

How Girls Are Lured to Slavery

Shocking Evidence Which Moved Dominion Government to Take Action

A story from Toronto to the New York World says: The decision of the Canadian Government to join hands with twelve governments of other countries to control the white slave traffic and reduce it to a minimum if not wipe it out altogether, comes as a result of evidence placed before the ministers of the traffic in Canada. For many years the Methodist church has had a Department of Temperance and Moral Reform, which in the last year or two has been devoting special attention to this problem. More recently the Presbyterian and Anglican churches have organized moral reform departments. These organizations have joined hands in bringing pressure to bear on the government to take a hand in the solution of the problem. The scheme which the various government intend to follow in thrashing out the white slave problem is not yet far enough advanced to give in detail. One of the first steps will probably be to appoint a representative whose duty it will be to place at various ports of entry persons whose duty it will be to look out for procurers of their participants in the traffic.

Suspected persons will be promptly arrested, and if from one of the thirteen countries in the compact, will be deported at the expense of the country from which he or she comes. There will also be a watch on big centres of population, including, particularly, employment agencies, with a view to detecting any attempt to carry on the traffic. Parties suspected will be placed under arrest, and, if found guilty, punished.

This illegitimate trade is only in its inception stage in Canada, but from information with the various moral reform agencies which have collected, there is no denying the fact that procurers and others interested in the traffic are not idle. The evidence which was placed before the government included innumerable instances of securing girls for immoral purposes, all well authenticated.

In response to a newspaper advertisement a young girl from Eastern Ontario came to work, as she was led to believe, in Mrs. M's millinery store. Her family grew anxious about her, and her brother came to the town where she was supposed to be, inquiring for Mrs. M's millinery store. The men on the street laughed at him, and finally a person out of pity informed the young man that Mrs. M's was a house of prostitution. The young man learned that his sister had died from that house and had been buried some weeks before.

An attractive young agent spent some time at a leading hotel in a Canadian city. She professed to be greatly attracted by Canadian girls, and advertised for a number of them to fill positions in one of the cities of the United States. She succeeded in inducing four young women to go with her. Three of them have not been heard of since. The other was found in a den of iniquity, and returned home broken in health.

A graduate of Toronto University replied to an advertisement for a travelling companion. By correspondence an attractive offer was made and she came to Toronto under arrangements to meet her employer. Her friends, not hearing from her, followed her to the city, to find that the address given in the letters was a vacant lot. The young lady has never been heard from since.

A young woman went to the city of Boston to visit a friend who was to meet her at the railway station. She was not met, as she expected, and a well dressed woman offered to direct her to a good boarding house. The young woman accepted the offer only to discover before midnight that she was in one of the worst places in the city, where because one man had not lost all sense of chivalry, she was saved from degradation, and on the following day he, with great difficulty, rescued her. A Toronto young girl was on her way to New York. A fashionably-dressed woman on the train paid her attention, and, learning where she was going, professed to be an intimate friend of her relative in New York, and offered to drive her to the home of that relative. They left the railway station in New York in a handsome carriage which was driven

directly to a fine house, where she was immediately locked up. In this case again pity prevailed in the heart of a man, and she was by a cunning subterfuge rescued.

A young woman from an Ontario town came to Toronto to visit her aunt. Having been in the city before she did not notify her aunt of her coming. Arriving at the house, she found her relatives absent. An attractive looking woman a few doors away made enquiry and learning the young woman's disappointment, invited her into her house to wait until her aunt returned. She pressed her to remain for tea and to stay all night. In this case again the young woman discovered to her horror that she was the unsuspecting victim of the white slave traffic.

The runaway marriage is one of the favorite devices of the white slaver. Two sisters went from an Ontario town to the city of Winnipeg. A young man began to pay attention to one of the sisters, frequently taking her out driving and to public gatherings. The other sister, disliking the man, objected, but in spite of this the friendship continued. One evening the sister went out with the young man and did not return. A business man, possessed of means, who was a friend of the young woman, declared he could find her, and, going to Chicago, he went from house to house, in the red light district, until he found the unfortunate girl.

