

Entered as second-class matter

U. T. LARNEY, Editor and Publisher

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1907.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

METHODIST CHURCH First Sunday evening each month... Epworth League, 8 p. m.

SALEM UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH Sunday school, 9:15 a. m. Preaching services (German) 10:30

EVANGELICAL ST. PAUL'S CHURCH Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Preaching services, 10:30

SUNLAMP CATHOLIC CHURCH St. Ann's and Resurrection, 7:30 p. m. Observation of Holy Days and Morning Mass, hour subject to change.

BAPTIST CHURCH Saturday evening prayer and praise service, 7:30 p. m. Sunday, 10:30 a. m., 7:30 p. m.

ZION CHURCH Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Morning service, 10:30

Additional Locals The village board meets in regular session, Monday evening, December 2nd.

A Significant Prayer. "May the Lord help who make Bucklen's Arnica Salve known to all," writes J. G. Jenkins, of Chapel Hill, N. C.

Will Elect Officers The annual election of officers in Barrington Camp No. 809, M. W. A. will be held in their hall at their regular meeting, Tuesday, December 3rd.

Town Drummers In Scotland the town drummer was an important personage and performed many duties which were beyond the scope of his character.

When in a large measure to blame of the bowels, by employing drastic purgatives. To avoid all danger, use only Dr. King's New Life Pills, the safe, gentle cleansers and invigorators.

An Interesting Lecture Dr. Smith, professor of Systematic Theology in the University of Chicago, delivered a very interesting address at the Baptist church last Sunday afternoon under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

Kid Gloves Saved His Life Charles Stambler was passing Third street in Chicago, just where a street trolley car came along, and, waiting to let it pass, he started to go around its rear end.

PRODUCTION OF COAL

Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics Reveals Some Interesting Facts

GREATER CHANGE IN TEN YEARS

Annual Production of Coal in State Has Increased Over 18,000,000 Tons During That Time

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 29.—In its twenty-fifth annual report the Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics makes a suggestion which may become the basis of future legislative action in the way of extending the work of the Bureau. Attention is called to the fact that the production of coal in this State has not been possible to keep a continuous and complete record of all the productive interests of the state, and it is urged that this be done.

The bureau has, for twenty-five years, kept a record of this coal industry, and in the production of coal in Illinois since the first report was issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This it is 18,222,823 tons, or 91 per cent. With this growth there has been a wonderful change in the industry, both material and social. New methods have been adopted in mining and the men are surrounded with conditions which were not dreamed of twenty-five years ago.

There has been a wonderful growth in the production of coal in Illinois since the first report was issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This it is 18,222,823 tons, or 91 per cent. With this growth there has been a wonderful change in the industry, both material and social. New methods have been adopted in mining and the men are surrounded with conditions which were not dreamed of twenty-five years ago.

Great Change in Ten Years. The record of the bureau shows that the greatest progress in the business of coal mining has been made since the year 1897. During those ten years the annual production has increased 18,222,823 tons, or 91 per cent. With this growth there has been a wonderful change in the industry, both material and social. New methods have been adopted in mining and the men are surrounded with conditions which were not dreamed of twenty-five years ago.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has played an important part in the development of the coal industry. Many of the new methods employed are the result of investigations and information secured through the department. It has been active, too, in securing better things for the men employed in the industry, and the mining laws for the protection of life and property are either its work or the result of information and statistics collected by the department.

It is now ten years since the present administration of the bureau took hold. During the intervening period the uniform work day of eight hours has been established in the industry; the wages of miners have increased, in some instances 100 per cent; the so-called truck system has been abolished; the general plan of paying miners has gone into effect, and the saving effected would prove the best financial investment the mining industry could make.

The statistics collected by the bureau concerning the coal industry in Illinois are an interesting feature of the report. Figures are given from fourteen coal-producing states, including Great Britain, and Illinois stands twelfth in the number of tons produced on the amount of coal produced. Considering that Illinois stands next to Pennsylvania as a coal-producing state, this is regarded as a creditable showing, and the report suggests that proper regulations would further reduce the loss of life. Concerning the effect of the new shot-firing law, it is stated in the report as follows: "While the experience of this first year under the shot-firing law sustains the contention that its adoption would reduce the number of fatalities due to such causes, it would be unfair to confine our judgment of the ultimate effects of the law's operation to the results shown by the present year. It is to be noted that many cases accepting the position of shot-firing had no previous experience in such work; besides, the greater number of fatalities lost and the most property destroyed in consequence of the shot-firing drills in the solid in entries or other narrow work.

