt dispatch and the cheapening of its use."

Judge William H. Taft made this statement in discussing the address he is to make here next Thursday to the Virginia Bar association, arrangements for which were being made with him by President Wypdm R. Meredith of the association.

"It is a difficult problem," he added, "very difficult indeed, to make the administration of justice equal to the poor and the rich. The difficulty is in the advantage the wealthy man has in the employment of counsel and in the fact that he is able to stand the expense of litigation, and the poor man is not."

"There seems to be no absolute remedy. The only thing you can do is to render the administration of justice as prompt as possible. The evil is in the delay more than anything else. And one of the great demagogic arguments, for it is a demagogic argument, and I have heard it so often in legislatures when a proposition is made to have only one appeal in cases involving less than \$500, is will you deny to the poor man the right to obtain the judgment of the supreme court of the United States? There never was a more specious argument. The wealthy man can afford to wait for years for that \$500 and can afford to carry the case on, but the poor man cannot do it. That \$500 he needs, and needs it at once if he is going to get it, and if not he needs to know that at once and not be put to the expense of extended counsel fees and appeals. It is better that the case should be decided against him than that he should lose five or six years and finally win after he has paid out the amount in attorney fees."

PARSONS AND FARMERS MEET.

Combination of Religion and Agriculture at Massachusetts School.

Amherst, Mass., Aug. 3.—A unique combination of religion and agriculture will be made here this week when the Federation of Churches of Massachusetts and Rhode Island will hold a series of conferences in co-operation with the summer school of the Massachusetts Agricultural college. The conferences were brought about largely through the efforts of President Butterfield of the Agricultural college, the fundamental purpose being to bring the country minister into closer relations with his parishioners.

President Butterfield believes that in order for the clergymen in a rural country district to come to an adequate realization of the point of view and the needs of the people to whom they minister it is necessary for him to get a practical idea of the work of the farmer. This, President Butterfield thinks, he cannot do unless he gets right into the field himself and tills the soil with his own hands.

During the conferences, which will last until Aug. 13, opportunity will be given in the forenoon for those in attendance to participate in regular courses in agriculture and forestry at the college. The afternoons will be devoted to field exercises and excursions. The field exercises will include actual farm work and forestry, with instructions in the modern methods. Excursions will be made to farms and country towns in this vicinity. Each evening there will be a lecture or discussion upon various phases of rural life.

Woman Drives Auto 400 Miles.

Montclair, N. J., Aug. 3.—Mrs. A. P. Heyer arrived at her home here from Fairhaven, on Lake Ontario, having driven her automobile the entire distance of 400 miles alone. Mrs. Heyer is an expert driver and mechanic and made the long trip without misadventure. She made the trip to Fairhaven with her husband, but he was recalled prematurely by business, and it was necessary for Mrs. Heyer to drive the machine on the long journey home.

Turks' Rights Proclaimed.

Constantinople, Aug. 3.—The imperial edict, which was read before the sublime porta, was published. It declares the equality of all Ottomans, without distinction as to race or religion; proclaims their full liberty and says that all appointments, with the exception of the ministers of war and marine and the sheik-ul-islam, will be made on the advice of the grand vizier, who has been invited to form a new ministry.

Republicans' Literary Manager.

New York, Aug. 3.—Richard V. Oulahan, for many years the Washington correspondent of the New York Sun, will have general charge of all the literary work for the Republican national committee. This appointment was announced by Frank H. Hitchcock, the national chairman.

One of G. O. P.'s Fathers Dead.

Alexandria, Va., Aug. 3.—William H. Snowden, a lecturer and writer, who is said to have been one of the organizers of the Republican party, died at his home in Fairfax county, aged eighty-four years. He was a native of New Jersey.

Mae Wood on Trial.

New York, Aug. 3.—The case of Mae O. Wood on charges of forgery and perjury alleged to have been committed during her suit for divorce against United States Senator Thomas C. Platt was called in court today.

TOWN BURNED OUT

Most of Fernie, B. C., Destroyed by Flames.

SIX THOUSAND ARE HOMELESS

Bush Fire Leaves Only Seventeen Dwellings Standing In City of British Columbia—Lives Reported Lost.

Fernie, B. C., Aug. 3.—Six thousand people were rendered homeless and property valued at \$2,500,000 destroyed by the bush fire which got beyond control here. Seventeen dwellings are all that remain standing in this city. The fire is still raging in all directions from Fernie, and in spite of the work of 200 men who are fighting the flames they continue to spread. The number of injured is believed to run over a hundred. Some families residing back from the town are completely surrounded by the fire, and no hope is expressed for their recovery.

It is reported that the Great Northern bridge at Hosmer, B. C., with 150 cars of coal and coke, is burning, the Elk lumber yard and mill having been totally destroyed. Relief trains have been sent from Cranbrook and adjoining towns. Nelson has been telegraphed for assistance. Reports said the fire was spreading to Coal Creek, a town of 1,400 inhabitants.