Hotelman Goes Up for Trial

Brockville, Aug. 7.—The charge of perjury preferred a week ago by Rev. Thomas Leech, Anglican clergyman of Lansdowne, against Robert H. Service, proprietor of the Island View House, Rockport, was taken up in the Police Court yesterday. The charge was that on March 13 last Service made an affidavit in which he accused the plaintiff of openly canvassing voters in the polling booth to cast their ballots in favor of local option on Jan. 4.

It was shown that the clergyman had twice entered the polling booth in a private residence during the day, on one occasion just to get a glimpse of those inside and on the other at a time when the poll was about to close and all the votes in. No one heard him canvassing and Plunkett, the man he is alleged to have openly canvassed in the booth, swore that Leech spoke to him concerning a relative who was ill.

Magistrate Murphy considered the evidence sufficient to send Service for trial and accordingly committed him. Bail was fixed at \$2,000 and promptly furnished.

Divorced in New York.

New York, Aug. 7.—Mrs. Alice Montford was yesterday granted an interlocutory decree of divorce by Justice Crane. The action was undefended. The defendant in the suit is William Sidney Montford, a wealthy manufacturer of automatic photographing machines. Named as co-respondent is Miss Anne McLean, the private secretary of the defendant.

Mrs. Montford testified that she married the defendant in Toronto, Canada, Feb. 23, 1883 and that there is one issue of the marriage, a daughter Edna, who is now 19 years of age. Because of the facts that she had ascertained concerning her husband's conduct she separated from him last February.

Put Feet on Desk.

Brantford, Aug. 7.—Principal Gent has been dismissed by the Paris public school board as a result of dissatisfaction among the trustees over alleged misconduct during school hours.

Mr. Gent stated that he would hold the trustees responsible for his dismissal. His letter was filed by a vote of 6 to 5.

The principal is said to have placed his feet on the desk during class hours. His dismissal was not unanimous among the trustees, a number of whom have regarded the results shown as most satisfactory.

Chink Murders Write Girl.

Frankfort, Aug. 7.—The murder of a white woman by a Chinaman, somewhat similar to the murder of Elsie Sigel in New York last June, occurred in this city yesterday.

Tien Yon, a Chinese merchant, of Berlin, actuated by jealousy, shot Hildegarde Hoffman, a music hall singer, and then turned his revolver on himself.

Both died within a few minutes.

Waitress Jumps Into River.

Brockville, Aug. 7.—Miss Minnie Cassidy, aged 25 years, of Prescott, employed as a waitress at Alexandra Bay, attempted to drown herself at that place. Crazed with a toothache, for which she could get no relief, the young woman went to the Cornwall dock and in full view of scores of people threw herself into the river. She was rescued.

Train Kills Twelve Cattle.

Brantford, Aug. 7.—Thirty head of cattle belonging to a farmer named Simons, wandered through a defective fence on the farm between St. George and Paris, and bunched on the Grand Trunk track for the night. A freight crashed into them, killing 12 outright, and so badly injured four more that they had to be killed.

LOCAL OPTION CAMPAIGN.

The matter appearing in this space from time to time is furnished by the Citizens' League of this town, who have arranged for its publication.

The Commercial Value of the Sober Citizen

What effect has intemperance upon the economic value of a citizen? In German and American scientific laboratories a scientific answer is being found as to the effect of the use of alcohol upon the citizen as a worker, which means upon his power to contribute to the common good. This evidence which has been furnished, has led President Elliot of Harvard, to become a total abstainer, after years of the very moderate use of intoxicants. The evidence stands about as follows:

If alcohol be taken upon an empty stomach, it acts as a food, and increases muscular power for a short time, and this is followed by a diminution of power; taken with other food, only the diminution of power is shown; alcohol decreases the rate of performance of habitual activities and decreases the rate of improvement in gaining facility in repeated tasks. The more complex the mental acts the greater the evil effects are found to be, the dose repeated from day to day has a cumulative evil effect and the rate of ordinary memorizing is retarded. All this can only mean one thing to the factory and office.