This practice was in open violation of the spirit of the law, and which prohibits anyone from drilling or shooting what is known as a dead hole. Had this provision of the law been observed the lives of many of the shot-firers who were killed would have been spared. Unfortunately in the case of a few, their deaths were due either to ignorance of their duties or gross and inexcusable negligence. There is every reason to expect that by a better knowledge of the work and the exercise of greater care, that the number of accidents from these causes in the future will be reduced to a minimum.

Accidents, particularly in an occupation as hazardous as that of coal mining, seem to sustain a certain relation to the volume of the product and the number of men employed. Both as to men and tons the number employed and the output this year exceed that of any similar year in the history of the industry. This is compared with the record of the last few years there has been a substantial reduction in the number of fatalities resulting from the use of powder.

Summary for the Year 1906. The report shows that coal was mined in 24 counties, which 1028 mines were operated. The number of new or old mines opened during the year was 151. The total output of all mines in tons was 28,317,281. The total number of employees engaged in these mines was 62,283. The average netted paid per ton for the hand mining was \$0.72, and for new methods \$0.42. The number of men accidentally killed during the year was 155, of which number 147 were killed inside and 8 outside the mines.

mean quotes from its statistics to prove that the system suggested is feasible and says:

"The system would leave to the so-called miners the work chiefly of loading coal, a task for which only most of them are adapted. Nothing short of a plan of this kind will solve the problem which this situation presents. It is a useless waste of valuable time exacting less requiring that only so much powder should be used, that drill holes be made at a certain angle from the free face of the coal, etc."

"There are terms that only those educated in the business understand, and but very few of that class are now in the mines. Such regulations might be effective if made for the guidance of intelligent men specially fitted for that work, but not otherwise. Objections to the plan here suggested, which is in fact but an extension and completion of the present system of shot firing, may be urged on the ground of expense, and that the cost of the machinery furnished has not been possible to keep a continuous and complete record of all the productive interests of the state, and it is urged that this be done.

"A sufficient reply to such an argument if founded on facts would be that the safety of the miner is a matter more important than the saving of dollars. The work of drilling holes and preparing shots would add considerably to the present duties of the shot-firers, and the employment of more men, probably three times the number now employed in that connection.

"Obviously a man means more expense. The purpose of the plan is not alone to save life through the more careful and intelligent preparation of shots, but also to avoid the loss of men through the burning of so much unnecessary powder. This report shows that 1,027,573 kegs of powder, equal to 13,000 tons, were burned in the mines this year, being an increase of nearly 90,000 kegs over 1905.

Excess Trained Shot-Firers. "Powder at prevailing prices sells for \$1.75 per keg of twenty-five pounds. According to this calculation the miners put in 1906 for powder alone nearly \$1,800,000. Much of this property, representing great value, was practically wasted in the hands of the miners. It is not prudent to state that fully one-half of the powder used was burned, not in making, but in destroying coal.

"If the use of powder in the hands of trained men could be controlled, the work, as we think it would, then under the present practice the direct money loss to the miners was equal to \$1,800,000, saying nothing of the loss sustained by the mining companies and the consuming public, accruing from the production of an inferior quality of coal. Instead of an additional expense under the plan proposed, the saving effected would prove the best financial investment the mining industry could make."

The statistics collected by the bureau concerning the coal industry in Illinois are an interesting feature of the report. Figures are given from fourteen coal-producing states, including Great Britain, and Illinois stands twelfth in the number of tons produced on the amount of coal produced. Considering that Illinois stands next to Pennsylvania as a coal-producing state, this is regarded as a creditable showing, and the report suggests that proper regulations would further reduce the loss of life. Concerning the effect of the new shot-firing law, it is stated in the report as follows: "While the experience of this first year under the shot-firing law sustains the contention that its adoption would reduce the number of fatalities due to such causes, it would be unfair to confine our judgment of the ultimate effects of the law's operation to the results shown by the present year. It is to be noted that many cases accepting the position of shot-firing had no previous experience in such work; besides, the greater number of fatalities lost and the most property destroyed in consequence of the shot-firing drills in the solid in entries or other narrow work.