Bush fires are raging from Cranbrook to the Crow's Nest. The wind is blowing a heavy gale, and all available men are fighting the fire. West of Cranbrook it is under control.

Four men lost their lives trying to save the huge Great Northern bridge, fifteen miles west of Michel, but it was destroyed. Two men from Sparwood were taken to the Michel hospital. It is feared Michel also is doomed, as the fire is sweeping eastward down the Crow's Nest, and unless the wind shifts the whole Crow's Nest country will be laid waste. The whole country between Cranbrook and Michel is reported to be a seething cauldron.

The body of Peter Miller was found on the Canadian Pacific railroad tracks near Michel. Hosmer, Elko, Sparwood, Olson and Kokato are reported to be destroyed by the fire. The Canadian Pacific railroad is rushing relief trains with doctors, nurses, food and clothing to the destitute.

A bulletin from Michel says: "This town is doomed unless the wind changes. Canadian Pacific railway making up special trains to carry inhabitants to safety."

Seventy Reported Killed.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 3.—A brief special to the Oregonian from Vancouver, B. C., says that it is reported in Vancouver that seventy persons have lost their lives in the fire which is raging in and about Fernie, B. C.

CANADA FACES BIG STRIKE.

Greatest Trouble in History of Dominion Railroad Feared.

Winnipeg, Aug. 3.—The biggest strike in the history of railroading in Canada will probably begin tomorrow. All the machinists' unions on the Canadian Pacific lines voted to strike unless the company granted their demands, which the officials refused to do. According to union officials here, everything has been arranged for the men to go out tomorrow from coast to coast.

The trouble arose from the fact that the company demanded a sliding scale, to which the unions objected. The controversy was referred to a conciliation board appointed by the government, and this board promulgated a new scale.

Returns received from nearly all the machinists' unions on the Canadian Pacific system west of Port William, Ontario, show that 95 per cent have voted to strike rather than accept the report of the board of conciliation.

Nephew of Twain Dies in Surf.

Normandy-by-the-Sea, Aug. 3.—Samuel E. Moffett, nephew of Mark Twain, an editor of Collier's Weekly and before that a well known magazine writer, was taken from the surf here dead. Three physicians who tried to resuscitate Mr. Moffett decided that death had been due to apoplexy superinduced by fright and overexertion and not to drowning. His struggles in the water and death were witnessed by his agonized wife. He was born in 1860.

Special Term to Try Race Men.

Sarasas Inn, N. Y., Aug. 3.—At the request of Acting District Attorney Robert H. Elder of Kings county Governor Hughes announced that he will call a special term of the supreme court in Kings county for Aug. 25 to try cases which may arise during the meeting of the Empire City Racing association at Brighton Beach, which begins Aug. 17.

Foreign Soldiers Killed in Faking.

Peking, Aug. 3.—Fire in the German guard section of the legation quarter of the city burned the stables and messroom and exploded a quantity of ammunition. Two German and one French soldier were killed, and eight German and five French soldiers were severely and four soldiers and civilians slightly wounded.

FARMAN FLIES AGAIN.

He is Hailed as Man Who Has Solved Transportation Problem.

New York, Aug. 3.—Honor Farman, who came from Paris to give a series of airplane exhibitions, under the management of an American syndicate, made his first public flight in this country at the Brighton Beach race track. The exhibition was a success to the extent that it demonstrated the inventor's ability to fly under favorable atmospheric conditions and entertained some 2,000 enthusiastic spectators.

Farman traveled from the eastern corner of the race track enclosure to the opposite corner at the lower turn, a distance of nearly a third of a mile, in about thirty seconds and didn't appear to be hurrying. In rising, flying and lighting the frail looking aircraft displayed birdlike grace and assurance.

The crowd was well pleased and after shouting its congratulations from the grand stand bore down upon the inventor with a rush that threatened damage to the aeroplane. As the flight was an impromptu affair, only decided upon at an unexpected falling off of a stiff breeze, few police officers were on hand, and for a time it looked as though Farman might be the victim of his friends. But the mosquito reserves were on hand, and the swarms that infested the enclosure set upon the cheering crowd, driving it back pell-mell to the race track. From the grand stand the handkerchief snapping defense afforded the effect of a Chattanooga salute for the aeroplane. Then Farman climbed up into the announcer's stand and was formally introduced as the man who had solved the transportation problem of New York. This also pleased the underground and surface rivers, and when the announcer promised an overhead system of travel for the near future the crowd gave three enthusiastic cheers for Farman.

HAZARD CADETS GO BACK.

They Are to Be Reinstated and Punished at Academy.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 3.—President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Luke E. Wright decided that the eight cadets who were dismissed recently from the United States Military academy at West Point for having shall be reinstated and that their punishment shall be administered according to the disciplinary method of the academy.

Secretary Wright as he was leaving Oyster Bay made known this decision. He said that while the reports of the superintendent of the academy recommending the dismissal of the guilty cadets had been passed upon and approved by the president, as a secretary of war, had not promulgated the order. The matter therefore was left over. Secretary Wright declared that he had taken this course at the request of the president.