It is conceded that the power of endurance is reduced by the use of alcohol. Lord Roberts' march to Candahar furnished evidence which has made him ever since an opponent to the use of alcohol in the army.

The unassailable figures of our life insurance tables show that there is a reduction of vital power through the moderate habitual use of alcohol, and this means a decrease of the rate and length of time of production of each man serving the state as a worker.

The well known power of alcoholic drinks to reduce a man's inhibitory power by which he regulates all his impulses, leads to unintentional excesses and reduces his general reliability. We know the too frequent fact it has on thrift, morality, happiness and purchasing power. We have heard repeatedly from judges on the bench, from wardens of prisons, and from students of sociology the statements as to the amount of crime which is chargeable to drink, as to cause any man, no matter what his personal habit may be, who takes an interest in his country's welfare, and who believes that business prosperity rests in a large part on moral conditions, to acknowledge that here we have a national problem of great importance. Mr. Eugene Smith, in speaking for the National Prison Association of the United States, asserts that \$20,000,000 a year is spent in New York for the detection and punishment of crime out of a total tax of \$90,000,000. Crime in the same way is estimated to cost the whole United States \$200,000,000, which is \$61,000,000 more than is paid for education. If but one half of our crime is due to drink, what answer should the business world find to this national problem?

We find large corporations are putting into force prohibitory laws, as far as their own employees are concerned, on account of their loss of time through the "Sunday drunk" and the Monday "lay off," the waste of property and life through avoidable accidents, and the general decrease of energy and reliability. The fact is that no man can be known to take alcoholic drinks without becoming a suspect. The question may well be asked, "Should not a nation, as a business partnership, say that the loss of economic values is too great, and that the nation cannot afford it?" The whole question as a national one should be dealt with primarily as a business proposition.

The Dominion Coal Co., of Sydney, C. B., lose heavily every year, as do many other business concerns, through the fact that a large number of men are absent from work the Monday after pay day. On June 15th, the first Monday after pay day, 810 men in the different collieries were off work. There were at the time no outside attractions, such as picnics, games, etc. From January 1st to the last day of April, the company claims to have lost 45,000 tons of an output through the men absenting themselves. This would be at the rate of 130,000 tons a year. The loss

in wages to the men is estimated at \$130,000 for the year. The government lost in royalty \$16,250. Through increased cost in production the company lost \$13,300, besides the profit on the 130,000 tons of coal. It is estimated that in twelve months \$250,000 is spent in liquor around the mines. Altogether the loss to the men and government would amount to about \$380,000 while the loss to men, government and company would go close to the half million dollar mark. These figures were published in the Sydney Post and are verified by Mr. J. E. Birchall, manager of the Royal Bank at Sydney. And this sort of thing is taking place all over the Dominion.

In contrast to the above let us take an illustration of the effect of local option nearer home. The town of Orillia, while not strictly under local option has this year no licensed bars. On the authority of a large manufacturer, who was himself not favorable to local option, we are told that his employees are all back to work on Monday morning, and the morning after pay day, whereas such was not the case previous to passing the local option bylaw. The output of his factory is much larger and the work is much more satisfactorily done than in any previous year. It is hardly necessary to say that he has become a thorough convert to local option.

The total amount spent in Canada for drink is \$76,867,000 annually. The total national and provincial revenues from the traffic amount to \$16,500,000. The difference is therefore, over \$60,000,000. Money spent for drink is still in circulation and it plays its part in the commercial exchanges, but, when it is spent for an article that perishes in the using, its spending is not so profitable to the country as if a useful article of food or of clothing were purchased or a building erected, for it leaves these solid articles or the useful energy behind. In one hundred years would it make any difference to our nation struggling to win a worthy place among commercial nations if every year that \$60,000,000 were spent for useful articles instead of for one which indisputably reduces the vital force, the working energy, and the moral stamina of the nation and increases the percentage of loss through accident and crime? Surely a patriotic commercialism will yet say, "We cannot afford the waste."