This practice was in open violation of the spirit of the law, and which prohibits anyone from drilling or shooting what is known as a dead hole. Had this provision of the law been observed the lives of many of the shot-firers who were killed would have been spared. Unfortunately in the case of a few, their deaths were due either to ignorance of their duties or gross and inexcusable negligence. There is every reason to expect that by a better knowledge of the work and the exercise of greater care, that the number of accidents from these causes in the future will be reduced to a minimum.

Accidents, particularly in an occupation as hazardous as that of coal mining, seem to sustain a certain relation to the volume of the product and the number of men employed. Both as to men and tons the number employed and the output this year exceed that of any similar year in the history of the industry. This is compared with the record of the last few years there has been a substantial reduction in the number of fatalities resulting from the use of powder.

Summary for the Year 1906. The report shows that coal was mined in 24 counties, which 1028 mines were operated. The number of new or old mines opened during the year was 151. The total output of all mines in tons was 28,317,281. The total number of employees engaged in these mines was 62,283. The average netted paid per ton for the hand mining was \$0.72, and for new methods \$0.42. The number of men accidentally killed during the year was 155, of which number 147 were killed inside and 8 outside the mines.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

Four Free Agencies Are Now in Operation in the State of Illinois.

BENEFIT TO THE UNEMPLOYED

Thousands of People Have Secured Work During the Past Three Years Through the Medium of the Offices.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 29.—Some interesting information is disclosed in the recent report made to Governor E. E. Cullender by the Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics regarding the work of the Illinois free employment offices. This report has to do with the number of positions secured during the last three years and gives an indication of the value of these offices to men out of work.

There are four offices now in operation in Illinois, three in Chicago and one in Peoria. A recent appropriation by the legislature provided for the opening and maintenance of a fifth office in East St. Louis, which is the headquarters for men in search of employment in that city.

Following are the figures for the three years: North Side Chicago office: Positions secured in 1905, 8,625; 1906, 12,490; 1907 to date of report, 19,727.

West Side Chicago office: Positions secured in 1905, 12,040; 1906, 17,150; 1907 to date of report, 37,758. South Side Chicago office: Positions secured in 1905, 5,577; 1906, 14,707; 1907 to date of report, 17,041.

Peoria office: Positions secured in 1905, 4,800; 1906, 10,000; 1907 to date of report, 17,041. Figures in 1907 in each case are for ten months, indicating that by the end of the fiscal year the number of positions secured will be far in excess of the figures for 1906.

The South Side Chicago office has the lead in the number of applications and in positions secured. While these figures are impressive enough in themselves they do not represent the entire scope of the work performed through the free employment offices. Hundreds of applications for information are received, and many men are placed in positions for unemployed men are made every year. As there is no means of ascertaining the results obtained through this information, the bureau has no record of it, but it is in charge of the work and its value. As the general public gets better acquainted with the employment offices, the number of applications for information will be more frequent and the work is extended.

Big Increase in Applications. In the last annual report made to the governor it was shown that in a few years had increased from 12,111 in the number of persons registered for employment. The number of positions secured was 53,617. The year 1906 the number was 39,528, indicating a gain for the year of 14,089. While this marked increase appeared for those seeking employment it was shown there had been a greater increase in the number of applications for help. The increase in applications from employers was 10,321. In commenting upon the figures the report says: "These numbers of course represent only the persons whose names are enrolled on the books, while in addition there are perhaps many times the number of casual seekers of employment and numerous questions. So it will be evident that the persons in charge of these offices are kept busy during all of the office hours of each day.

It is to be noted that many cases accepting the position of shot-firing had no previous experience in such work; besides, the greater number of fatalities lost and the most property destroyed in consequence of the shot-firing drills in the solid in entries or other narrow work.

This practice was in open violation of the spirit of the law, and which prohibits anyone from drilling or shooting what is known as a dead hole. Had this provision of the law been observed the lives of many of the shot-firers who were killed would have been spared. Unfortunately in the case of a few, their deaths were due either to ignorance of their duties or gross and inexcusable negligence. There is every reason to expect that by a better knowledge of the work and the exercise of greater care, that the number of accidents from these causes in the future will be reduced to a minimum.