The cadets who will be reinstated are:

William T. Russell, appointed at Williams, and Harry G. Weaver of Illinois, members of the first class; Byron G. Jones and George W. Chase of New York, William W. Frude of Alabama, Isaac Spaulding of Oklahoma, William Noble of Virginia and James A. Gillespie of Pennsylvania, members of the third class.

Democrats Discuss Bonaparte's Ruling.

Fairview, Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 3.—Attorney General Bonaparte's opinion holding it to be illegal for national banks of Oklahoma to contribute toward the guaranty fund for the protection of depositors or to avail themselves of the other provisions of the state banking act was the subject of a good deal of discussion here. Prominent Democrats of Lincoln freely averred that, following so closely on the heels of the Standard Oil reversal in Chicago and the contempt cases against the labor leaders in Washington, the opinion of the attorney general still further strengthened the Democratic party in the present campaign. "It accentuates the issue," said he, "and emphasizes the necessity of legislation framed from the standpoint of the depositor rather than from the standpoint of the banker."

Beston Welcomes Knights of Pythias.

Boston, Aug. 3.—Boston this week will welcome the twenty-fifth national convention of the supreme lodge and biennial encampment of the uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias, and for the next ten days 25,000 delegates, representing the knights, the uniform rank of the United States, the Canadian Northwest and the eastern provinces, will have the freedom and honors of the city.

Navajos Angry With Whites.

Denver, Aug. 3.—General Earl D. Thomas, commanding the department of Colorado, has been instructed to send immediately six troops of cavalry to the Navajo reservation. It is feared that renegade Utes will induce the Navajos to rebel. The chief cause of the dissatisfaction is the use of the water holes and grazing lands by the whites. The Indians say the white men are stealing their privileges.

Cigarettes Cause For Divorce.

Bellefontaine, O., Aug. 3.—The cigarette habit is sufficient cause for divorce in my court," said Judge Woodruff when a young wife testified that her husband was accustomed to getting up in the night to smoke cigarettes. "It is just as bad as any liquor habit, and habitual drunkards are always a cause for divorce."

We'll Supply Breakfasts Next Week

Breakfast for one week on Mapl-Flake and fruit. You will never again go without it. We'll buy the first week's breakfasts. Then, if you like it, you can buy the next.

The ideal food for hot weather.

Whole wheat, made wholly digestible. Flaked and toasted, and flavored with maple syrup. It gives one the maximum nourishment and produces the minimum heat. Meat acts the other way.

At least one meal a day, in summer, should consist of Mapl-Flake and fruit.

Comfort and good health demand it. None of the bad foods can possibly take its place.

Mapl-Flake is whole wheat, prepared by a process requiring 96 hours.

The wheat is steam-cooked for six hours. Then it is cured for days—a partial digestive process.

Then each separate berry is flaked so thin that the full heat of our ovens can attack every atom.

Then those thin flakes are toasted 30 minutes in a heat of 400 degrees.

Flaked foods can be prepared without all this expense—prepared in one-fourth of the time.

But that long process, and that fierce heat, are essential to perfect digestion. In no other way can the particles be separated so the digestive juices can get to them.

The result is a food that's all food, because it all digests. The shorter process makes a half food—a food that but half digests.

Then we cook our wheat in pure maple syrup, mainly for the children's sake.

Accuracy in Prescriptions is Guaranteed at

Malone & Hennessey's, 194 W. 1st Street.

He Had Broken Something.

Mrs. Wilson had a young Japanese servant who had a habit of trying to conceal from his mistress any breakage of dishes of which he chanced to be guilty. The good lady explained that it was wicked to deceive and directed the Japanese to tell her whenever he broke anything. The boy promised to do as he was advised. One day while Mrs. Wilson was entertaining some friends at the parlor the Japanese suddenly appeared in the doorway. His teeth were bared in a childlike smile, and his eyes sparkled with the light of conscious guilt.

"Meeas Wilson, you ter-ra me when break something to ter-ra you. I break for penis!" Success Magazine.

GOOD NEWS.

Many Oswego Readers Have Heard It and Profited Thereby.

"Good news travels fast," and the thousands of bad back sufferers in Oswego are glad to learn that prompt relief is within their reach. Many a lame, weak and aching back is bad no more, thanks to Doan's Kidney Pills. Our citizens are telling the good news of their experience with the Old Quaker Remedy. Here is an example worth reading:

Captain Joseph Lenox, of 143 East 6th Street, Oswego City, N. Y., says: "I suffered from severe pains in my back for over two years and if I attempted to stoop or lift, sharp twinges would catch me in the back. At night I would be unable to get my proper rest on account of the miserable aching in my back and in the morning I often felt lame and sore. I was nervous, became easily tired and felt languid nearly all the time. The kidney secretions were too frequent in action, causing me to get up several times during the night and also depositing a sediment when allowed to stand. I finally procured Doan's Kidney Pills at C. J. Vowinkel's drug store and they were of great benefit to me. I consider them an excellent kidney remedy."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

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