All these statements set in strong relief the fact that the only citizen who can serve his country to the full extent of his power is the sober citizen. Sober life may be a personal advantage, it is also a patriotic gift, and that is what we want in Lindsay.

Thirty Four Were Arrested

U. M. W. Pickets Taken In by Employees of Mines.

Glace Bay, N.S., Aug. 7.—With the exception that more men are reporting for work there is little change in conditions at the collieries. Another batch of men from Montreal were landed Thursday night and were taken to the mines.

The output on Thursday amounted to 10,463 tons, of which 5,900 tons came from the collieries, the rest being from the banks.

The cases brought by the Dominion Coal Co. against some of its tenants for eviction are still being heard before Judge Finlayson. Yesterday morning the court granted an order for the eviction of Alexander McEachern and Alexander McLeod, both of Reserve mines, and of Frank Baker of New Aberdeen.

Thursday night 34 men were arrested at No. 2 Mine, charged with loitering on the streets. These men were at the time doing picket duty for the U. M. W. The police committee of the Town Council, being all employees of the coal company, appointed 25 of the coal police as special town police. These sallied forth and arrested the pickets.

Will Not Use Whole Line.

Montreal, Aug. 7.—There is a story here to the effect that the C.P.R. will not use the whole distance of the line from Smith's Falls to Peterboro in the formation of their great grain line from Montreal to Victoria Harbor, but that a cut-off section will be built that will reduce the distance very considerably.

This week the company's double track from Vaudreuil to Finch, a distance of 55 miles, will be finished, thus completing the double track on the Montreal and Smith's Falls section.

DROUTH IS COSTLY Plugged Quarter Worth 18 Cents

Fruit Crop Suffers as Result of Dry July Weather.

LITTLE WHEAT DAMAGED

C.N.R. Grain Agent Acheson Thinks a Million Bushels Will Cover the Destruction by Hail in the West —Last Days of July Will Pull Fruit Crop Above the Average of Previous Years.

Ottawa, Aug. 7.—The report of the Department of Agriculture on the fruit crop for July is not so encouraging as was the June report. The drouth of the early part of the month had its effect in reducing the crop materially. However, the latter portion of the month has somewhat revived the hopes of growers and a crop above the average is looked for.

Apples will be a light to medium crop, but the winter varieties promise to be a better quality than usual. All over the Dominion the pear harvest will be light with the possible exception of Nova Scotia.

Plum, peaches, cherries and grapes will give a medium crop all over Canada, except the plum crop in British Columbia, which is light.

On account of shortage of fruit in European countries, there will be a good market for all the fruit Canada will have to export. The United States will be able to consume all its fruit products, but will likely export some to Europe on account of high prices.

Thinks Damage is Slight.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 7.—Thomas Acheson, general grain agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. states that reports of any damage to the grain owing to the storm will not reach him until late to-day, but he does not anticipate anything serious.

Since the beginning of the season Mr. Acheson has kept faithful reports of all damage to growing grains and the amount covering the three large provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan will not reach more than one per cent. of the total expected yield estimating the 1909 wheat crop at 120 million bushels, which is considered low. One per cent. damage is considered very light in comparison with other years.

"Of course," said Mr. Acheson, "the business communities generally will not feel such a slight loss. At specific points where the most damage has been done there will be a slight depression along the business men, but apart from the local points business men may so far rest easy."

Forty-Five Bushels to Acre.

Sterling, Alta., Aug. 7.—Reports of bumper crops in this district continue to arrive at the offices of the Townsite Syndicate. Word was received yesterday from the Wells' four thousand acre farm, three miles south of here, that wheat cutting will begin on August 8. It is expected that the crop will run forty-five bushels to the acre.