Accidents, particularly in an occupation as hazardous as that of coal mining, seem to sustain a certain relation to the volume of the product and the number of men employed. Both as to men and tons the number employed and the output this year exceed that of any similar year in the history of the industry. This is compared with the record of the last few years there has been a substantial reduction in the number of fatalities resulting from the use of powder.

Summary for the Year 1906. The report shows that coal was mined in 24 counties, which 1028 mines were operated. The number of new or old mines opened during the year was 151. The total output of all mines in tons was 28,317,281. The total number of employees engaged in these mines was 62,283. The average netted paid per ton for the hand mining was \$0.72, and for new methods \$0.42. The number of men accidentally killed during the year was 155, of which number 147 were killed inside and 8 outside the mines.

is interested in the improvement of all its members, particularly the weaker ones who have surrendered to temptation. If the machinery of the state is to be employed, in some instances at great expense, to secure the conviction and punishment of those who do not, surely it is not expecting too much that some effort should be made to effect their reformation. Acting upon Governor Deussen's recommendations, the work of obtaining reformation for paroled convicts was assumed by the superintendent of the South side office, William H. Cruden, under whose competent management a gratifying degree of success has been reached.

Employers Know Records. The responsibility attached to such work is now shared by each of the other employment offices. In securing places for his class of men, no attempt is made to conceal anything, the facts in each case being fully explained to the employers, to whom much credit is due for the public spirit and generous assistance and willingness to aid such people. Homes and remunerative employment have been secured for over one hundred paroled convicts within a period of eight months.

For a time there was some prejudice against the free employment agency on the part of the employer. This has now been entirely overcome, and was due entirely to the fact that the state employment agency was a novelty. Recently employers have learned that excellent results can be obtained by applying to the agencies for help, and they are now attended freely by a class of men seeking employment. The efforts of the state agency to secure and furnish accurate information regarding the employed is recognized and appreciated. As the work is extended employers will rely more and more upon the state offices and they will secure of greater assistance to the unemployed.

In examining the figures of the annual report for last year it is found that of those registering and desiring secure employment, 83.10 per cent were males and 20.90 per cent females. Of the number of employers seeking help 67.96 per cent were males and 30.92 per cent females. This indicates that the proportionate demand for female help is greatly in excess of the demand for male employees, especially for those desiring household help.

Proportion for Four Offices. The West side office shows that 81.94 per cent of the positions secured were for males; Peoria office, 73.81 per cent; South side office, 72.74 per cent; and North side office, 61.28 per cent. For positions secured for female applicants the North side office shows 34.02 per cent, which is a large amount in proportion to the other offices. The West side office gives the highest per cent. The positions secured for males was 73.52 per cent, and for females 26.48 per cent.

In the re-ord and recapitulation of the work done by the officers during the seven years they have been in operation it is found that 30,219 persons have been placed in positions for employment and that during the same period 184,283 employers registered as wanting help. Of those wanting employment 107,345 were placed in positions for employment. It is disclosed that 83.71 per cent secured positions and 90.92 per cent of the employers obtained help. Among the class of occupations 103 of clerical service shows the most percentage of applicants securing employment and the highest percentage of help furnished to employers.

Attention is called to the large percentage of positions secured during the series of years, to the numbers who have classed under the occupations as agricultural, comprising farm hands, stock raisers, stock men, stock men, etc. Domestic service, such as cooks, housekeepers, porters, etc., and manual labor which includes laborers in all kinds of railroads, bridges, etc., these three classes represent 62.5 per cent of the total number seeking work, 53.7 per cent of whom were given employment.

Application of All Nationalities. The report shows that the 37,848 applicants at the free employment offices during the year represented the following nationalities: American, 21,813; German and Hollanders, 8,749; Irish, 5,031; Swedish, 2,826; the remainder being divided between the Austrian, Bohemian, Canadian, Danish, English, French, Italian, Norwegian, Polish, Russian, Scotch, Swiss and Welsh.

The chief of the employment office are: Chicago—South side, William H. Cruden; North side, John E. Hoffmeyer; West side, Stephen J. H. Revere; Peoria, John W. Kinsey; and East St. Louis, Michael Radel.