Two new elevators are being erected in Sterling and will be completed in time to assist in handling the big crop.

Quebec Timber Changes.

Quebec, Aug. 7.—At the next session of the Legislature the Government's new timber policy will be introduced. Hon. Jules Allard, Minister of Crown Lands, declared Thursday that the stumpage duties would be considerably increased and some action would be taken to prevent the exportation of pulpwood in order that it might bring about the manufacture of paper in this province.

The big corporations, whose employees are constantly taking small change, and who are occasionally fooled into accepting illegality, will be favorably affected by the new regulations. The banks expect from them large turnover plugged coin.

Five and ten cent pieces are coins found in greatest abundance worn beyond recognition. Fifty pieces are seldom found worn, often plugged. About an equal number of plugged and legitimate quarters are passed about the city. The greatest number of plugged coins are quarters, and ten cent pieces are the coins found most frequently worn smooth.

In any case the banks are ready to take your plugged and silver at the conditions mentioned.

Johnson Fined Again. London, Aug. 7.—Jack Johnson, champion pugilist, was arrested Thursday night at the request of Woodstock police for speeding in that city, and was fined \$100 costs by Magistrate Love.

Crooks Leave Country. St. Catharines, Aug. 7.—The American crooks arrested at the gatta last week were chased out of the country by Magistrate O'Connell yesterday morning.

Suffocated in Well. Drinkwater, Sask., Aug. 7.—McWherter lost his life from suffocation in a well on the farm of 150 five miles south of here yesterday morning. He was engaged in emptying the well when the cable in the well became unhooked and he dropped feet. McWherter came from Shelburne.

Bank Manager Shot by Madman. Logan, Kas., Aug. 7.—Thomas Mullen, president of the state bank, was shot and killed here Thursday night by Gus Beaguess, a farmer, who then shot and killed himself. It is believed Beaguess had been mentally unbalanced for some time. He had threatened to kill other persons.

New King. Vienna, Aug. 7.—Europe next year will have a new king. According to a report Prince Nicholas of Montenegro has decided to assume the title of king on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his accession, which will occur on August 14, 1910.

Killed in British Columbia. Belleville, Aug. 7.—News has been received here of the death of Harry Backus, a former Belleville boy, who was killed at Shoal Lake, B.C., by a tree, which he cut down, falling on him. He left here 11 years ago.

Sunday Work Legal. Quebec, Aug. 7.—In the Appeal Court yesterday Judge Lavergne decided that Sunday work in bakeries was legal.

Montreal Herald: In future the multaneous possessor of a plugged quarter and an over tender coin need not throw the coin away in disgust, too soft-hearted to adopt the manner of the ordinary citizen, the 'collection plate, the gar's hat, the nigger porter, the gain counter, or the busy host, means of disposing of it. He can take it to a bank, and there legally without breach of any moral law in exchange for it receive seventy per cent of its face value. Legitimately worn coin will be accepted at the Finance Department and the banks, the government will not redeem, through the latter, mangled silver coin at twenty-five per cent discount, an ordinary coin at 75. This is done in an attempt to get from circulation the great mass of plugged and worn silver which is in use.

On the whole it is thought the ordinary man will not be affected by the change. Not only is his money still sufficiently strong to keep an average person from bringing a plugged quarter or fifty cent piece to bank at twenty-five per cent. discount, as long as he can pass it successfully, but also few people realize that a plugged coin is an unpunishable under the Criminal Code. So fear does not deter them from using As for legitimately worn coin, many people now reject, through knowledge that it can be redeemed at any time at par, and persuade people to accept it, and new regulation will only help to it in circulation. To date the banks have accepted at par all silver plugged or very badly worn. Little plugged silver, however, is tendered to the tellers, and the quantity of mutilated silver comes to big corporations.

The big corporations, whose employees are constantly taking small change, and who are occasionally fooled into accepting illegality, will be favorably affected by the new regulations. The banks expect from them large turnover plugged coin.

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