The cost of maintaining the offices outside of salaries for the chiefs and clerks is \$1,880,811. Chicago, North side \$1,880,811; South side \$2,065,522; West side \$1,445,013; Peoria, \$1,511,311. As the East St. Louis office has just been opened its cost or maintenance will not be known until the expiration of a year.

Kid Gloves Saved His Life. Charles Stambler was passing Third street in Chicago, just where a street trolley car came along, and, waiting to let it pass, he started to go around its rear end.

The pole of the car got entangled in the man's wrist and he was pulled to the street, striking the heavily charged feed wire. It struck Stambler, knocking him flat and badly burning him. He was immediately taken to the hospital, but he died before he could be taken to the hospital.

"That'll be quite a swell wedding at your home tonight," said the old friend of the family. "Of course you'll give your daughter away."

Alleged Milk Trust.

Four agents of the state's attorney's office, Chicago, have been appointed to collect evidence of the existence of a "trust" among the milk dealers of Chicago and northern Illinois. It is alleged that an agreement to raise the price of milk has been formed by the "bottlers."

J. H. Bowman, president of the Bowman Dairy company, said his company had had to increase the price of its products or go out of business. The price paid to the farmers had been greatly increased in the past year, and the supply is not so great as it was formerly. He stated that the financial conditions had nothing to do with the raise, but that it was simply a question of supply and demand.

The first signal that members of the Illinois Milk Dealers Association had been shaken by the activity of the officials came Monday when Mr. Bowman and comfort E. Peck, vice president of the company, visited the office of the city sealer and asked that the cases against their firms for stopping short-weight bottles be stopped temporarily.

"We are endeavoring to have the matter corrected," said Mr. Bowman. "The fault was that of the firm who sold us the milk." They explained that they had bought their bottles under a guarantee that they were of correct measure and that fifteen more would be placed at work immediately to fast the 750,000 bottles of the company.

Hard Debt to Pay. "I owe a debt of gratitude that can never be paid off," writes G. S. Clark, of Westfield, Iowa, "for my rescue from death, by Dr. King's New Discovery. Both lungs were so seriously affected that death seemed imminent, when I commenced taking New Discovery. The ominous dry, hacking cough quit before the first bottle was used, and two more bottles made a complete cure." Nothing has ever equalled New Discovery for coughs, colds and all throat and lung complaints. Guaranteed by Harrington Pharmacy, 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Publicity in School Work. Since there seems to have been a wish to keep school news from the newspaper, the following telegram will be read with interest here: Springfield, Ill., Nov. 23.—"Publicity in school work is urged by State Superintendent of Instruction Frank G. Blair, in a circular issued today to school teachers of Illinois. Cooperation between them and newspapers is advised."

"More and more is the newspaper considered the best method of acquainting the people with transpiring events. The public dependence on the papers to keep it informed and the greater part of current knowledge is obtained from that source."

Attention is then called to the fact that, although education work is of the highest importance, it is given less notice through the press than any other matter of interest.

"The cause of this lack of publicity lies with the school people rather than with the editors who know better what the people want to know about the schools than the teachers. In towns it is not uncommon for teachers to work an entire school year and not know the parents of the pupils when they meet them, nor do the parents know the teachers any better."

Appentitics. Is due in a large measure to a slip of the bowels, by employing drastic purgatives. To avoid all danger, use only Dr. King's New Life Pills, the safe, gentle cleansers and invigorators. Guaranteed for headache, biliousness, malaria and jaundice, at Harrington Pharmacy 25c.

An Interesting Lecture. Dr. Smith, professor of Systematic Theology in the University of Chicago, delivered a very interesting address at the Baptist church last Sunday afternoon under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. A large audience of ladies and gentlemen attended.

The subject was "The Secret of Power." Dr. Smith demonstrated by the history of individuals and nations that Wealth and Knowledge were not the secret of greatest power, but that single-mindedness and the control of purpose were the mark of greatest efficiency. Lack of concentration and complete surrender to Christ cause the lack of progress of Christianity in this day and generation. Text: Eph. 1:30. "The Decree is long and brief-minded and the people of Harrington would welcome him again."